

# Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly  
during its seventieth session

Volume III

24 December 2015 – 13 September 2016

General Assembly  
Official Records • Seventieth Session  
Supplement No. 49



United Nations • New York, 2016

## NOTE

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

### Regular sessions

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

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

### Special sessions

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

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

### Emergency special sessions

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

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

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

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 24 December 2015 to 13 September 2016. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 15 September to 23 December 2015 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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**RESOLUTION 70/252**

Adopted at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 January 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.40](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic,<sup>1</sup> Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam

**70/252. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing also* the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

*Noting* the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

*Noting with appreciation* that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by Participants, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

*Recalling* that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

*Welcoming* the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries, and calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Process Participants and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as observers,

*Acknowledging* the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 13 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the significant developmental impact it has had in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and noting that the plenary meeting of the Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continue to ensure that the Process remains relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds,

*Acknowledging also* that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

*Recalling* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, committed itself to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and expressed its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

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<sup>1</sup> On 17 May 2016, the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that “Czechia” was to be used as the short form of the country name.

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*Bearing in mind* the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

*Noting* that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

*Recalling* the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme<sup>2</sup> as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

*Acknowledging* that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

*Recalling* its resolutions [55/56](#) of 1 December 2000, [56/263](#) of 13 March 2002, [57/302](#) of 15 April 2003, [58/290](#) of 14 April 2004, [59/144](#) of 15 December 2004, [60/182](#) of 20 December 2005, [61/28](#) of 4 December 2006, [62/11](#) of 26 November 2007, [63/134](#) of 11 December 2008, [64/109](#) of 11 December 2009, [65/137](#) of 16 December 2010, [66/252](#) of 25 January 2012, [67/135](#) of 18 December 2012, [68/128](#) of 18 December 2013 and [69/136](#) of 12 December 2014, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

*Welcoming*, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

*Welcoming also* the decision of the 54 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

*Noting* the outcomes of the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Luanda by Angola from 16 to 20 November 2015,<sup>3</sup>

*Welcoming* the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across Participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

*Welcoming also* the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,<sup>2</sup> to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

*Recognizing* that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

*Recognizing also* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have the requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories and across their borders, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in the institutional

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<sup>2</sup> See [A/57/489](#).

<sup>3</sup> See [A/70/596](#).



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controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards, and encouraging all Participants to work towards overall compliance with the Kimberley Process standards,

*Welcoming* the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme<sup>2</sup> and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the prevention of future conflicts fuelled by diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the Kimberley Process, including efforts to continue to examine the application of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

5. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006, the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012, and the decision of the General Council of 11 December 2012 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2018;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/136,<sup>3</sup> and congratulates the Participants, industry and observers involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

7. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2015 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Process, foster a sense of ownership by Participants and observers, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Process to respond to emerging challenges;

8. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Kimberley Process provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

9. *Expresses appreciation* to Armenia, the Congo, Mexico, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates and the European Union for receiving review visits in 2015, welcomes their commitment to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements, and expresses appreciation that a review visit was conducted in Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to Security Council resolution 2153 (2014) of 29 April 2014;

10. *Acknowledges* the expressions of interest to host review visits by Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mauritius, Norway, Panama, Sierra Leone and Togo, and calls upon other Participants to continue to invite review visits and to participate actively under the Kimberley Process peer review system;

11. *Also acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement and, in particular, to ensure the coordination of its actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement, and acknowledges with appreciation the increased level of collaboration among Participants and with the World Customs Organization in this matter;

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12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and acknowledges the importance of the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Process;

13. *Calls upon* the Kimberley Process Participants to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Process;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of Kimberley Process Participants and observers to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the Kimberley Process in promoting economic development, particularly in the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector, and encourages an increased focus on issues related to development, including through the work of the Diamond Development Initiative, within the framework of the Process;

16. *Welcomes* the recent steps taken by the Mano River Union countries, namely, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, to create a new impetus for further regional cooperation with respect to compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, an initiative highlighted by the Security Council in its resolution 2153 (2014), in which the Council lifted the embargo on the export of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, also welcomes the continuous support to the Mano River Union countries provided by the technical team of the Working Group on Monitoring and the Friends of the Mano River Union group, in particular ongoing efforts to formalize the role of the secretariat of the Mano River Union and involve other implementing partners and/or technical assistance providers, and expresses its appreciation to Angola for facilitating the coordination meetings with the Mano River Union during its chairmanship of the Kimberley Process in 2015;

17. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process in 2015 took note of a report on the preliminary findings and observations of the review mission conducted to the Central African Republic, encouraged the Central African Republic to further implement its workplan and road map for strengthening the internal control system and requested the review mission team to finalize its report, and in this connection encourages the Central African Republic to continue its efforts to provide the information requested by the review mission team;

18. *Also notes* that the plenary meeting took note of the steps taken by the follow-up committee of the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team, consistent with the terms of reference of the team, to implement the administrative decision on the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from the Central African Republic, as approved through written procedure on 17 July 2015, encouraged the Process authorities in the Central African Republic to continue to implement the administrative decision and to share any relevant information and data with the monitoring team and invited the monitoring team to continue to carry out its responsibilities as outlined in the administrative decision and proceed with the planning of a field mission to diamond-producing areas in the Central African Republic as soon as possible, in order to verify the situation on the ground with a view to validating the proposal of the Central African Republic for determining "compliant zones" from which the export of rough diamonds could resume;

19. *Further notes* that the plenary meeting noted that Angola had been providing technical assistance and logistical support to the Central African Republic and that the United States of America planned to resume the property rights and artisanal diamond development project in the Central African Republic with a view to enhancing the capacity of the Central African Republic and assisting it with the implementation of the administrative decision and the operational framework for the resumption of exports of rough diamonds, and notes that the plenary meeting encouraged other Participants and observers also to consider providing similar or other technical assistance;

20. *Notes* that the plenary meeting encouraged the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team to continue to work closely with relevant United Nations actors, notably the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2127 (2013) of 5 December 2013, the international community and neighbouring countries on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme compliance issues with a regional dimension;

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21. *Acknowledges* the positive efforts of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela towards participating fully in the Kimberley Process, and notes that the Process plans to send a review mission there no later than the end of the first quarter of 2016;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the role played by the Kimberley Process Administrative Support Mechanism, hosted by the World Diamond Council in 2015;

23. *Also notes with appreciation* the continued support provided by the Antwerp World Diamond Centre for the further development of the Kimberley Process website, which has already been enhanced significantly, to make it a more efficient and effective tool;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the Kimberley Process to continue dialogue on decision-making and on the definition of “conflict diamonds”, in accordance with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2013;<sup>4</sup>

25. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and welcomes the offer by the World Diamond Council to mediate between the Chair of the Process for 2016 and the Civil Society Coalition in order to find a way forward for future constructive engagements with civil society in recognition of the important role that civil society plays in the process;

26. *Encourages* further improvement in enforcement of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes the new efforts made to increase information-sharing and collaboration in enforcement;

27. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that Angola, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2015, has made towards curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of the United Arab Emirates as Chair and Australia as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2016;

28. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the Process;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict”.

### RESOLUTION 70/253

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 12 February 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.31/Rev.1](#), sponsored by Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

#### **70/253. Graduation of Angola from the least developed country category**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/11 of 10 June 2015 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session,

*Taking into account* its resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004, [65/286](#) of 29 June 2011 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

*Recalling* paragraph 10 of its resolution [67/221](#), in which it decided to take note of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from the least developed country category, as well as the inclusion of countries in that category, at the first session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the decisions,

*Giving due consideration* to the fact that Angola, as a commodity-dependent developing country, continues to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuations, and to the importance for Angola of economic diversification and the reduction of social vulnerabilities,

*Emphasizing* that graduation from the least developed country category is a major milestone for the country involved as it means that significant progress has been made towards reaching at least some of its development goals,

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<sup>4</sup> See [A/68/649](#).

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1. *Reaffirms* that graduating from the category of least developed countries should not result in a disruption of development plans, programmes and projects;

2. *Takes note* of the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Angola be graduated from the least developed country category, and decides to provide Angola, on an exceptional basis, with an additional preparatory period of two years before the start of the three-year preparatory period leading to graduation;

3. *Invites* Angola to prepare, during the five-year period between the adoption of the present resolution and its graduation from the least developed country category, its national smooth-transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with its bilateral, regional and multilateral development and trading partners.

### RESOLUTION 70/254

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 12 February 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.41](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### 70/254. Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming its determination* to further strengthen the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system,

*Stressing* that it is essential to address the threat posed by violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and recognizing that violent extremism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General, and takes note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;<sup>5</sup>

2. *Decides* to give further consideration to the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, beginning in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review in June 2016, as well as in other relevant forums.

### RESOLUTION 70/259

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.42](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Thailand, Turkey

#### 70/259. United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [66/2](#) of 19 September 2011, [66/221](#) of 22 December 2011, [68/231](#) and [68/233](#) of 20 December 2013, [68/300](#) of 10 July 2014, [68/309](#) of 10 September 2014, [69/240](#) of 19 December 2014 and [69/310](#) of 6 July 2015,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,<sup>6</sup> as well as the Framework for Action,<sup>7</sup> which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the

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<sup>5</sup> See [A/70/674](#); see also [A/70/675](#).

<sup>6</sup> World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

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Second International Conference on Nutrition, which was jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

*Mindful* of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/84 of 24 May 1989 regarding international decades in economic and social fields,

*Conscious* of the need to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under 5 years of age and anaemia in women and children, among other micronutrient deficiencies, as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases in all age groups,

*Conscious also* of the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain in order to contribute to food security, nutrition and sustainable development,

*Expressing concern* that nearly 800 million people remain chronically undernourished and 159 million children under 5 years of age are stunted, approximately 50 million children under 5 years of age are wasted, over 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies and a rapidly increasing number of people are affected by obesity in all regions, with more than 1.9 billion overweight adults, of whom over 600 million are obese,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recalling* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching Sustainable Development Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as the interlinked targets of other Goals,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, within existing structures and available resources;

2. *Endorses* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,<sup>6</sup> as well as the Framework for Action,<sup>7</sup> which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate;

3. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children’s Fund, and to identify and develop a work programme based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action, along with its means of implementation for 2016–2025, using coordination mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security, in line with its mandate, and in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms;

4. *Invites* Governments and other relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia, to actively support the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, including through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

## RESOLUTION 70/260

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 15 April 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.44](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

### 70/260. Improving global road safety

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [57/309](#) of 22 May 2003, [58/9](#) of 5 November 2003, [58/289](#) of 14 April 2004, [60/5](#) of 26 October 2005, [62/244](#) of 31 March 2008, [64/255](#) of 2 March 2010, [66/260](#) of 19 April 2012 and [68/269](#) of 10 April 2014 on improving global road safety,

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety<sup>8</sup> and the recommendations contained therein,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recalling* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching the road safety-related targets, such as target 3.6, which aims to halve, by 2020, the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, and target 11.2, which aims to provide, by 2030, access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons,

*Noting* that, at the midpoint of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, the overwhelming majority of road traffic deaths and injuries are predictable and preventable and that, despite some improvements in many countries, including in developing countries, they remain a major public health and development problem that has broad social and economic consequences which, if unaddressed, may affect progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that human suffering, combined with costs to countries of 3 to 5 per cent of their gross domestic product a year, makes reducing road traffic deaths and injuries an urgent development priority, and that investment in road safety has a positive impact on public health and the economy,

*Taking into account* that road traffic deaths and injuries are also a social equity issue, as the poor and the vulnerable are *most* frequently also vulnerable road users, namely, pedestrians, cyclists, users of motorized two- and

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<sup>8</sup> [A/70/386](#).



## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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three-wheeled vehicles and passengers of unsafe public transport, who are disproportionately affected and exposed to risks and road crashes, which can lead to a cycle of poverty exacerbated by income loss, and recalling that the aim of road safety policies should be to guarantee protection to all users,

*Recognizing* that road safety requires addressing broader issues of equitable access to mobility and that the promotion of sustainable modes of transport, in particular safe public transport and safe walking and cycling, is a key element of road safety,

*Taking into account* the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and continuing international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, cooperation between countries that share roads across borders and cooperation among regional and international organizations, to further support efforts to improve road safety, particularly in developing countries, and providing, as appropriate, support to meet the goals of the Decade of Action and those of the 2030 Agenda,

*Emphasizing* that, while each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the context of reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources,

*Expressing its concern* that, despite the stabilization of the global number of road traffic fatalities since 2013, the number of road traffic crashes remains unacceptably high, and crashes represent a leading cause of death and injury around the world, killing more than 1.25 million people and injuring as many as 50 million people a year, with 90 per cent of these casualties occurring in developing countries, and concerned also that road traffic crashes are the leading cause of death around the world for children and young people between 15 and 29 years of age,

*Acknowledging* the leading role of Oman and the Russian Federation in drawing the attention of the international community to the global road safety crisis,

*Commending* the Government of the Russian Federation for hosting the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, which culminated in the Moscow Declaration,<sup>9</sup> and the Government of Brazil for hosting the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety, in Brasilia on 18 and 19 November 2015, which culminated in the Brasilia Declaration, and Oman for its role in preparing the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 23 to 29 April 2007, during the sixth meeting of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, held in Muscat on 27 and 28 February 2007,

*Commending* Member States that have adopted comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, drinking alcohol and driving, and speeding, and drawing attention to other risk factors such as visibility, medical conditions and medicines which affect safe driving, fatigue and the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and psychoactive substances, mobile phones and other electronic and texting devices,

*Recognizing* the progress made by some Member States in providing universal access to health care in the pre-hospital, hospital and post-hospital and rehabilitation and reintegration phases to road traffic crash victims and their families,

*Encouraging* Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to address the safety of vulnerable road users, the delivery of first aid to victims of road accidents or crashes, training and education, notably in developing and least developed countries,

*Acknowledging* the work of the United Nations system, in particular the leadership of the World Health Organization, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, in establishing, implementing and monitoring various aspects of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020), and the commitment of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organization, among other entities, to supporting those efforts as well as that of the World Bank and regional development banks to implementing road safety projects and programmes, in particular in developing countries,

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<sup>9</sup> A/64/540, annex.

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*Commending* the World Health Organization for its leadership role in preventing road traffic injury and for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to act, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system<sup>10</sup> and in preparing and launching the *Global Status Report on Road Safety 2015*, the third in a series of reports to monitor progress over the period of the Decade of Action, as requested in Assembly resolution 62/244, and the 180 Member States that took part in the survey,

*Commending also* the United Nations regional commissions for their work in increasing road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety, and in working towards setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets, in particular the work of the Economic Commission for Europe in elaborating global road safety-related legal instruments, including international conventions and agreements, technical standards, resolutions and good practice recommendations, as well as in servicing 58 global and regional legal instruments that provide a commonly accepted legal and technical framework for the development of international road, rail, inland water and combined transport,

*Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as a consultative mechanism to facilitate international road safety cooperation,

*Noting* the work of two Economic Commission for Europe groups of experts, namely, on road signs and signals and on improving safety at level crossings, and recognizing the continuous work of the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations to modify vehicle regulations to increase safety performance,

*Noting with approval* the Economic Commission for Europe project, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic Commission for Africa, under the United Nations Development Account, to strengthen the national road safety management capacity of selected countries,

*Taking note* of the United Nations regional commissions study entitled “Transport for sustainable development: the case of inland transport”, conducted in cooperation with the International Road Transport Union and the International Union of Railways, which gives a fair picture of the road safety situation on five continents, shares best practices and identifies not only the road safety challenges, but also their solutions,

*Taking note also* of the International Maritime Organization/International Labour Organization/Economic Commission for Europe Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units, which took effect in 2015 and is intended to increase safety in the handling of containers and reduce the number of incidents across transport modes attributed to poor practices in the packing of cargo,

*Acknowledging* a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the development by the International Road Transport Union of harmonized and internationally recognized standards for the vocational training of road transport professionals, as well as the development of an updated Road Safety Manual by the World Road Association to offer guidance to officials at various levels on measures that can enhance the safety of road infrastructure,

*Welcoming* the establishment of the High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport and the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, with secretariat support from the Economic Commission for Europe, as an efficient tool for mobilizing sustained political commitment to road safety by advocating adherence to and raising awareness about the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, sharing good practices through participation in global and regional conferences and generating funds for road safety,

*Recognizing* the commitment of States and civil society to road safety by their participation in United Nations Global Road Safety Week, including during the third Week, held from 4 to 10 May 2015, which highlighted the plight of children on the world’s roads to generate action to better ensure their safety, including the Child Declaration for Road Safety,

*Recognizing also* Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety by their observance of the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year,

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<sup>10</sup> See resolution 58/289.



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*Recognizing further* that providing basic conditions and services to address road safety is primarily a responsibility of Governments, while recognizing nonetheless that there is a shared responsibility to move towards a world free from road traffic fatalities and serious injuries and that addressing road safety demands multi-stakeholder collaboration among the public and private sectors, academia, professional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the media,

1. *Invites* Member States and the international community to intensify both national and international collaboration with a view to meeting the ambitious road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>11</sup>

2. *Endorses* the Brasilia Declaration, adopted at the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety, held in Brasilia on 18 and 19 November 2015;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), taking into account that the majority of road deaths and injuries take place in urban areas, to give appropriate consideration to road safety and access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable public transport and non-motorized modes of transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons in the future New Urban Agenda;

4. *Invites* the Ninth Global Conference on Health Promotion, to be held in Shanghai, China, in November 2016, which aims to mobilize Governments and civil society to act on the social determinants of health as well as to exchange national intersectoral action experiences, to give consideration to the role of the health sector in the promotion of road safety and safe mobility;

5. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to develop and implement national road safety plans and to consider adopting comprehensive legislation, in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, with a view to meeting the target of increasing the percentage of countries with comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, drinking alcohol and driving, and speeding, from 15 per cent to at least 50 per cent by 2020, as agreed in resolution 64/255, and to consider implementing appropriate, effective and evidence-based legislation on other risk factors related to distracted or impaired driving;

6. *Reaffirms* the role and importance of the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, such as the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic,<sup>12</sup> the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic,<sup>13</sup> the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals,<sup>14</sup> the 1958 and 1998 agreements on technical vehicle regulations, the 1997 agreement on periodic technical inspection of vehicles and the 1957 agreement on transport of dangerous goods, in facilitating road safety at the global, regional and national levels, and commends Member States that have acceded to these international legal instruments on road safety;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming contracting parties to the United Nations legal instruments on road safety and, beyond accession, applying, implementing and promoting their provisions or safety regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make efforts to ensure the safety and protection of all road users through safer road infrastructure, especially on the highest-risk roads with high rates of crashes involving both motorized and non-motorized modes of transport, through a combination of proper planning and safety assessment, design, building and maintenance of roads, taking into consideration the geography of the country;

9. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to consider adopting policies and measures to implement United Nations vehicle safety regulations or equivalent national standards to ensure that all new motor vehicles meet applicable minimum regulations for the protection of occupants and other road users, with seat belts, airbags and active safety systems fitted as standard equipment;

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<sup>11</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.125, No. 1671.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1042, No. 15705.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1091, No. 16743.

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10. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to address road safety holistically, starting with the implementation or continuation of a road safety management system, including, as appropriate, interdepartmental cooperation and the development of national road safety plans in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

11. *Encourages* Member States to promote environmentally sound, safe, accessible and affordable modes of quality transport, particularly public and non-motorized transport, as well as safe intermodal integration, as a means of improving road safety, social equity, public health and urban planning, including the resilience of cities and urban-rural linkages, and in this regard to take into account road safety and mobility as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility, with a view to also improving road safety and broader health outcomes, particularly the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases;

13. *Invites* Member States to develop and implement appropriate social marketing campaigns to raise awareness and commemorate the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year;

14. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen pre-hospital care, including emergency health services and the immediate post-crash response, hospital and ambulatory guidelines for trauma care, and rehabilitation services, through the implementation of appropriate legislation, capacity-building and improvement of timely access to integral health care, and requests the World Health Organization to support Member States in these endeavours;

15. *Urges* Member States to promote, adapt and implement road safety policies for the protection of vulnerable persons among road users, in particular children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, in line with relevant United Nations legal instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>15</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;<sup>16</sup>

16. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities and other users with reduced mobility have access, on an equal basis, to the physical environment of roads and surrounding areas and to transportation, both in urban and in rural areas, and invites Member States to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

17. *Invites* Member States to fully integrate a gender perspective into all policymaking and policy implementation related to mobility and road safety, especially regarding roads and surrounding areas and public transport;

18. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive legislation and policies on motorcycles, including on training, driver licensing, vehicle registration, working conditions and the use by motorcyclists of helmets and personal protection equipment, within the existing international standards, given the disproportionately high and increasing numbers of motorcycle deaths and injuries globally, particularly in developing countries;

19. *Invites* Member States to develop public policies to decrease work-related road traffic crashes, with the participation of employers and workers, in order to enforce international standards on safety and health at work, road safety and adequate road and vehicle conditions, giving particular attention to the issue of professional drivers' working conditions;

20. *Also invites* Member States to provide early rehabilitation and social reintegration, including in the world of work, to persons with injuries and disabilities caused by road traffic crashes and comprehensive support to victims of road traffic crashes and their families;

21. *Invites* Member States to continue to implement professional driver qualification frameworks, established on the basis of internationally recognized standards, including training, certification and licensing, restricted hours of driving and working conditions that focus on addressing the main causes of accidents or crashes involving heavy commercial vehicles, recognizing that distraction is a significant cause of accidents or crashes;

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<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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22. *Also invites* Member States to support, as appropriate, the activities of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety;

23. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other relevant United Nations agencies, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives and goals of the Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, while ensuring system-wide coherence;

24. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, while fostering multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration that includes the efforts of academia, the private sector, professional associations, civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, non-governmental organizations, victims' organizations, youth organizations and the media;

25. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue to monitor, through its global status reports, progress towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade of Action;

26. *Requests* the World Health Organization, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and the United Nations regional commissions, to continue to facilitate, through the existing mechanisms, including the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, a transparent, sustainable and participatory process with all stakeholders, to assist interested countries in developing voluntary global performance targets on key risk factors and service delivery mechanisms to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries in the context of the process leading to the definition and use of indicators for the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda and the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

27. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to facilitate the organization of activities during 2017 for the fourth United Nations Global Road Safety Week;

28. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to scale up funding, for example, through existing funds such as the World Bank Global Road Safety Facility, and to explore new and innovative funding modalities to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, particularly in developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing, from voluntary contributions, a road safety trust fund to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate, and to report thereon to Member States;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Improving global road safety", requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action, and invites Member States to consider during that session the periodicity of future reporting, taking into account the work on the revitalization of the Assembly.

### **RESOLUTION 70/261**

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 15 April 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.45](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/261. Modalities for the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [69/231](#) of 19 December 2014 and [70/216](#) of 22 December 2015 on the follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

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1. *Recommends* the provisional agenda of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, as set out in document [A/CONF.228/1](#), for adoption at the Midterm Review;

2. *Recalls* the modalities approved in its resolutions [69/231](#) and [70/216](#), and decides that the present resolution amends and complements these modalities and that further decisions regarding arrangements for the Midterm Review may be taken by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

3. *Requests* the co-facilitators to present a draft outcome document in the form of a political declaration, by the first half of March 2016 and in advance of the preparatory meeting of experts, prepared on the basis of inputs from the national and regional preparatory meetings, the report of the Secretary-General and other inputs, including those from Member States;

4. *Decides* that the Midterm Review shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country, and nine Vice-Presidents,<sup>17</sup> one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur;

5. *Also decides* that the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States shall serve as the Secretary-General of the Midterm Review, and shall be responsible for making all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the work of the Midterm Review;

6. *Further decides* that the opening plenary meeting of the Midterm Review will include statements by the President of the Midterm Review, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the former and current Chair of the Group of Least Developed Countries, the President of the European Commission, the Chair of the African Union, the President of the World Bank Group and one representative each from civil society and the private sector;

7. *Decides* that the Midterm Review four thematic round-table meetings, to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, will be scheduled as follows:

27 May 2016, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

28 May 2016, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

29 May 2016, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

8. *Also decides* that the thematic meetings will focus on identifying concrete suggestions to further strengthen the global partnership for development for least developed countries in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020<sup>18</sup> in order to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade, while taking into account synergy and coherence of the Programme of Action with global processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>19</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>20</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>21</sup> and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>22</sup> and that the four round tables will be held on the following themes:

Round table 1: Productive capacity, agriculture, food security and rural development

Round table 2: Trade and commodities; and economic diversification and graduation

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<sup>17</sup> Two from each of the following groups: African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States and Latin American and Caribbean States; and one from Western European and other States.

<sup>18</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>20</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

<sup>22</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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Round table 3: Human and social development; and good governance at all levels

Round table 4: Multiple crises and other emerging challenges; and mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building

9. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements of the round tables will be as follows:

(a) Each round table will be co-chaired by two Chairs, one from the least developed countries and one from the development partners, to be appointed by the President of the Midterm Review, from among representatives at the level of Head of State or Government and/or at the ministerial level;

(b) The Secretary-General of the Midterm Review, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, will select up to four panellists for each of the round tables, and the panel discussion will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant representatives and stakeholders;

(c) The round tables will be interactive and open to all conference participants. There will be no prepared list of speakers. At the discretion of the Chair or Chairs, priority in the order of speakers will be given to those speaking at the level of Head of State or Government or at the ministerial level. The round tables will aim to achieve a balance among speakers from all stakeholders. In order to provide for maximum participation, interventions should not exceed three minutes. Representatives are invited to indicate to the Secretariat by e-mail if they will be represented in a round table at the level of Head of State or Government or at the ministerial level;

10. *Decides* that summaries of the round-table meetings will be presented orally by the Co-Chairs at the closing plenary meeting;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector, in the Midterm Review and its preparatory process, and decides that:

(a) Non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries shall register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the Midterm Review;

(b) The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the Midterm Review as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and will submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis and bring the list to the attention of the Assembly.<sup>23</sup>

### RESOLUTION 70/262

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 27 April 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.43](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/262. Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005, [60/287](#) of 8 September 2006 and [65/7](#) of 29 October 2010, recalling its resolutions [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, [70/6](#) of 3 November 2015 and [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, and recalling Security Council resolutions 2171 (2014) of 21 August 2014, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and its

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<sup>23</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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subsequent resolutions, and 2250 (2015) of 9 December 2015 and the statements by the President of the Security Council of 20 February 2001,<sup>24</sup> 11 February 2011,<sup>25</sup> 20 December 2012<sup>26</sup> and 14 January 2015,<sup>27</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations<sup>28</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations of 17 June 2015<sup>29</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General of 16 September 2015 submitting the results of the global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000),<sup>30</sup> and encouraging coherence, synergies, and complementarities in taking them forward,

*Recognizing* that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Recalling* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter,

*Deeply concerned* by the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts, and recognizing the significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises that the world currently faces, and the strain that this places on the resources of the United Nations system,

*Recalling* the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, further recalling our determination to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

*Recognizing* that “sustaining peace”, as drawn from the Advisory Group of Experts report,<sup>31</sup> should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the Government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance,

*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, and in this regard, emphasizing that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account,

*Stressing* that civil society can play an important role in advancing efforts to sustain peace,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes, strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels, and promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation and unity, including through inclusive dialogue and mediation, access to justice and transitional justice, accountability, good governance, democracy, accountable institutions, gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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<sup>24</sup> [S/PRST/2001/5](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001–31 July 2002 (S/INF/57 and Corr.1)*.

<sup>25</sup> [S/PRST/2011/4](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2010–31 July 2011 (S/INF/66)*.

<sup>26</sup> [S/PRST/2012/29](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012–31 July 2013 (S/INF/68)*.

<sup>27</sup> [S/PRST/2015/2](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015 (S/INF/70)*.

<sup>28</sup> See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

<sup>29</sup> [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

<sup>30</sup> [S/2015/716](#).

<sup>31</sup> See [A/69/968-S/2015/490](#).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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*Recognizing* that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict, and further recognizing that peacebuilding encompasses a wide range of political, development, and human rights programmes and mechanisms,

*Recognizing also* that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and development actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, and the Charter, is critical to sustaining peace, and essential for improving respect for human rights, advancing gender equality, empowering women and youth, strengthening the rule of law, eradicating poverty, building institutions, and advancing economic development in conflict-affected countries,

*Welcoming* the work of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in all its configurations and meetings,

*Recognizing* the need for United Nations peacebuilding efforts to have adequate, predictable and sustained financing in order to effectively assist countries to sustain peace and prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict,

*Welcoming* the valuable work undertaken by the Peacebuilding Fund as a catalytic, rapid-response and flexible pre-positioned pooled fund providing financing to activities to sustain peace in conflict-affected countries, and in advancing strategic alignment within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and the international financial institutions,

*Recognizing* the importance of strategic partnerships, pooled funding and blended finance between the United Nations, bilateral and international donors, multilateral financial institutions, and the private sector in order to share risks and maximize the impact of peacebuilding efforts, taking into account the need to ensure transparency, accountability and appropriate monitoring of funds,

*Recognizing also* that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace calls for close strategic and operational partnerships between the United Nations, national Governments and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations, and the private sector, taking into account national priorities and policies,

*Welcoming* the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for sustaining peace, and noting with appreciation the contributions that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to peacebuilding,

*Reiterating* that United Nations cooperation with regional and subregional organizations is critical to contributing to the prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, in line with Chapter VIII of the Charter,

*Reaffirming* the important role of women in peacebuilding and noting the substantial link between women's full and meaningful involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict and those efforts' effectiveness and long-term sustainability, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of women's equal participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase women's role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding,

*Reaffirming also* the important role youth can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts,

1. *Welcomes* the valuable input of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture in its report entitled "Challenge of sustaining peace";<sup>31</sup>

2. *Emphasizes* that sustaining peace requires coherence, sustained engagement, and coordination between the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council, consistent with their mandates as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders, and underlines the importance, in this regard, of inclusivity in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account;



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4. *Also reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 60/180, including the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body, and stresses the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission to fulfil the following functions in this regard:

(a) To bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent;

(b) To promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing;

(c) To serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities, in line with the respective competencies and responsibilities of these bodies;

(d) To serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, including from Member States, national authorities, United Nations missions and country teams, international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution-building, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding;

5. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to review its provisional rules of procedure in order to improve the continuity of its Chairs and Vice-Chairs, enhance its focus on developments at the country and regional levels, and foster greater engagement by its membership, and further encourages the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to consider diversifying its working methods to enhance its efficiency and flexibility in support of sustaining peace, including by:

(a) Providing options for its country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned, as referred to the Commission in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/180;

(b) Enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues relevant to sustaining peace;

(c) Enhancing synergies between the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Commission; and

(d) Continuing to use its annual session to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders;

6. *Reaffirms its call upon* the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate a gender perspective into all of its work;

7. *Requests* the Peacebuilding Commission to include in its annual report information on progress in implementing the provisions of the present resolution relating to its working methods and provisional rules of procedure;

8. *Acknowledges* the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation between the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, and in this regard, notes the intention of the Security Council to regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission when major agreements that relate to United Nations mission mandates and transitions are agreed between the United Nations, national Governments and authorities, and other relevant stakeholders;

10. *Stresses* the importance of closer cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with their respective mandates, including through enhanced dialogue in support of promoting coherence and complementarity between the United Nations peace and security efforts and its development, human rights and humanitarian work, and encourages the Peacebuilding Commission to draw on the expertise of relevant Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* United Nations Member States participating in the universal periodic review process of the Human Rights Council to consider the human rights dimensions of peacebuilding, as appropriate;



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12. *Stresses* that a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, including promotion of healing and reconciliation, a professional, accountable and effective security sector, including through its reform, and inclusive and effective demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes, including the transition from demobilization and disarmament to reintegration, are critical to consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law, access to justice and good governance, further extending legitimate State authority, and preventing countries from lapsing or relapsing into conflict;

13. *Recognizes* that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, and in this regard, emphasizes the importance of joint analysis and effective strategic planning across the United Nations system in its long-term engagement in conflict-affected countries and, where appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with regional and subregional organizations;

14. *Emphasizes* the important role that effective and responsive leadership in United Nations country operations can play in bringing together the United Nations system around a common strategy for sustaining peace, and in this regard, stresses the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts, including among United Nations missions, United Nations country teams, and national, regional and international development actors, in ensuring greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks;

15. *Stresses* that the Peacebuilding Support Office should be revitalized, and emphasizes that the full support of the Secretary-General is needed, in order for the Peacebuilding Support Office to support the Peacebuilding Commission, to increase synergies with other parts of the United Nations system, and to provide strategic advice to the Secretary-General, drawing together the expertise of the United Nations system to facilitate coherent system-wide action and support partnerships for sustaining peace;

16. *Reaffirms* that development is a central goal in itself and recognizes the important contributions of the United Nations development system to peacebuilding, particularly through economic development and poverty eradication, and stresses the need to continue strengthening cooperation and coordination for that purpose in the field through United Nations country teams and at United Nations Headquarters, in accordance with their respective mandates, and with respect for national ownership and priorities of countries affected by conflict, including through the overarching framework of the United Nations operational activities for development;

17. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's decision to request the United Nations Development Group to take forward a review of the current capacities of agencies, funds and programmes, and particularly looks forward to its findings contributing to enhancing the United Nations capacities relating to sustaining peace;

18. *Underlines* that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace can be met through close strategic and operational partnerships between national Governments, the United Nations, and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, regional and other development banks, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector, and encourages the Peacebuilding Commission to consider options for regular exchanges and joint initiatives with key stakeholders to promote sustainable peace, including in the framework of the annual sessions of the Peacebuilding Commission;

19. *Stresses* the importance of partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to improve cooperation and coordination in peacebuilding, to increase synergies and ensure the coherence and complementarity of such efforts, and in this regard, urges the Peacebuilding Commission to hold regular exchanges of views with relevant regional and subregional organizations and encourages regular exchanges, joint initiatives, and information-sharing between the Peacebuilding Support Office and relevant bodies of regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union Commission;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore options for strengthening the United Nations–World Bank collaboration in conflict-affected countries in order:

(a) To assist such countries, upon their request, in creating an enabling environment for economic growth, foreign investment and job creation, and in the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, in line with national priorities and underscored by the principle of national ownership;

(b) To marshal resources, and align their regional and country strategies, to promote sustainable peace;

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(c) To support the creation of enlarged funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group, multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors to pool resources, share and mitigate risk, and maximize impact for sustaining peace;

(d) To enable and encourage regular exchanges on priority peacebuilding areas;

21. *Underscores* the importance of women's leadership and participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding, and recognizes the continuing need to increase representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to sustaining peace;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to promote the gender dimensions of peacebuilding, including through the delivery of gender-sensitive and targeted programming, through the strengthening of women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding, supporting women's organizations and through monitoring, tracking and reporting achievement;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organs and entities to consider ways to increase meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in peacebuilding efforts through creating policies, including in partnership with the private sector where relevant, that would enhance youth capacities and skills, and create youth employment to actively contribute to sustaining peace, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General and the Peacebuilding Commission to include in their recommendations ways to engage youth in peacebuilding;

24. *Emphasizes* the need for predictable and sustained financing to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through increased contributions, and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders, while also noting the significance that non-monetary contributions can play in peacebuilding efforts;

25. *Welcomes* the contributions made to the Peacebuilding Fund, takes note of the proposals in the Advisory Group of Experts report in this regard, and urges all Member States, including non-traditional donors and other partners, to consider making voluntary contributions to the Fund, including by building on the practice of making multi-year commitments to the Fund;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of adequately resourcing the peacebuilding components of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, to support stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities;

27. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the mobilization of resources for initiatives that address the particular needs of women in peacebuilding contexts, advance gender equality, and empower women;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session an item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace";

29. *Also decides* to convene at its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace", a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on efforts undertaken and opportunities to strengthen the United Nations work on sustaining peace, on a date and in a format to be decided by the President of the General Assembly;

30. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, at least 60 days prior to the high-level meeting on "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace", on efforts to implement the present resolution, including in the following areas:

(a) To strengthen operational and policy coherence within the United Nations system towards sustaining peace, including strengthened strategic planning across the United Nations system;

(b) To improve internal United Nations leadership, capability, and accountability – at Headquarters, and in the field – on efforts to sustain peace;

(c) To ensure continuity of relevant peacebuilding programmes, senior leadership, and personnel, as appropriate, through the different phases of United Nations engagement, in order to improve mission transitions;

(d) To strengthen partnerships between the United Nations and key stakeholders, including international, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society organizations;

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(e) To provide options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through assessed and voluntary contributions, with a view to ensuring sustainable financing, for the consideration of Member States;

(f) To provide options for adequate resourcing of the peacebuilding activities of United Nations country teams, and the peacebuilding components of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, for the consideration of Member States;

(g) To strengthen the capacity of the senior leadership of the United Nations country team to absorb relevant peacebuilding functions following the drawdown of Security Council-mandated missions;

(h) To support the participation of women and youth in peacebuilding processes, including through advocacy with national stakeholders, and support to women's and youth organizations;

(i) To revitalize the Peacebuilding Support Office;

31. *Calls for* a further comprehensive review of United Nations peacebuilding at its seventy-fourth session.

### RESOLUTION 70/263

Adopted at the 94th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.46](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/263. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [47/4](#) of 16 October 1992 and [51/148](#) of 13 December 1996,

*Recalling also* the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration of 25 June 1996,<sup>32</sup>

*Taking note* of resolution No. 1309 of 24 November 2015 of the Council of the International Organization for Migration on the relationship between the Organization and the United Nations,

*Taking note also* of the letter dated 10 March 2016 from the Director General of the International Organization for Migration to the Secretary-General, in which the Director General informed the Secretary-General of his intention to initiate formal discussions with the United Nations on a draft relationship agreement,

*Recognizing* the need to establish a closer relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude an agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the General Assembly for approval;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration".

### RESOLUTION 70/264

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.47](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro,

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<sup>32</sup> [E/1996/90](#).

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Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

### 70/264. Report of the International Criminal Court

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [69/279](#) of 8 May 2015 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

*Recalling also* that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court<sup>33</sup> reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,<sup>34</sup>

*Acknowledging* the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [58/318](#) of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,<sup>35</sup> which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

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

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

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

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2014/15;<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

<sup>34</sup> [A/58/874](#) and Add.1.

<sup>35</sup> Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

<sup>36</sup> [A/70/350](#).

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2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,<sup>33</sup> and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,<sup>37</sup> and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

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

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

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

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions;

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

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

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

11. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,<sup>34</sup> and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,<sup>38</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

13. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,<sup>39</sup> and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

<sup>38</sup> Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

<sup>39</sup> [A/67/828-S/2013/210](#), annex.

<sup>40</sup> [A/70/317](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013<sup>41</sup> in which the Council reiterated its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

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

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

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

25. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;<sup>42</sup>

26. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its fourteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome

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<sup>41</sup> [S/PRST/2013/2](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012–31 July 2013 (S/INF/68)*.

<sup>42</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/70/1)*.

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Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its fifteenth session at The Hague, looks forward to the fifteenth session, which is to be held from 16 to 24 November 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

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

28. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2015/16, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

### RESOLUTION 70/265

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2016, by a recorded vote of 76 to 15, with 64 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution A/70/L.51, sponsored by Georgia

\* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

*Against:* Armenia, Belarus, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nauru, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia

#### **70/265. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009, 64/162 of 18 December 2009, 64/296 of 7 September 2010, 65/287 of 29 June 2011, 66/165 of 19 December 2011, 66/283 of 3 July 2012, 67/268 of 13 June 2013, 68/180 of 18 December 2013, 68/274 of 5 June 2014, 69/286 of 3 June 2015 and 70/165 of 17 December 2015,

*Recalling also* all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

*Recognizing* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement<sup>43</sup> as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

*Concerned* by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

<sup>43</sup> E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.



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*Concerned also* by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

*Mindful* of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

*Underlining* the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution [69/286](#),<sup>44</sup>

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

### RESOLUTION [70/266](#)

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.52](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/266. Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030**

*The General Assembly*

*Adopts* the political declaration on HIV and AIDS annexed to the present resolution.

#### **Annex**

#### **Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030**

1. We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments assembled at the United Nations from 8 to 10 June 2016, reaffirm our commitment to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as our legacy to present and future generations, to accelerate and scale up the fight against HIV and end AIDS to reach this target, and to seize the new opportunities provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>45</sup> to accelerate action

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<sup>44</sup> [A/70/879](#).

<sup>45</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).



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and to recast our approach to AIDS given the potential of the Sustainable Development Goals to accelerate joined-up and sustainable efforts to lead to the end of the AIDS epidemic, and we pledge to intensify efforts towards the goal of comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support programmes that will help to significantly reduce new infections, increase life expectancy and quality of life, and promote, protect and fulfil all human rights and the dignity of all people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and AIDS and their families;

2. Reaffirm the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS<sup>46</sup> and the 2006 and 2011 political declarations on HIV and AIDS,<sup>47</sup> and the urgent need to scale up significantly our efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support;

3. Reaffirm the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the resolve of Member States to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;<sup>48</sup>

4. Reaffirm the sovereign rights of Member States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the need for all countries to implement the commitments and pledges in the present Declaration consistent with national laws, national development priorities and international human rights;

5. Reaffirm the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>49</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>50</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>50</sup> the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>51</sup> and the outcomes of its reviews, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,<sup>52</sup> the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>53</sup> the key actions for its further implementation<sup>54</sup> and the outcomes of its reviews, and note the outcome documents of the regional review conferences, stressing that the outcome documents of the regional review conferences provide region-specific guidance on population and development beyond 2014 for each region that adopted the particular outcome document, the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>55</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>56</sup> the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,<sup>57</sup> the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women<sup>58</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;<sup>59</sup>

6. Recall Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/2 of 8 April 2015 on the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, in which the Council reaffirmed the value of the lessons learned from the global AIDS response for the post-2015 development agenda, Security Council resolution 1983 (2011) of 7 June 2011 on the impact of the HIV epidemic in conflict and post-conflict situations, Commission on the Status of Women resolution 60/2 of 24 March 2016 on women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS<sup>60</sup> and Human Rights Council resolutions 17/14 of 17 June 2011<sup>61</sup> on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental

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<sup>46</sup> Resolution S-26/2, annex.

<sup>47</sup> Resolution 60/262, annex, and resolution 65/277, annex.

<sup>48</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>49</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>50</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>51</sup> *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.

<sup>52</sup> Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

<sup>53</sup> *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.

<sup>54</sup> Resolution S-21/2, annex.

<sup>55</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>57</sup> Resolution S-30/1, annex.

<sup>58</sup> Resolution 48/104.

<sup>59</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>60</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 7 (E/2016/27)*, chap. I, sect. D.

<sup>61</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

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health in the context of development and access to medicines, [12/27](#) of 2 October 2009<sup>62</sup> and [16/28](#) of 25 March 2011<sup>63</sup> on the protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and [12/24](#) of 2 October 2009<sup>62</sup> on access to medicine in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

7. Reaffirm that the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including the right to development, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, should be mainstreamed into all HIV and AIDS policies and programmes, and also reaffirm the need to take measures to ensure that every person is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights;

8. Underscore the importance of enhanced international cooperation to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, including the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, implement universal access to health-care services and address health challenges;

9. Recognize that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>64</sup> and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.<sup>65</sup> It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development;<sup>66</sup>

10. Recognize that HIV and AIDS continue to constitute a global emergency, pose one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of our respective societies and the world at large and require an exceptional and comprehensive global response that takes into account the fact that the spread of HIV is often a cause and a consequence of poverty and inequality, and that effective HIV and AIDS responses are critical to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in which it is recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, that the dignity of the human person is fundamental and that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets should be met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, so that no one will be left behind, thereby generating multiplier effects and a virtuous cycle of progress across the 2030 Agenda, bearing in mind the universal, integrated and indivisible nature of the Agenda;

11. Call for urgent action over the next five years to ensure that no one is left behind in the AIDS response, that the returns on the unprecedented gains and investments made over the past decades are fully realized and that efforts are intensified, including through global solidarity, shared responsibility and political leadership, particularly given the rising population of people under the age of 25 in many high-burden countries, to avoid the risk of a rebound of the epidemic in some parts of the world and to tackle the growing rates of antimicrobial resistance which would result in increased human and economic loss, and express grave concern about the cost of inaction in the face of a looming crisis in access to and availability of treatment and inadequate progress and resources in comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support;

12. Reiterate that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development, and that sustainable development can be achieved only in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, including emerging and re-emerging diseases;

13. Recognize that poverty and poor health are inextricably linked and that poverty can increase the risk of progression from HIV to AIDS owing to a lack of access to comprehensive treatment-related services and adequate nutrition and care services and to the inability to meet costs related to treatment services, including transportation;

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<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum ([A/65/53](#) and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/66/53](#)), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>64</sup> Resolution [55/2](#).

<sup>65</sup> Resolution [60/1](#).

<sup>66</sup> Resolution [41/128](#), annex.

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14. Emphasize the continued importance, particularly given the 2015 World Health Organization guidelines recommending that antiretroviral therapy be initiated for everyone living with HIV at any CD4 cell count, of a more integrated and systemic approach to addressing people's access to quality, people-centred health-care services in a more holistic manner, in the context of promoting the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being, universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, universal health coverage, social protection for people in vulnerable situations, strengthening of local, national and international health and social protection systems, including community systems, integrated responses to address non-communicable diseases and HIV and AIDS, and preparedness to tackle emerging disease outbreaks, such as the Ebola and Zika virus disease outbreaks and those yet to be identified, and other health threats;

15. Emphasize that, to guarantee the sustainability of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, information and education, which are mutually reinforcing, these should be integrated with national health systems and services to address co-infections and co-morbidities, in particular tuberculosis, substance use and mental disorders, as well as sexual and reproductive health-care services, including prevention, screening and treatment for viral hepatitis and cervical cancer, as well as other sexually transmitted infections, including human papillomavirus, and services to respond to sexual and gender-based violence while noting the particular vulnerability of women and girls to these co-infections and co-morbidities;

16. Recognize that addressing the holistic needs and rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV throughout their life course will require close collaboration with efforts to end poverty and hunger everywhere, improve food and nutrition security and access to free, non-discriminatory primary and secondary education, promote healthy lives and well-being, provide access to HIV-sensitive social protection for all, including for children, reduce inequalities within and among countries, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, provide for decent work and economic empowerment and promote healthy cities, stable housing and just and inclusive societies for all;

17. Recognize that there are multiple and diverse epidemics and that, in order to achieve the prevention targets and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS "90-90-90" treatment targets<sup>67</sup> by 2020 and to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, AIDS responses need to achieve greater efficiency and focus on evidence, the geographic locations and populations at higher risk of infection and on service delivery models, innovations and programmes that will deliver the greatest impact, and in this regard note the need for a coherent United Nations response to assist countries to tailor effective responses, taking into account national context, including in humanitarian emergencies in conflict and post-conflict situations;

18. Reiterate with profound concern that Africa, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, remains the worst-affected region and that urgent and exceptional action is required at all levels to curb the devastating effects of this epidemic, particularly on women and adolescent girls, and recognize the renewed commitment of African Governments and regional institutions to scale up their own HIV and AIDS responses;

19. Express deep concern that HIV and AIDS affect every region of the world and that the Caribbean continues to have the highest prevalence outside sub-Saharan Africa, while the number of new HIV infections is increasing in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and note that 90 per cent of people newly infected with HIV live in just 35 countries;

20. Welcome and encourage regional efforts to set ambitious targets and design and implement strategies on HIV and AIDS, and take note of the Arab AIDS Strategy (2014–2020), the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa (2012–2015), which was extended until 2020, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Regional Strategy on HIV/AIDS (2013–2017), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Declaration of Commitment: Getting to zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, zero AIDS-related deaths, the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS 2014–2018, the agreement on cooperation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in addressing HIV infection, the Action Plan on HIV/AIDS in the European Union and neighbouring countries: 2014–2016, the Pacific Sexual Health and Well-Being Shared Agenda 2015–2019 and other relevant strategies;

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<sup>67</sup> 90 per cent of people (children, adolescents and adults) living with HIV know their status, 90 per cent of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving treatment and 90 per cent of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads.

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21. Emphasize that the meaningful involvement of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and populations at higher risk of HIV facilitates the achievement of more effective AIDS responses and that people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV should enjoy equally all human rights and enjoy equal participation in civil, political, social, economic and cultural life, without prejudice, stigma or discrimination of any kind;
22. Commend subregional, regional and global financing institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for the vital role that they play in mobilizing funding for country and regional AIDS responses, including for civil society, and in improving the predictability of financing over the long term, including bilateral investments, including from the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and welcome the support of donors, while noting that it falls short of the amounts needed to further accelerate progress towards front-loading investments to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030;
23. Commend the work of the international innovative health tools and drug purchase facility, UNITAID, based on innovative sources of financing and focusing on accessibility, quality and price reductions of antiretroviral drugs, and welcome the broadening of the scope of work of the Medicines Patent Pool, hosted by UNITAID, to promote voluntary partnerships to address hepatitis C and tuberculosis, reflecting the importance of integrating the AIDS response into the broader global health agenda;
24. Take note of the Secretary-General's new Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030), which continues to galvanize global efforts to significantly reduce the number of maternal, adolescent, newborn and under-5 child deaths, as a matter of urgent concern;
25. Note with appreciation the efforts of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in supporting national parliaments to unlock political and legislative obstacles to ensure an enabling legal environment supportive of effective national responses to HIV and AIDS;
26. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "On the fast track to ending the AIDS epidemic"<sup>68</sup> and of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2016–2021 Strategy, including its goals and targets, as well as the World Health Organization Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV, 2016–2021;
27. Take note with appreciation of the HIV-relevant strategies of the Co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and commend the secretariat and the Co-sponsors for their contribution on AIDS policy, strategic information and coordination and for the support they provide to countries through the Joint Programme;
28. Note the recommendations made by the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, co-convened by the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and the Joint Programme-*Lancet* Commission "Defeating AIDS – Advancing Global Health" in advancing progress towards ending the AIDS epidemic;
29. Recognize the role that community organizations play, including those led and run by people living with HIV, in supporting and sustaining national and local HIV and AIDS responses, reaching all people living with HIV, delivering prevention, treatment, care and support services and strengthening health systems, in particular the primary health-care approach;
30. Welcome the leadership and commitment shown in every aspect of the HIV and AIDS response by Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and regional and subregional organizations, as well as people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, political and community leaders, parliamentarians, communities, families, faith-based organizations, scientists, health professionals, donors, the philanthropic community, the workforce, the private sector, the media and civil society, including women's and community-based organizations, feminist groups, youth-led organizations, national human rights institutions and human rights defenders, and recognize their contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 6 on AIDS and implementing the commitments set forth in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS,<sup>69</sup> and call upon stakeholders, as appropriate, to support Member States in ensuring that country-driven, credible, costed, evidence-based, inclusive, sustainable, gender-responsive and comprehensive national HIV and AIDS strategic plans are funded and implemented as soon as possible with transparency, accountability and effectiveness;

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<sup>68</sup> [A/70/811](#) and Corr.1.

<sup>69</sup> Resolution [65/277](#), annex.

**2011–2016: Reflecting on unprecedented achievements and acknowledging those left behind**

31. Recognize that the AIDS response has been transformative, demonstrating outstanding global solidarity and shared responsibility, advancing innovative cross-sectoral and people-centred approaches to global health and fostering unprecedented levels of comprehensive research and development;

32. Welcome the achievement of the HIV and AIDS targets of Millennium Development Goal 6 and recognize that, while significant progress was made on all the Millennium Development Goals, urgent efforts are needed to complete the unfinished business of the Goals and the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS as we implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

33. Note with deep concern that the HIV epidemic remains a paramount health, development, human rights and social challenge inflicting immense suffering on countries, communities and families throughout the world, that since the beginning of the epidemic there have been an estimated 76 million HIV infections and that 34 million people have died from AIDS, that AIDS is the leading cause of death among women and adolescent girls of reproductive age (ages 15–49) globally, that about 14 million children have been orphaned owing to AIDS, and that 6,000 new HIV infections occur every day, mostly among people in developing countries, and note with alarm that, among the 36.9 million people living with HIV, more than 19 million people do not know their status;

34. Welcome the significant achievement in extending access to antiretroviral treatment to more than 15 million people living with HIV by 2015, but express grave concern that despite the recommended expansion of antiretroviral treatment eligibility to all persons living with HIV, more than half of all people living with HIV do not know their status, 22 million people living with HIV remain without antiretroviral treatment, and a substantial proportion of people on antiretroviral therapy face social and structural barriers to good health, including poor-quality care, economic constraints, stigma and discrimination, harmful practices and beliefs, inefficient service delivery models, poor nutrition and lack of food, medication side effects and misuse, and lack of comprehensive social protection, care and support, and as a result do not start treatment in a timely fashion, struggle to adhere to treatment and fail to achieve viral suppression, resulting in a growing risk of emergence of drug-resistant strains, which poses a threat to the expansion of effective HIV treatment and prevention;

35. Note with deep concern the unacceptably low rates of testing and treatment coverage among children in developing countries, which are a result of social and structural barriers similar to those that the adult population faces, as well as age-specific barriers, including low rates of early infant diagnosis, inadequate case-finding of children outside of prevention of mother-to-child transmission settings, long delays in returning test results, poor linking of children to treatment, lack of adequate training for health-care workers in paediatric HIV testing, treatment and care, challenges with long-term adherence, the limited number and inadequate availability of efficacious antiretroviral child-friendly formulations in certain countries and regions, stigma and discrimination, and lack of adequate social protection for children and caregivers;

36. Acknowledge the progress made since the launch of the Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive: 2011–2015, including that an estimated 85 countries are within reach of elimination of mother-to-child transmission, but note that continued efforts are greatly needed;

37. Reaffirm that access to safe, effective and affordable medicines and commodities for all, without discrimination, in the context of epidemics such as HIV and AIDS is fundamental to the full realization of the right of everyone to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, yet note with grave concern the high number of people without access to medicine and that the sustainability of providing lifelong safe, effective and affordable HIV treatment continues to be threatened by factors such as poverty and migration, lack of access to services and insufficient and unpredictable funding, especially for those left behind, and underscore that access to medicines would save millions of lives;

38. Welcome the reduction in the number of deaths among people living with HIV in some countries, in particular the reduction in the number of tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV, which have fallen by 32 per cent since 2004, yet note with grave concern that, among people living with HIV, tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death and viral hepatitis is a significant cause of ill-health and mortality and that congenital syphilis continues to affect large numbers of pregnant women at risk of HIV and their infants;

39. Express grave concern that young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years account for more than one third of all new HIV infections among adults, with 2,000 young people becoming infected with HIV each day, and that

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AIDS-related deaths are increasing among adolescents, making AIDS the second leading cause of death in adolescents globally, and note that many young people have limited access to good-quality education, nutritious food, decent employment and recreational facilities, as well as limited access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and programmes that provide the commodities, skills, knowledge and capability they need to protect themselves from HIV, that only 36 per cent of young men and 28 per cent of young women (15–24) possess accurate knowledge of HIV, and that laws and policies in some instances exclude young people from accessing sexual and reproductive health-care and HIV-related services, such as voluntary and confidential HIV testing, counselling, information and education, while also recognizing the importance of reducing risk-taking behaviour and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including correct and consistent use of condoms;

40. Recognize the need to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of children in child-headed households, in particular those headed by girls, which may result from the death of parents and legal guardians and other economic, social and political realities, and express deep concern that the impact of the AIDS epidemic, including illness and mortality, the erosion of the extended family, the exacerbation of poverty, unemployment and underemployment and migration, as well as urbanization, has contributed to the increase in the number of child-headed households;

41. Remain deeply concerned that, globally, women and girls are still the most affected by the epidemic and that they bear a disproportionate share of the caregiving burden, note that progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls has been unacceptably slow and that the ability of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV continues to be compromised by physiological factors, gender inequalities, including unequal power relations in society between women and men and boys and girls, and unequal legal, economic and social status, insufficient access to health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health, and all forms of discrimination and violence in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in persons, sexual violence, exploitation and harmful practices;

42. Note with alarm the slow progress in reducing new infections and the limited scale of combination prevention programmes, emphasizing that each country should define the specific populations that are key to its epidemic and response, based on the local epidemiological context, and note with grave concern that women and adolescent girls, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, are more than twice as likely to become HIV-positive than boys of the same age, and noting also that many national HIV prevention, testing and treatment programmes provide insufficient access to services for women and adolescent girls, migrants and key populations that epidemiological evidence shows are globally at higher risk of HIV, specifically people who inject drugs, who are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population, sex workers, who are 10 times more likely to acquire HIV, men who have sex with men, who are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV, transgender people, who are 49 times more likely to be living with HIV, and prisoners, who are 5 times more likely to be living with HIV than adults in the general population;

43. Note that some countries and regions have made significant progress in expanding health-related risk and harm reduction programmes, in accordance with national legislation, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, yet note the lack of global progress made in reducing transmission of HIV among people who use drugs, particularly those who inject drugs, and call attention to the insufficient coverage of such programmes and substance use treatment programmes that improve adherence to HIV drug treatment services, as appropriate in the context of national programmes, the marginalization of and discrimination against people who use drugs through the application of restrictive laws, particularly those who inject drugs, which hamper access to HIV-related services, and in that regard consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and note with concern that gender-based and age-based stigma and discrimination often act as additional barriers for women and for young people who use drugs, particularly those who inject drugs, to access services;

44. Express grave concern that, despite a general decline in discriminatory attitudes and policies towards people living with, presumed to be living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including those co-infected by tuberculosis, particularly in countries with a high tuberculosis/HIV burden, discrimination continues to be reported, and that restrictive legal and policy frameworks, including those related to HIV transmission, continue to discourage and prevent people from accessing prevention, treatment, care and support services;

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45. Note with grave concern that, despite the recognition of the need to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, including as set forth in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and despite the increased vulnerability to HIV infection faced by women and girls living with disabilities resulting from, inter alia, legal and economic inequalities, sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination and violations of their human rights, the formulation of the global AIDS response remains inadequately targeted and accessible to persons with disabilities;

46. Remain concerned that discriminatory laws and policies that restrict movement of people living with HIV may result in substantial harm and denial of HIV services, while acknowledging the steps taken by some countries in repealing entry, stay and residence restrictions based on HIV status and that many corporate leaders promoted the business case for non-discrimination;

47. Note with grave concern that the holistic needs and human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, and of young people, remain insufficiently addressed because of inadequate integration of health services, including sexual and reproductive health-care and HIV services, including for people who have experienced sexual or gender-based violence, including post-exposure prophylaxis, legal services and social protection;

48. Welcome the important progress achieved in research for new biomedical tools for prevention, notably regarding treatment as prevention, pre-exposure prophylaxis and antiretroviral-based microbicides and voluntary medical male circumcision, but also recognize that research and development must be accelerated, including for long-acting formulations of pre-exposure prophylaxis, preventive and therapeutic HIV vaccines and curative interventions;

49. Recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieving sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries, and note that countries in situations of conflict also need special attention;

50. Acknowledge the significant mobilization of resources globally that reached an estimated 19.2 billion United States dollars for HIV programmes in low- and middle-income countries in 2014,<sup>70</sup> and acknowledge the important role played by complementary innovative sources of financing;

51. Welcome the near tripling of domestic HIV investment between 2006 and 2014, with domestic sources accounting for 57 per cent of all investments in 2014, and note the role that the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa has played in this regard;

52. Recognize that there are still gaps in financing for HIV and AIDS and the need to further encourage technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, improve access to medicines in developing countries and scale up capacity-building and research and development;

53. Note that many countries have the ability to invest much more than they currently do: among developed countries, only four invest a share of the total international resources available for AIDS that exceeds their country's proportion of world gross domestic product; and that both developed and developing countries should work towards significantly increasing funding, including domestic funding, for the HIV and AIDS response;

54. Recognize that if we do not fast-track the response across the prevention and treatment continuum in the next five years, by increasing and front-loading investments and massively scaling up coverage of HIV services, so as to reduce the rate of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, the epidemic may rebound in some countries and we may not reach the ambitious, time-bound targets and commitments hereby set, including the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 90-90-90 treatment targets,<sup>67</sup> by 2020 and the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

### **2016–2021: global leadership on uniting to fast-track the HIV and AIDS response**

55. Commit to seizing this turning point in the HIV epidemic and, through decisive, inclusive and accountable leadership, to revitalizing and intensifying the comprehensive global HIV and AIDS response by recommitting to

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<sup>70</sup> See A/70/811, sect. III, table 1.



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the commitments made in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the 2006 and 2011 political declarations on HIV/AIDS and by fully implementing the commitments, goals and targets contained in the present Declaration;

56. Commit to targets for 2020 to work towards reducing the global numbers of people newly infected with HIV to fewer than 500,000 per annum and people dying from AIDS-related causes to fewer than 500,000 per annum, as well as to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination;

57. Commit to differentiating AIDS responses, based on country ownership and leadership, local priorities, drivers, vulnerabilities, aggravating factors, the populations that are affected and strategic information and evidence, and to setting ambitious quantitative targets, where appropriate depending on epidemiological and social context, tailored to national circumstances in support of these goals;

58. Recognize that achieving the fast-track targets can support global efforts to eradicate all forms of poverty and inequality as well as to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, which are universal, integrated and indivisible, and in this regard we should front-load and diversify resources to fast-track the AIDS response and make progress on five strategic HIV-related areas, recognizing also that investing in efforts to meet a wide range of Sustainable Development Goal targets will support efforts to end the AIDS epidemic;

### **Front-loading and diversifying resources are critical to fast-tracking the AIDS response**

59 (a). Commit to increasing and front-loading investments to achieve the fast-track targets by 2020 as an essential milestone towards the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 and positively contributing to a wide range of development outcomes;

59 (b). Commit to increasing and fully funding the AIDS response from all sources, including from innovative financing, and reaching overall financial investments in developing countries of at least 26 billion dollars per year by 2020, as estimated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, with a continued increase from the current levels of domestic public and private sources, according to each country's capacity, supplemented by public and private international assistance and strengthened global solidarity, and urge all stakeholders to contribute to a successful fifth and subsequent replenishments of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

59 (c). Call upon all relevant stakeholders to close the global HIV and AIDS resource gap between the resources available today and the resources needed to reach the fast-track targets by 2020;

59 (d). Reaffirm our strong commitment to the full and timely implementation of the concrete policies and actions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to close the global HIV and AIDS resource gap and to fully fund the HIV and AIDS response with the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda relates to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up;

59 (e). Acknowledge that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and remain committed to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources;

59 (f). Further acknowledge that private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation and that private investment capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts;

59 (g). Recognize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. Scaled up and more effective international support, including both concessional and non-concessional financing, is required;

59 (h). Reiterate that the fulfilment of all official development assistance (ODA) commitments remains crucial. ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We are encouraged by those few



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countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We urge all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards their ODA targets. We welcome the decision by the European Union which reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries in the short term and to reach 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries;

59 (i). Recognize that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement, not a substitute, to North-South cooperation. We recognize its increased importance, different history and particularities and stress that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives. It should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

59 (j). Welcome the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We encourage developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.<sup>71</sup> We also commit to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

59 (k). Acknowledge that debt sustainability challenges facing many least developed countries and small island developing States require urgent solutions, and the importance of ensuring debt sustainability to the smooth transition of countries that have graduated from least developed country status. We also recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, and will continue to support the remaining countries eligible under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) that are working to complete the HIPC process;

59 (l). Concerned by the impact that illicit financial flows (IFFs) are having on draining resources away from the countries affected by HIV and AIDS. IFFs have an adverse impact on domestic resource mobilization and on the sustainability of public finances. The activities that underlie IFFs, such as corruption, embezzlement, fraud, tax evasion, safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of stolen assets, money-laundering and illegal exploitation of natural resources, are also detrimental to development. We emphasize the importance of working together, including through increased international cooperation to stem corruption and identify, freeze and recover stolen assets and return them to their countries of origin, in a manner consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;<sup>72</sup>

59 (m). Recognize that multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (Gavi) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, have achieved results in the field of health. We encourage a better alignment of such initiatives and encourage them to improve their contribution to strengthening health systems;

59 (n). Welcome the progress made since the Monterrey Consensus<sup>73</sup> to develop and mobilize support for innovative sources and mechanisms of additional financing, in particular by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development. We invite more countries to voluntarily join in implementing innovative mechanisms, instruments and modalities which do not unduly burden developing countries. We encourage consideration of how existing mechanisms, such as the Gavi International Finance Facility for Immunization, might be replicated to address broader development needs. We also encourage exploring additional innovative mechanisms based on

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<sup>71</sup> Resolution 64/222, annex.

<sup>72</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

<sup>73</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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models combining public and private resources such as vaccine bonds, to support strategies, financing plans and multilateral efforts as a means to accelerate the AIDS response;

59 (o). Note with grave concern that the sustainability of providing lifelong HIV treatment continues to be threatened by factors such as poverty, lack of access to treatment and insufficient and unpredictable funding, especially for those left behind, that despite remarkable progress, if we accept the status quo unchanged, the epidemic will rebound in several developing countries, more people will acquire HIV and die from AIDS-related illness in 2030 than in 2015 and treatment costs will rise; therefore, the international community should ensure that resource needs of 13 billion dollars are mobilized for the Global Fund's fifth replenishment;

59 (p). Commit to mobilizing resource needs of 13 billion dollars for the Global Fund's fifth replenishment. By leveraging advances in science and applying innovative solutions, the partnership is on track to reach 22 million lives saved since its establishment by the end of 2016. A fully funded replenishment will save an additional 8 million lives by 2020 and deliver economic gains of up to 290 billion dollars over the coming years;

### **Ensuring access to testing and treatment in the fight against HIV and AIDS**

60 (a). Commit to the 90-90-90 treatment targets<sup>67</sup> and to ensuring that 30 million people living with HIV access treatment by 2020, with special emphasis on providing 1.6 million children (0–14 years of age) with antiretroviral therapy by 2018, and that children, adolescents and adults living with HIV know their status and are immediately offered and sustained on affordable and accessible quality treatment to ensure viral load suppression, and underscore in this regard the urgency of closing the testing gap;

60 (b). Commit to using multiple strategies and modalities, including, when possible, voluntary, confidential, fully informed and safe community-based testing, according to national context, to reaching the millions of people who do not know their status, including those living with HIV, and to providing pre-test information, counselling, post-test referrals and follow-up to facilitate linkages to care, support and treatment services, including viral load monitoring, and to addressing socioeconomic barriers to testing and treatment, including legal, regulatory barriers to community testing, and commit to expanding and promoting voluntary and confidential HIV testing and counselling, including provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling, and to intensifying national testing promotion campaigns for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections;

60 (c). Commit to taking all appropriate steps to eliminate new HIV infections among children and ensure that their mothers' health and well-being are sustained through immediate and lifelong treatment, including for pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, through early infant diagnosis, dual elimination with congenital syphilis, and treatment of their male partners, adopting innovative systems that track and provide comprehensive services to mother-infant pairs through the continuum of care, expanding case-finding of children in all health-care entry points, improving linkage to treatment, increasing and improving adherence support, developing models of care for children differentiated by age groups, eliminating preventable maternal mortality and engaging male partners in prevention and treatment services, and taking steps towards achieving World Health Organization certification of elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission;

60 (d). Commit to building people-centred systems for health by strengthening health and social systems, including for populations that epidemiological evidence shows are at higher risk of infection, by expanding community-led service delivery to cover at least 30 per cent of all service delivery by 2030, through investment in human resources for health, as well as in the necessary equipment, tools and medicines, by promoting that such policies are based on a non-discriminatory approach that respects, promotes and protects human rights, and by building the capacity of civil society organizations to deliver HIV prevention and treatment services;

60 (e). Work towards achieving universal health coverage that comprises equitable and universal access to quality health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health, and social protection, and includes financial risk protection and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, including the development of new service delivery models to improve efficiency, lower costs and ensure the delivery of more integrated services for HIV, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections, non-communicable diseases, including cervical cancer, drug dependence, food and nutrition support, maternal, child and adolescent health, men's health, mental health and sexual and reproductive health, and to address gender-based and sexual violence, in order to equip fragile communities to cope with these issues as well as future disease outbreaks;

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60 (f). Commit to taking immediate action at the national and global levels, as appropriate, to integrate food and nutritional support into programmes directed to people affected by HIV in order to ensure access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to enable people to meet their nutritional needs, for an active and healthy life as part of a comprehensive response to HIV and AIDS;

60 (g). Commit to working towards the target of reducing tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV by 75 per cent by 2020, as outlined in the World Health Organization End TB Strategy, as well as commit to funding and implementing to achieve targets set in the Stop TB Partnership – Global Plan to End TB 2016–2020, to achieve the 90-90-90 targets to reach 90 per cent of all people who need tuberculosis treatment, including 90 per cent of populations at high risk, and achieve at least 90 per cent treatment success, including through expanding efforts to combat tuberculosis, including drug-resistant tuberculosis, by improving prevention, screening, diagnosis and affordable treatment and access to antiretroviral therapy, and to 100 per cent coverage of intensified tuberculosis case-finding among all persons living with HIV, with particular attention to underserved and especially at-risk populations, including children, utilizing new tools, including rapid molecular tests through joint programming, patient-centred integration and co-location of HIV and tuberculosis services, ensuring that national protocols for HIV/tuberculosis co-infection are updated within two years to reflect the latest World Health Organization recommendations;

60 (h). Commit to reducing the high rates of HIV and hepatitis B and C co-infection and ensuring that, by 2020, efforts are made to reduce by 30 per cent new cases of chronic viral hepatitis B and C infections and to have 5 million people receiving hepatitis B treatment and to have treated 3 million people with chronic hepatitis C infection, also taking into account the linkages to and lessons learned from the AIDS response, such as the promotion and protection of human rights, the reduction of stigma and discrimination, community engagement, stronger integration of HIV and hepatitis B and C service delivery, and efforts towards guaranteeing access to affordable medicines and effective prevention interventions, particularly for vulnerable populations and populations that epidemiological evidence shows are at higher risk of infection;

60 (i). Commit to measures to ensure access to safe, affordable and efficacious medicines, including generic medicines, diagnostics and related health technologies, utilizing all available tools to reduce the price of life-saving drugs and diagnostics, and note the establishment of the High-level Panel on Access to Medicines convened by the Secretary General;

60 (j). Recognize the critical importance of affordable medicines, including generics, in scaling up access to affordable HIV treatment, and further recognize that protection and enforcement measures for intellectual property rights should be compliant with the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and welcome the adoption by the TRIPS Council on 6 November 2015 of the decision on the extension of the transition period under article 66, paragraph 1, of the TRIPS Agreement for least-developed country members for certain obligations with respect to pharmaceutical products;

60 (k). Note with concern that regulations, policies and practices, including those that limit legitimate trade in generic medicines, may seriously limit access to affordable HIV treatment and other pharmaceutical products in low- and middle-income countries, and recognize that improvements can be made, inter alia through national legislation, regulatory policy and supply chain management, noting that reductions in barriers to affordable products could be explored in order to expand access to safe, effective, affordable and good quality HIV prevention products, diagnostics, medicine, vaccines and treatment commodities for HIV, including for opportunistic infections and co-infections;

60 (l). Commit to urgently removing, where feasible, obstacles that limit the capacity of low- and middle-income countries to provide affordable and effective HIV prevention and treatment products, diagnostics, medicines and commodities and other pharmaceutical products, as well as treatment for opportunistic infections, co-morbidities and co-infections, and to reducing costs associated with lifelong chronic care, including by amending national laws and regulations, as deemed appropriate by respective Governments, so as to optimize:

- (i) The use, to the full, of existing flexibilities under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights specifically geared to promoting access to and trade in medicines, and, while recognizing the importance of the intellectual property rights regime in contributing to a more effective AIDS response, ensure that intellectual property rights provisions in trade agreements do not undermine

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these existing flexibilities, as confirmed in the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and call for early acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

(ii) Addressing barriers, regulations, policies and practices that prevent access to affordable HIV treatment by promoting generic competition in order to help to reduce costs associated with lifelong chronic care and by encouraging all States to apply measures and procedures for enforcing intellectual property rights in such a manner as to avoid creating barriers to the legitimate trade in medicines, and to provide for safeguards against the abuse of such measures and procedures;

(iii) Encouraging the voluntary use, where appropriate, of new mechanisms such as partnerships, grants, prizes, tiered pricing, open-source sharing of patents and patent pools benefiting all developing countries, including through entities such as the Medicines Patent Pool, to help to reduce treatment costs and encourage development of new HIV treatment formulations, including HIV medicines and point-of-care diagnostics, in particular for children;

60 (m). Commit to establishing effective systems to monitor, prevent and respond to the emergence of drug-resistant strains of HIV in populations and antimicrobial resistance among people living with HIV;

60 (n). Commit to pursuing the continuity of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to providing a package of care for people living with HIV, tuberculosis and/or malaria in humanitarian emergencies and conflict settings, as displaced people and people affected by humanitarian emergencies face multiple challenges, including heightened HIV vulnerability, risk of treatment interruption and limited access to quality health care and nutritious food;

### **Pursuing transformative AIDS responses to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls**

61 (a). Recognize that the unequal socioeconomic status of women compromises their ability to prevent HIV or mitigate the impact of AIDS, acknowledge the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, and reaffirm that the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women should be mainstreamed into all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty;

61 (b). Stress, in that regard, that the lack of protection and promotion of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, and insufficient access to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, aggravates the impact of the epidemic, especially among women and girls, increasing their vulnerability and endangering the survival of present and future generations;

61 (c). Pledge to eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence, increase the capacity of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and services, including, inter alia, sexual and reproductive health, as well as full access to comprehensive information and education, ensure that women can exercise their right to have control over, and decide freely and responsibly on, matters related to their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection, and take all necessary measures to create an enabling environment for the empowerment of women and to strengthen their economic independence, and, in this context, reiterate the importance of the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality;

61 (d). Commit to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, to respecting, promoting and protecting their human rights, education and health, including their sexual and reproductive health, by investing in gender-responsive approaches and ensuring gender mainstreaming at all levels, supporting women's leadership in the AIDS response and engaging men and boys, recognizing that gender equality and positive gender norms promote effective responses to HIV;

61 (e). Commit to addressing social norms, including by addressing the pertinent drivers that place a disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work related to taking care of people living with HIV on women and girls;

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61 (f). Commit to reducing the number of adolescent girls and young women aged 15 to 24 years newly infected with HIV globally each year to below 100,000 by 2020;

61 (g). Commit to taking urgent action, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, to prevent and address the devastating effects of this epidemic on women and adolescent girls;

61 (h). Commit to ending all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, such as gender-based, sexual, domestic and intimate partner violence, by, inter alia, eliminating sexual exploitation of women, girls and boys, trafficking in persons, femicide, abuse, rape in every and in all circumstances and other forms of sexual violence, discriminatory laws and harmful social norms that perpetuate the unequal status of women and girls, as well as harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, in particular of women living with HIV, forced and coerced abortion and female genital mutilation, including in conflict, post-conflict and other humanitarian emergencies, as these can have serious and long-lasting impacts on the health and well-being of women and girls throughout the life cycle and increase their vulnerability to HIV;

61 (i). Commit to adopting, reviewing and accelerating effective implementation of laws that criminalize violence against women and girls, as well as comprehensive, multidisciplinary and gender-responsive preventive, protective and prosecutorial measures and services to eliminate and prevent all forms of violence against all women and girls, in public and private spaces, as well as harmful practices;

61 (j). Address all health consequences, including the physical, mental and sexual and reproductive health consequences, of violence against women and girls by providing accessible health-care services that are responsive to trauma and include affordable, safe, effective and good-quality medicines, first-line support, treatment of injuries and psychosocial and mental health support, emergency contraception, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection, diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, training for medical professionals to effectively identify and treat women subjected to violence, as well as forensic examinations by appropriately trained professionals;

61 (k). Commit to developing and to strengthening, in all countries, national policies, norms and measures directly aimed at awareness, prevention and punishment of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, as well as to developing policies aimed at the prevention of sexual violence and comprehensive care for children and adolescents sexually abused;

61 (l). Commit to ensuring universal access to quality, affordable and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care and HIV services, information and commodities, including women-initiated prevention commodities, including female condoms, pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis, emergency contraceptives and other forms of modern contraceptives by choice, regardless of age or marital status, and ensuring that services comply with human rights standards and that all forms of violence, discrimination and coercive practices in health-care settings are eliminated and prohibited;

61 (m). Commit to reducing the risk of HIV infection among adolescent girls and young women by providing them with quality information and education, mentoring, social protection and social services, which evidence shows reduce their risk of HIV infection, by ensuring girls' access and transition to secondary and tertiary education and addressing barriers to retention, and by providing women with psychosocial support and vocational training to facilitate their transition from education to decent work;

61 (n). Commit to supporting and encouraging United Nations entities, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women living with, at risk of and affected by HIV in conflict and post-conflict situations;

61 (o). Commit to ensuring that gender equality strategies also address the impact of harmful gender norms, including delayed health-seeking behaviours, lower coverage of HIV testing and treatment and higher HIV-related mortality among men, to ensure better health outcomes for men and to reduce HIV transmission to partners;

### **Ensuring access to high-quality HIV services, commodities and prevention while expanding coverage, diversifying approaches and intensifying efforts to fight HIV and end the AIDS epidemic**

62 (a). Recognize that the AIDS response can be fast-tracked only by protecting and promoting access to appropriate, high-quality, evidence-based HIV information, education and services without stigma and discrimination

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and with full respect for the rights to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent, and reaffirm that comprehensive HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support must be the cornerstone of national, regional and international responses to the HIV epidemic;

62 (b). Commit to redoubling non-discriminatory HIV prevention efforts by taking all measures to implement comprehensive, evidence-based prevention approaches to reduce new HIV infections, including by conducting public awareness campaigns and targeted HIV education to raise public awareness;

62 (c). Commit to accelerating efforts to scale up scientifically accurate, age-appropriate comprehensive education, relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men, in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, 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 informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection;

62 (d). Commit to saturating areas with high HIV incidence with a combination of tailored prevention interventions, including outreach through traditional and social media and peer-led mechanisms, male and female condom programming, voluntary medical male circumcision and effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, pre-exposure prophylaxis for people at high risk of acquiring HIV, antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, with particular focus on young people, particularly young women and girls, and encouraging the financial and technical support of international partners as appropriate;

62 (e). Promote the development of and access to tailored comprehensive HIV prevention services for all women and adolescent girls, migrants and key populations;

62 (f). Encourage Member States with high HIV incidence to take all appropriate steps to ensure that 90 per cent of those at risk of HIV infection are reached by comprehensive prevention services, that 3 million persons at high risk access pre-exposure prophylaxis and that an additional 25 million young men are voluntarily medically circumcised by 2020 in high HIV-incidence areas, and ensure the availability of 20 billion condoms in low- and middle-income countries;

62 (g). Commit to ensuring that financial resources for prevention are adequate and constitute no less than a quarter of AIDS spending globally on average, and are targeted to evidence-based prevention measures that reflect the specific nature of each country's epidemic by focusing on geographic locations, social networks and populations that are at higher risk of HIV infection, according to the extent to which they account for new infections in each setting, in order to ensure that resources for HIV prevention are spent as cost-effectively as possible and to ensure that particular attention is paid to those populations at highest risk, depending on local circumstances;

62 (h). Commit to ensuring that the needs and human rights of persons with disabilities are taken into account in the formulation of all responses to HIV and that HIV prevention, treatment, care and support programmes as well as sexual and reproductive health-care services and information are made accessible to persons with disabilities;

62 (i). Encourage Member States to strengthen national social and child protection systems to ensure that, by 2020, 75 per cent of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV who are in need benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection, including cash transfers and equal access to housing, and support programmes for children, in particular for orphans and street children, girls and adolescents living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, as well as their families and caregivers, including through the provision of equal opportunities to support the development of children to their full potential, especially through equal access to early child development services, trauma and psychosocial support and education, as they transition through adolescence, and the creation of safe and non-discriminatory learning environments, supportive legal systems and protections, including civil registration systems;

62 (j). Commit to eliminating barriers, including stigma and discrimination in health-care settings, to ensure universal access to comprehensive HIV diagnostics, prevention, treatment, care and support for people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, persons deprived of their liberty, indigenous people, children, adolescents, young people, women, and other vulnerable populations;

**Promoting laws, policies and practices to enable access to services and end HIV-related stigma and discrimination**

63 (a). Reaffirm that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all supports the global response to the AIDS epidemic, including in the areas of prevention, treatment, care and support, and recognize that addressing stigma and discrimination against all people living with, presumed to be living with, at risk of and affected by HIV is a critical element in combating the global HIV epidemic;

63 (b). Commit to strengthening measures at the international, regional, national, and local and community levels to prevent crimes and violence against, and victimization of, people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and foster social development and inclusiveness, integrating such measures into overall law enforcement efforts and comprehensive HIV policies and programmes as key to reaching the global AIDS fast-track targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, and reviewing and reforming, as needed, legislation that may create barriers or reinforce stigma and discrimination, such as age of consent laws, laws related to HIV non-disclosure, exposure and transmission, policy provisions and guidelines that restrict access to services among adolescents, travel restrictions and mandatory testing, including of pregnant women, who should still be encouraged to take the HIV test, to remove adverse effects on the successful, effective and equitable delivery of HIV prevention, treatment care and support programmes to people living with HIV;

63 (c). Commit to intensifying national efforts to create enabling legal, social and policy frameworks in each national context in order to eliminate stigma, discrimination and violence related to HIV, including by linking service providers in health-care, workplace, educational and other settings, and promoting access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and non-discriminatory access to education, health-care, employment and social services, providing legal protections for people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including in relation to inheritance rights and respect for privacy and confidentiality, and promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

63 (d). Underscore the need to mitigate the impact of the epidemic on workers and their families and dependants, workplaces and economies, including by taking into account all relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization, as well as the guidance provided by the relevant International Labour Organization recommendations, including the Recommendation on HIV and AIDS and the World of Work, 2010 (No. 200), and call upon employers, trade and labour unions, employees and volunteers to take measures to eliminate stigma and discrimination, protect, promote and respect human rights and facilitate access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

63 (e). Commit to national AIDS strategies that empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights, including strategies and programmes aimed at sensitizing law enforcement officials and members of the legislature and judiciary, training health-care workers in non-discrimination, confidentiality and informed consent, and supporting national human rights learning campaigns, as well as monitoring the impact of the legal environment on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

63 (f). Commit to promoting laws and policies that ensure the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for children, adolescents and young people, particularly those living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, so as to eliminate the stigma and discrimination that they face;

63 (g). Encourage Member States to address the vulnerabilities to HIV and the specific health-care needs experienced by migrant and mobile populations, as well as refugees and crisis-affected populations, and to take steps to reduce stigma, discrimination and violence, as well as to review policies related to restrictions of entry based on HIV status with a view to eliminating such restrictions and the return of people on the basis of their HIV status, and to support their access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

**Engaging and supporting people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV as well as other relevant stakeholders in the AIDS response**

64 (a). Call for increased and sustained investment in the advocacy and leadership role, involvement and empowerment of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, women, children, bearing in mind the roles and responsibilities of parents, young people, especially young women and girls, local leaders, community-based organizations, indigenous communities and civil society more generally, as part of a broader effort to ensure that at



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least 6 per cent of all global AIDS resources are allocated for social enablers, including advocacy, community and political mobilization, community monitoring, public communication and outreach programmes to increase access to rapid tests and diagnosis, as well as human rights programmes such as law and policy reform and stigma and discrimination reduction;

64 (b). Commit to encouraging and supporting the active involvement and leadership of young people, particularly women, including those living with HIV, in the fight against the epidemic at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels, and agree to support these new leaders to help to develop specific measures to engage young people about HIV, including in communities, families, schools, tertiary institutions, recreation centres and workplaces;

64 (c). Support and encourage enhanced strategic engagement with the private sector to support countries with investments as well as, inter alia, service delivery, strengthening supply chains, workplace initiatives and social marketing of health commodities, and in support of behavioural change, to fast-track the response;

64 (d). Strongly urge increased investments in comprehensive research and development to enable access to improved and affordable point-of-care diagnostics, prevention commodities, including preventive and therapeutic vaccines and female-initiated prevention commodities, more tolerable, efficacious and affordable health technologies and products, including simpler and more effective drug formulations for children, adolescents and adults, second- and third-line therapy, new drugs and diagnostics for tuberculosis, viral load monitoring tools, microbicides and a functional cure, while seeking to ensure that sustainable systems for vaccine procurement and equitable distribution are also developed, and, in this context, encourage other forms of incentives for research and development such as the exploration of new incentive systems, including those in which research and development costs are delinked from product prices;

64 (e). Recognize the important role played by the private sector in research and development of innovative medicines, encourage the use, where appropriate, of alternative financing mechanisms for research and development as a driver of innovation for new medicines and new uses for medicines and explore opportunities to delink the cost of research and development from the price of health products;

64 (f). Commit to realizing the full impact of innovation in research, science and technology and to working towards ensuring that trade and other commercial policies support public health goals under a human rights and development framework;

64 (g). Recognize that the changing context, epidemic and response demand expanded quality technical support to strengthen capacity and institutions aligned with principles of country ownership and leadership, aid effectiveness and value for money and that long-term sustainability of access to HIV-related products, including through local production of pharmaceutical products, requires promoting voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, including sharing of know-how and expertise to strengthen local manufacturing capacity;

64 (h). Commit to supporting technology transfer arrangements which increase the availability and affordability of medicines and related health technologies and, in this regard, encourage the utilization of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, created as a component of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, to identify and examine technology needs and gaps;

64 (i). Support and encourage, through domestic and international funding and the provision of technical assistance, the substantial development of human capital, development of national and international research infrastructures, laboratory capacity and improved surveillance systems, and data collection, processing and dissemination, and training of basic and clinical researchers, social scientists and technicians, with a focus on those countries most affected by HIV and/or experiencing or at risk of a rapid expansion of the epidemic;

### **Leveraging regional leadership and institutions is essential to more effective AIDS responses**

65. Encourage all regions to work with regional and subregional organizations, people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, relevant United Nations system organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders towards the achievement of the following targets by 2020, as modelled in the fast-track approach to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, and, in this regard, call for strengthened global solidarity and shared responsibility to ensure that sufficient funds are made available to support regions in this endeavour:

65 (a). Work towards reducing the number of new infections among young people and adults (aged 15 and older) by 75 per cent in Asia and the Pacific to 88,000, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to 44,000, in Eastern and

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Southern Africa to 210,000, in Latin America and the Caribbean to 40,000, in the Middle East and North Africa to 6,200, in Western and Central Africa to 67,000 and in Western and Central Europe and North America to 53,000;

65 (b). Work towards reducing the number of new infections in children and young adolescents (under the age of 15) by 95 per cent in Asia and the Pacific to 1,900, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to fewer than 100, in Eastern and Southern Africa to 9,400, in Latin America and the Caribbean to fewer than 500, in the Middle East and North Africa to fewer than 200, in Western and Central Africa to 6,000, and in Western and Central Europe and North America to fewer than 200 among children;

65 (c). Work towards increasing to at least 81 per cent the number of young people and adults (aged 15 and older) on treatment in 2020, in Asia and the Pacific to 4.1 million, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to 1.4 million, in Eastern and Southern Africa to 14.1 million, in Latin America and the Caribbean to 1.6 million, in the Middle East and North Africa to 210,000, in Western and Central Africa to 4.5 million, and in Western and Central Europe and North America to 2 million, ensuring equal access to treatment for women and men;

65 (d). Work towards ensuring that at least 81 per cent of the number of children and young adolescents (under the age of 15) are on treatment in 2020, in Asia and the Pacific reaching 95,000, in Eastern and Southern Africa reaching 690,000, in the Middle East and North Africa reaching 8,000, in Western and Central Africa reaching 340,000, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia reaching 7,600, in Latin America and the Caribbean reaching 17,000, and in Western and Central Europe and North America reaching 1,300, ensuring equal access to treatment for girls and boys;

66. Encourage and support the exchange among countries and regions of information, research, evidence, best practices and experiences for implementing the measures and commitments related to the global HIV and AIDS response, in particular those contained in the present Declaration, as well as subregional, regional and interregional cooperation and coordination, and leverage the unique leadership of these political and economic institutions;

67. Continue to encourage the Economic and Social Council to request the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to support periodic, inclusive reviews of national efforts and progress made in their respective regions to combat HIV and underline in this regard the valuable model provided by the African Peer Review Mechanism of the African Union, and consider, as appropriate, regular regional peer-based reviews of AIDS responses that facilitate the engagement of health and non-health ministries and city and local leaders and ensure the meaningful participation of civil society organizations, especially of people living with HIV and women's and youth groups, among others;

68. Taking into account the many challenges faced on the African continent, urge continued support for the processes for the establishment of the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to support African countries in efforts to effectively prevent, detect and respond to emergencies and build the capacity needed to protect communities across the continent;

69. Commit to strengthening regional, subregional, national and local capacity to develop, manufacture and deliver quality-assured affordable medicines, such as generics, diagnostics, reliable incidence measuring tools, biomedical prevention commodities and other commodities, including through enabling legal, policy and regulatory environments, encouraging the development of regional markets, including through enhanced North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and emphasizing the need to increase self-reliance of drug supplies in all regions, including through increasing the local production and manufacturing capacities of developing countries, pooled procurement, accurate forecasting and timely pre-qualification, to improve HIV prevention, treatment, care and support programmes, as well as programmes for tuberculosis, sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child health care and malaria;

### **Enhancing governance, monitoring and accountability will deliver results for and with people**

70. Commit to effective, evidence-based, operational mutual accountability mechanisms that are transparent and inclusive, with the active involvement of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and other relevant civil society and private sector stakeholders, to support the implementation and monitoring of progress on multisectoral national fast-track plans to fulfil the commitments in the present Declaration;

71. Accelerate efforts to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, including on incidence and prevalence, disaggregated by income, sex, mode of transmission, age (including for ages 10 to 14 and over the age of 49), race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, marital status, geographic location and other

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characteristics relevant in national contexts, as well as the strengthening of national capacity for the use and analysis of such data and for the evaluation of efforts to improve population size estimates, resource allocation by population and location and service access and to fill critical data gaps and inform effective policy development, with due consideration of the confidentiality principle and professional ethics and to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for this purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux;

72. Request the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to support Member States within its mandate in addressing the social, economic, political and structural drivers of the AIDS epidemic, including through the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and human rights, in achieving multiple development outcomes, including actions to eliminate poverty and inequalities, provide access to social protection and child protection, improve food security, stable housing and access to quality education and economic opportunity, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and promote healthy cities and just and inclusive societies, and in further contributing to intersectoral efforts essential to reach the global health goals and ensure progress across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in all settings, including humanitarian, in order to fulfil the overarching goal to leave no one behind, with the full involvement of Member States and relevant stakeholders;

73. Call upon the international community to utilize the AIDS machinery to tackle broader global health challenges and to ensure that no one is left behind in sustainable development efforts;

74. Ensure that the United Nations is fit to deliver results on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by reinforcing and expanding the unique multisectoral, multi-stakeholder development and rights-based approach of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and in this regard reaffirm, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/2, that the Joint Programme offers the United Nations system a useful example, to be considered, as appropriate, of enhanced strategic coherence, coordination, results-based focus, inclusive governance and country-level impact, based on national contexts and priorities;

75. Encourage and support the exchange among countries and regions of information, research, evidence and experiences for implementing the measures and commitments related to the global HIV and AIDS response, in particular those contained in the present Declaration, facilitate intensified North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as subregional, regional and interregional cooperation and coordination, and in this regard continue to encourage the Economic and Social Council to request the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to support periodic, inclusive reviews of national efforts and progress made in their respective regions to combat HIV;

### **Follow-up: accelerating progress**

76. Request the Secretary-General, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to provide to the General Assembly, within its annual reviews, an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the present Declaration, and request continued support from the Joint Programme to assist countries in reporting annually on the AIDS response;

77. Request the Secretary-General, with the support of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to contribute to the reviews of progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development taking place at the high-level political forum on sustainable development so as to ensure that follow-up and review processes assess progress on the AIDS response;

78. Request the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation among relevant agencies of the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, in order to strengthen the fast-track AIDS response, and request the Joint Programme to support Member States, including through strengthening accountability mechanisms and facilitating the participation of all stakeholders, in delivering on the outcomes of the present Declaration, in line with their respective mandates, abilities and resources;

79. Decide to convene a high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS to review progress on the commitments made in the present Declaration towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, and how the response, in its social, economic and political dimensions, continues to contribute optimally to progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the global health goal, and decide to reach an agreement on the date for convening the next high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS no later than at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly.

## RESOLUTION 70/267

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.53](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe

### 70/267. International Day of the Tropics

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for their proclamation, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14 in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements necessary for its organization and financing have been made,

*Recognizing* that tropical nations have made significant progress, but face a variety of challenges that demand focused attention across a range of development indicators and data in order to achieve sustainable development,<sup>74</sup>

*Noting* that the tropics, as a region, account for 40 per cent of the world's total surface area and are host to approximately 80 per cent of the world's biodiversity and much of its language and cultural diversity,

*Recognizing* the specific challenges faced by tropical areas, the far-reaching implications of the issues affecting the world's tropical zone and the need, at all levels, to raise awareness and to underline the important role that countries in the tropics will play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Decides* to designate 29 June as the International Day of the Tropics;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to observe the International Day of the Tropics in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the tropics, the specific challenges that they face and the emerging opportunities that they present;
3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

## RESOLUTION 70/290

Adopted at the 108th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.54](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

### 70/290. High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision 70/539 of 22 December 2015, in which it decided to convene, on 19 September 2016, a high-level meeting of the plenary of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants,

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<sup>74</sup> In this regard, the Government of Australia draws attention to the contribution made by the State of the Tropics project.

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1. *Decides* that:

(a) The high-level meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants shall consist of a plenary meeting and six interactive multi-stakeholder round tables and that the organizational arrangements will be as follows:

- (i) The opening plenary meeting will be held in the General Assembly Hall from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.;
- (ii) Following the opening meeting, the plenary meeting will be held simultaneously in the Economic and Social Council Chamber and the Trusteeship Council Chamber from 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.;
- (iii) The sequence envisaged for the round tables, although this could be subject to modification, in consultation with Member States, is that round tables 1, 2 and 3 will be held in parallel, each running from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and round tables 4, 5 and 6 will be held in parallel, each running from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;
- (iv) The closing plenary meeting will be held in the General Assembly Hall from 7.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.;

(b) The high-level meeting will be co-chaired by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and the President of the Assembly at its seventieth session; the opening plenary meeting will feature statements of up to three minutes each involving the President of the Assembly at its seventy-first session, the President of the Assembly at its seventieth session, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director General of the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on behalf of the Global Migration Group, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the President of the World Bank Group, a member of a migrant community, a member of a refugee community, a representative of civil society and a representative of the private sector;

(c) The outcome document of the high-level meeting will be adopted during the opening plenary meeting;

(d) The plenary meeting will hear statements by Member States, observer States and intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the General Assembly, the list of speakers will be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the Assembly and the time limit for these statements will be four minutes;

(e) The themes for each of the six round tables will be as follows:

- (i) Round table 1: Addressing the root causes of large movements of refugees;
- (ii) Round table 2: Addressing drivers of migration, particularly large movements, and highlighting the positive contributions of migrants;
- (iii) Round table 3: International action and cooperation on refugees and migrants and issues related to displacement: the way ahead;
- (iv) Round table 4: Global compact for responsibility-sharing for refugees; respect for international law;
- (v) Round table 5: Global compact for safe, regular and orderly migration: towards realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving full respect for the human rights of migrants;
- (vi) Round table 6: Addressing vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants on their journeys from their countries of origin to their countries of arrival;

(f) Each interactive multi-stakeholder round table will normally be presided over by two co-chairs, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session in consultation with regional groups and with due regard for geographical balance;

(g) The time limit for statements by participants in the interactive multi-stakeholder round tables will be five minutes;

(h) Each interactive multi-stakeholder round table will reserve at least two seats for non-governmental actors;

(i) The Secretary-General will deliver closing remarks, which will include a summary of the plenary debate as well as of the interactive multi-stakeholder round tables;

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2. *Invites* Member States, observer States and intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

3. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, relevant special rapporteurs, special representatives and special advisers, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the high-level meeting, including in the interactive multi-stakeholder round tables and preparatory process;

4. *Invites* non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and that have relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat in order to attend the high-level meeting and to participate in the interactive multi-stakeholder round tables and preparatory process;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting;

6. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive round tables, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis;<sup>75</sup>

7. *Further requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, to organize, no later than July 2016, and to preside over, a one-day informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, attended by representatives of Member States, observer States and intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the Assembly, as well as by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations and the private sector, and requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing;

8. *Decides* that the members of refugee and migrant communities who will make statements in the opening plenary meeting may be selected by the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session during the informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, in consultation with the Secretary-General and Member States;

9. *Also decides* that the representatives of civil society and the private sector who also will make statements in the opening plenary meeting, and who will participate in the round tables, may be selected by the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session during the informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, in consultation with the Secretary-General and Member States;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session to hold open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental negotiations with all Member States, through the appointed co-facilitators, with a view to agreeing on an outcome document for the high-level meeting;

11. *Decides* that:

(a) The process of intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document will be in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the General Assembly;

(b) The initial draft of the outcome document will be prepared by the co-facilitators on the basis of views provided by Member States;

(c) Relevant stakeholders, including civil society, scientific and knowledge-based institutions, parliaments, local authorities and the private sector will be able to contribute views, in particular through informal dialogues to which they will be invited by the co-facilitators; the intergovernmental nature of the negotiations, however, will be fully respected;

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<sup>75</sup> The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Where a name is objected to, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections and the Office will share any information received with any Member State upon its request.

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12. *Envisages* that these negotiations will give due consideration, inter alia, to the report of the Secretary-General on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants,<sup>76</sup> as well as relevant United Nations or other intergovernmental high-level meetings.

### RESOLUTION 70/291

Adopted at the 110th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.55](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/291. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution [60/288](#) of 8 September 2006, and recalling Assembly resolution [68/276](#) of 13 June 2014, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States and for consideration to be given to updating the Strategy to respond to changes,

*Recalling* the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution [66/10](#) of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office, and its role in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

*Renewing its unwavering commitment* to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

*Reaffirming* that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

*Recalling* the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,<sup>77</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* the continued contribution of United Nations entities and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,

*Reaffirming its respect* for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of all States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

*Convinced* that the General Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

*Mindful* of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy,

*Underlining* the fact that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force should continue to carry out its activities within the framework of its mandate, with policy guidance offered by Member States through interaction with the General Assembly on a regular basis,

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<sup>76</sup> [A/70/59](#).

<sup>77</sup> Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.



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*Reaffirming* that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening territorial integrity and the security of States and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner,

*Reiterating* the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and to criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories, with the intention that the funds be used, or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts,

*Recognizing* the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists,

*Recognizing also* the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in accordance with its mandate, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism,

*Alarmed* by the acts of intolerance, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, including sectarian violence, and terrorism in various parts of the world, which claim innocent lives, cause destruction and displace people, and rejecting the use of violence, regardless of motivation,

*Expressing grave concern* over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, including through the implementation of their international obligations, and underlining the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request,

*Expressing concern* that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the trafficking of arms, persons, drugs and cultural property and from the illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries,

*Strongly condemning* the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, and noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity,

*Expressing deep concern* about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this evolving challenge,

*Recognizing* the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn acts of violent extremism conducive to terrorism and incitement to commit terrorist acts that spread hate and threaten lives,

*Taking note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,<sup>78</sup> including its conclusions and recommendations,

*Recognizing* the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect,

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<sup>78</sup> [A/HRC/25/59](#).

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*Affirming* the importance of education as a tool to help to prevent terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and welcoming the engagement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with Member States to implement strategies to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism through education,

*Noting* the important contribution of women to the implementation of the Strategy, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure the participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent violent extremism and counter terrorism,

*Expressing deep concern* that acts of sexual and gender-based violence are known to be part of the strategic objectives and ideology of certain terrorist groups and are used as an instrument to increase their power through supporting financing and recruitment and through the destruction of communities,

*Noting* the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as for the promotion of peace and security, and in this regard expressing concern about the danger of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, including in prisons,

*Stressing* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, taking into account, inter alia, the rights and needs of children, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, calling for Member States' continued efforts to combat terrorism through national legislation and establish such justice systems, and further stressing the need for training of professionals in the criminal justice systems of Member States, upon their request, including through bilateral and multilateral programmes and experience-sharing with a view to developing a common understanding of threats and providing an effective response,

*Stressing also* that a national criminal justice system based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, due process and fair trial guarantees is one of the best means for effectively countering terrorism and ensuring accountability,

*Taking note* of the request by the Security Council to the Counter-Terrorism Committee to present a proposal to the Council by 30 April 2017 for a comprehensive international framework, with recommended guidelines and good practices to effectively counter, in compliance with international law, the ways that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities use their narratives to encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts, including with a counter-narrative campaign, consistent with any similar campaign undertaken by the United Nations, as well as options for coordinating the implementation of the framework and mobilizing resources as necessary,

*Taking note also* of the Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism: The Way Forward, co-hosted by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations, held on 7 and 8 April 2016,

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to continue to do all they can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures,

*Reaffirming also* the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism,

1. *Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation* of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>79</sup> and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

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<sup>79</sup> Resolution 60/288.

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3. *Stresses* the importance of keeping the Strategy relevant and contemporary in the light of emerging new threats and evolving trends of international terrorism;
4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”,<sup>80</sup> welcomes the summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects implemented by United Nations entities around the world<sup>81</sup> and the efforts deployed by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office in this regard, and underlines the importance of providing the necessary resources for the implementation of these projects;
5. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General, which were considered at the fifth biennial review of the Strategy, on 30 June and 1 July 2016, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;
6. *Reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while further recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;
7. *Affirms* the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all pillars of the Strategy, recognizing the need to redouble efforts for even attention paid to and even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy;
8. *Stresses* the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach, including through stronger efforts, where necessary, to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, bearing in mind that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone;
9. *Recognizes* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;
10. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, and encourages Member States and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its entities to enhance engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy;
11. *Encourages* Member States to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, where appropriate, in developing tailored strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups and the commission of terrorist acts and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;
12. *Calls upon* all Member States, given the complex global security context today, to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender analysis on the drivers of radicalization of women to terrorism into their relevant programmes, to consider, when appropriate, the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women’s human rights and women’s organizations and to seek greater consultations with women and women’s organizations when developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;
13. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, that could discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of

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<sup>80</sup> [A/70/826 and Corr.1](#).

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

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discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of media and information literacy by including youth in decision-making processes and considering practical ways to include youth in the development of relevant programmes and initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States to take effective measures, in conformity with international law, to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

14. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to prevent the abuse of non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations by and for terrorists, and calls upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse the status of those organizations, while reaffirming the need to fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and to freedom of religion or belief of all persons;

15. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism, and in this regard expresses serious concern at the occurrence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as of international refugee and humanitarian law, committed in the context of countering terrorism;

16. *Stresses* that when counter-terrorism efforts neglect the rule of law, at the national and international levels, and violate international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and refugee law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, they not only betray the values they seek to uphold, they may also further fuel violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism;

17. *Calls for* greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with donors and recipients of counter-terrorism capacity-building, including in developing and maintaining effective and rule of law-based criminal justice systems, and also calls for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders, with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of such capacity-building in order to strengthen national ownership, while recognizing that rule of law activities must be anchored in a national context and that States have different national experiences in the development of their criminal justice systems, taking into account their legal, political, socioeconomic, cultural, religious and other local specificities, while also recognizing that there are common features founded on international norms and standards;

18. *Reiterates* that, given their potential status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, every child alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with his or her rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>82</sup> and, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice in this regard, urges Member States to take relevant measures to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups, including terrorist groups;

19. *Urges* all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>83</sup> and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>84</sup> including in the context of digital communication, also while countering terrorism, in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, and to take measures to ensure that interferences with or restrictions on that right are not arbitrary or unlawful and are subject to effective oversight and to appropriate redress, including through judicial review or other legal means;

20. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

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<sup>82</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>83</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>84</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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21. *Urges* Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter, human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality;

22. *Urges* States to ensure, in accordance with their obligations under international law and national regulations, and whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, that counter-terrorism legislation and measures do not impede humanitarian and medical activities or engagement with all relevant actors as foreseen by international humanitarian law;

23. *Recognizes* the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

24. *Deeply deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, encourages Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, in accordance with international law;

25. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to increase its transparency, accountability and effectiveness, and calls upon the Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to improve the strategic nature and impact of their programmes and policies;

26. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

27. *Underlines*, in that regard, the importance of greater coordination among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue promoting transparency and to avoid duplication in their work;

28. *Recognizes* the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities and ensure greater cooperation, coordination and coherence among United Nations entities, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

29. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials, including among law enforcement entities and financial intelligence units, of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in that regard recalls the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy;

30. *Recognizes* the role of the regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, and encourages those entities to enhance interregional dialogue and cooperation and consider using best practices developed by other regions in their fight against terrorism, as appropriate, taking into account their specific regional and national circumstances;

31. *Calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under applicable international law, including the Charter, to deny terrorist groups safe haven, freedom of operations, movement and recruitment and financial, material or political support, which endanger national, regional and international peace and security, and to bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts;

32. *Urges* Member States to provide full coordination and afford one another the greatest measure of assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, especially with those States where, or against whose

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citizens, terrorist acts are committed, including obtaining evidence for the proceedings involving terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or foreign terrorist fighters, and recalls that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism on the basis of mutual legal assistance and the principle of extradite or prosecute, welcoming their efforts to elaborate on the existing extradition and mutual legal assistance mechanisms;

33. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent refugee status from being abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, also calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure, before granting asylum, that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts, while reaffirming the importance of protecting refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law;

34. *Urges* Member States to ensure no tolerance for terrorism, regardless of the targets or motives, and reaffirms its call to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

35. *Encourages* Member States to consider better ways to cooperate to exchange information, assist each other, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes and implement other appropriate cooperative measures to address such threats;

36. *Expresses concern* over terrorist acts committed by lone terrorists in various parts of the world, acknowledges the specific challenges created by lone terrorists as they are difficult to detect, and recognizes the need to address this issue expeditiously;

37. *Emphasizes* that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and welcomes the various initiatives to this end;

38. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations to unite against violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, encourages the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the drivers of violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to evolve strategies to address them, and underlines that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and facilitating understanding, inclusive dialogue and respect for religious and cultural diversity and human rights;

39. *Recognizes* the difficulties faced by the international community in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States and the United Nations system to take measures, pursuant to international law and while ensuring national ownership, to address all drivers of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner;

40. *Also recognizes* the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in this regard recalls its resolution 70/254 of 12 February 2016, in which it welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General and took note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,<sup>85</sup> recommends that Member States consider the implementation of relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, as applicable to the national context, encourages United Nations entities, in line with their mandates, to implement relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, including by providing technical assistance to Member States upon their request, and invites Member States and regional and subregional organizations to consider developing national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their priorities and taking into account, as appropriate, the Secretary-General's Plan of Action, as well as other relevant documents;

41. *Underlines* the importance of multilateral efforts in combating terrorism and refraining from any practices and measures inconsistent with international law and the principles of the Charter;

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<sup>85</sup> See [A/70/674](#).

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42. *Expresses its concern* at the increasing use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet and other media, and the use of such technologies to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts, notes the importance of cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to address this issue, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter, and reiterates that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism, including by promoting tolerance and dialogue among peoples and peace;

43. *Stresses* that it is essential to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists and that, in this regard, the international community should consider developing an accurate understanding of how terrorists motivate others to commit terrorist acts or recruit them, and develop the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda, incitement and recruitment, including through the Internet, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

44. *Calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, including children, preventing foreign terrorist fighters from crossing their borders, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop effective strategies to deal with returnees, including through repatriation, in accordance with relevant international obligations and national law;

45. *Expresses concern* at the increase, in some regions, in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes that ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of funding for their activities, including further kidnappings, calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting from ransom payments and political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, in accordance with applicable legal obligations, and encourages Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

46. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, including through the development, funding and implementation of capacity-building projects in order to mobilize a stronger and more systematic response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels;

47. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, and preventing the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, by United Nations entities, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, inter alia, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance, including in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative;

48. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to further enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and of relevant United Nations resolutions and to promote, inter alia, international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, including foreign terrorist fighters, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance;

49. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism, upon request, the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

50. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to Member States in counter-terrorism matters, recognizes in this regard the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building



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projects, welcomes in that respect the development of the United Nations capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and encourages Member States to provide needed financial and other assistance to the Task Force and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre for the effective delivery of the projects mentioned in that plan, in close consultation with Member States;

51. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, and to strengthen international and regional cooperation in information-sharing, and calls upon law enforcement and criminal justice authorities to better counter the threat of returning foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and radicalization to terrorism, to enhance efforts to implement deradicalization programmes and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts or in providing funds to terrorists is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

52. *Expresses concern* that international networks have been established by terrorist organizations that facilitate the travel of foreign terrorist fighters to conflict zones, and calls upon all Member States to take appropriate measures to dismantle such networks, in accordance with their international obligations;

53. *Expresses its concern* at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, and encourages all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon, including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, and appropriate criminal justice response, and to consider the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation;

54. *Notes* that terrorists may craft distorted narratives that are based on the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of religion to justify violence, which are utilized to recruit supporters and foreign terrorist fighters, mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, in particular by exploiting information and communications technologies, including through the Internet and social media, and further notes in this regard the urgent need for the international community to globally counter such activities;

55. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and also encourages Member States to further build the capacity of their financial oversight and regulatory systems around the world in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit and raise funds, including by cooperating with the private sector through public-private partnerships with financial institutions and by taking into account the assessments thereof by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

56. *Encourages* Member States and the international and regional organizations to enhance knowledge of and support initiatives to address, in the design and implementation of global, regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime;

57. *Calls upon* Member States to engage with domestic financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential terrorist financing activity through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve the integration and utilization of financial intelligence to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats;

58. *Calls upon* all States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate, and in accordance with their obligations under international law, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

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59. *Calls upon* all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, urges all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, equipment and technologies related to their manufacture, and encourages cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;

60. *Recognizes* that improvised explosive devices may be used in terrorist activities, takes note of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in this regard, and urges its further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of its associated entities;

61. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions, and reaffirms that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists;

62. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

63. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to continue its positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and further requests the Task Force to continue to provide quarterly briefings and to provide a periodic workplan for the Task Force, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre;

64. *Encourages* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to work closely with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on potentially vulnerable targets, and recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships in this area;

65. *Recalls* all resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism and relevant resolutions of the Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and all resolutions of the Security Council relating to international terrorism, and calls upon Member States to cooperate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing these resolutions;

66. *Encourages* all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and forums involved in the fight against terrorism to cooperate with the United Nations system and Member States in supporting the Strategy and to share best practices, and calls for information-sharing, through appropriate channels and arrangements, on individuals and entities implicated in any type of terrorist activities, their tactics and modus operandi, supply of weapons and sources of material or any other form of support, specific crimes related to perpetration, planning or preparation of terrorist acts, narratives used by terrorists to mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, including by exploiting information and communications technologies, and on the ongoing international counter-terrorism cooperation, especially among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities;

67. *Underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, including in assessing issues and trends relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005 and 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014, in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution 2129 (2013) of 17 December 2013, and in sharing information, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations;

68. *Recognizes* that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and affiliates continue to pose a widespread challenge in the fight against terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015, into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, reminds Member States of their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory do not make economic resources available to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, and takes note of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear;

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69. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies;

70. *Notes* the letter from the Secretary-General dated 9 June 2016 regarding the United Nations counter-terrorism architecture, and, welcoming his assurance regarding further enhancing the coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism activities across the four pillars of the Strategy, both at Headquarters and in the field, without changing the overall architecture, as well as his suggestion that Member States may use the review to make recommendations to his successor, requests the Secretary-General to review, in consultation with the General Assembly, the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy in a balanced manner, including by strengthening cooperation with other international and regional organizations and improving the mobilization of resources necessary for capacity-building projects, with a view to providing concrete suggestions to the Assembly in this regard, by May 2017, for consideration by the Assembly during its seventy-first session;

71. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, no later than April 2018, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, containing suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

72. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2018, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 71 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

### RESOLUTION 70/292

Adopted at the 111th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.50/Rev.1](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Turkey

#### **70/292. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,<sup>86</sup> its resolution [53/92](#) of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions [67/293](#) of 24 July 2013, [68/278](#) of 16 June 2014 and [69/291](#) of 19 June 2015, as well as its resolutions [66/286](#) of 23 July 2012, [67/294](#) of 15 August 2013, [68/301](#) of 17 July 2014 and [69/290](#) of 19 June 2015 on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, and [59/213](#) of 20 December 2004, [63/310](#) of 14 September 2009, [65/274](#) of 18 April 2011 and [67/302](#) of 16 September 2013 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

*Recalling also,* in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009, 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010, 2106 (2013) of 24 June 2013, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 and 2242 (2015) of 13 October 2015 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and 2225 (2015) of 18 June 2015 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, 2195 (2014) of

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<sup>86</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

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19 December 2014 on threats to international peace and security, 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012, as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 16 December 2014,<sup>87</sup> on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and resolution 2167 (2014) of 28 July 2014 on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>88</sup> through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

*Reaffirming* the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,<sup>89</sup>

*Recalling* the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,<sup>90</sup> and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Recalling also* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",<sup>91</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012 establishing a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development,

*Reaffirming* the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 April 2013,<sup>92</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, as a strategic vision and an action plan for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and acknowledging the emphasis in Agenda 2063 on peace and security as critical enablers for sustainable development,

*Reaffirming further* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Stressing* that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

*Underscoring* the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

*Recognizing*, in particular, the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

*Noting* that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue to develop African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

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<sup>87</sup> S/PRST/2014/27; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015 (S/INF/70)*.

<sup>88</sup> Resolution 60/1.

<sup>89</sup> Resolution 63/1.

<sup>90</sup> Resolution 65/1.

<sup>91</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>92</sup> Resolution 67/259.

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*Reaffirming* the commitment to ensure that there shall be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations shall be properly investigated and appropriately sanctioned, including by bringing the perpetrators of any crimes to justice, through national mechanisms or, where appropriate, regional or international mechanisms, in accordance with international law, and for that purpose encouraging States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

*Underscoring* the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed,

*Reaffirming* the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

*Underlining* the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

*Acknowledging* that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

*Reaffirming*, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

*Welcoming* the adoption of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly resolution 70/262, both of 27 April 2016, on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, affirming the importance of sustaining peace, and recognizing the importance of their implementation for strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and enabling it to realize its full potential, in accordance with Assembly resolution 60/180 and Council resolution 1645 (2005), both of 20 December 2005, and Assembly resolution 65/7 and Council resolution 1947 (2010), both of 29 October 2010, and in this regard taking note of the outcome report of the Cairo regional workshop held in November 2014, which provides perspectives from Africa on the need to consolidate the regional dimension in the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission in Africa,<sup>93</sup>

*Encouraging* the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, including women's and youth associations, academia and research institutions on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and welcoming the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;<sup>94</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

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<sup>93</sup> See [A/69/654-S/2014/882](#).

<sup>94</sup> [A/70/176-S/2015/560](#).

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3. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and acknowledges the importance of supporting the implementation of the first 10-year implementation plan;

4. *Further welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized during the 2015 Africa Week on the theme “Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: moving from aspirations to reality” and the briefing by African regional economic communities held on 12 October 2015 on the theme “Silencing the guns in Africa: the nexus between peace, security, governance and development”, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in close partnership with the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, the African Peer Review Mechanism, regional economic communities and the United Nations system;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa’s political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as the pledge to “end all wars in Africa by 2020” and “achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa”, as affirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, expresses its readiness to contribute, and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities, to help to achieve this goal, including by considering defining a concrete five-year actionable plan in support of the goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by 2020;

6. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union, in collaboration with regional economic communities and development partners, including the United Nations system, to develop an action plan towards implementing the decision of the 2013 solemn declaration that the continent would “silence the guns by 2020”, and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries, the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of the goal of silencing the guns by 2020;

7. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the high-level expert group meeting on the theme “Tackling the socioeconomic root causes of conflict towards achieving the goal of a conflict-free Africa in the context of the implementation of Africa’s transformative Agenda 2063 and the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, held in Cairo on 16 and 17 November 2015;

8. *Reaffirms* the need 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 to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through 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 avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, and recognizes in this regard the importance of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants to be held in September 2016;

9. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, operationalize the African Standby Force, establish the African capacity for immediate response to crises and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

10. *Recognizes* the growing and emerging challenges and risks facing United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, and in this regard takes note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations<sup>95</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,”<sup>96</sup> as well as the recommendations supported by Member States in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping

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<sup>95</sup> See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

<sup>96</sup> [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).



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Operations,<sup>97</sup> in particular on prevention, mediation and stronger global-regional partnerships, including between the United Nations and the African Union, and encourages the Security Council, as appropriate, to consult with relevant regional organizations, particularly the African Union, especially if transitioning from a regional to a United Nations peacekeeping operation;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the international community and all partners to support the efforts of African countries to promote political, social and economic inclusion;

14. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

15. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

16. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

17. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

18. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the joint visit of the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank to the countries of the Horn of Africa in October 2014, during which a new development initiative to support regional peace and development in the Horn of Africa was launched, and the joint visit to the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa from 22 to 24 May 2013 and the financial pledge announced by the World Bank during the visit in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region,<sup>98</sup> as well as the joint visit of the Secretary-General, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the President of the World Bank, the President of the African Development Bank and the European Union Commissioner for Development to the Sahel region from 4 to 7 November 2013, during which financial pledges were made to support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel,<sup>99</sup> and calls for the fulfilment of all the pledges made;

19. *Also welcomes* the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg in June 2015, as a successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme that is anchored in Agenda 2063, calls upon the United Nations system to support its full and effective implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

20. *Affirms* the importance of the role of the Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in ensuring greater coherence and coordination of United Nations

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<sup>97</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/70/19)*.

<sup>98</sup> [S/2013/131](#), annex.

<sup>99</sup> [S/2013/354](#), annex.



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system support to Africa, including support to the African Union, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, human rights, governance and the rule of law, and post-conflict reconstruction and development;

21. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

22. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and encourages the United Nations to work with African countries, the African Union and the regional economic communities to support the development and implementation of regional and national counter-terrorism action plans;

23. *Takes note* of the communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council Summit on countering violent extremism and terrorism, held in Nairobi on 2 September 2014, and calls upon United Nations counter-terrorism entities, within existing mandates, and Member States to provide assistance and capacity-building towards Africa's efforts to counter violent extremism and terrorism;

24. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General, and takes note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;<sup>100</sup>

25. *Notes with concern* that violence against women and children, including sexual violence, continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

26. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children, stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts and for ensuring that the protection and rights of children in armed conflicts are integrated into all peace processes, also stresses the need for post-conflict counselling, reintegration, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and encourages the relevant parts of the United Nations system to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

27. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges, and welcomes in this regard the special session on employment challenges in Africa, organized by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the International Labour Organization within the framework of the 2015 integration segment of the Economic and Social Council;

28. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and welcomes in this regard the report of the Secretary-General containing the results of the global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000),<sup>101</sup> recognizes with appreciation all the work undertaken for the global study, and encourages close examination of its recommendations;

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<sup>100</sup> See [A/70/674](#).

<sup>101</sup> [S/2015/716](#).

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29. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy, the declaration by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of 2015 as the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063 and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, as well as the Framework of Cooperation concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa signed by the African Union Commission and the United Nations, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard, and also welcomes the decision of the African Union to declare 2016 as the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women;

30. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of children in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, and stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa in protecting children affected by armed conflicts on the continent;

31. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which entered into force on 6 December 2012, and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009;

32. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

33. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, and recalls in this regard the high-level panel discussion held on 21 October 2013 on Africa's innovation in governance through 10 years of the African Peer Review Mechanism, organized during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Mechanism;

34. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in June 2014 on the integration of the African Peer Review Mechanism into the African Union structures, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the Mechanism to advance its activities;

35. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive, peaceful and transparent elections;

36. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

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37. *Welcomes* the announcement by the World Health Organization on 13 January 2016 marking the end of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, underlines the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems and of building strong and resilient national health systems, and expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, owing to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, of the gains made by affected countries in peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years;

38. *Calls upon* all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and the United Nations system to provide their continuing support to African countries affected by the Ebola outbreak to enhance the capacity and resilience of their health systems to address health-related crises and support sustained economic and social recovery;

39. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

40. *Takes note* of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

41. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

42. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support those development efforts by African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

43. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,<sup>89</sup> as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;<sup>102</sup>

44. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment, by, inter alia, continuing to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

45. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

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<sup>102</sup> [A/57/304](#), annex.

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46. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,<sup>103</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, and promoting socioeconomic development, good governance, the rule of law and human rights;

47. *Takes note* of the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs,<sup>104</sup> including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

### RESOLUTION 70/293

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.49/Rev.1](#), sponsored by Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

#### **70/293. Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025)**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [35/66 B](#) of 5 December 1980, in which it proclaimed the 1980s as the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution [44/237](#) of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991–2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution [47/177](#) of 22 December 1992, in which it adjusted the period for the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993–2002, and its resolution [57/297](#) of 20 December 2002 on the Second Decade,

*Recalling also* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which reflects the importance of industrial development to the 2030 Agenda, including Sustainable Development Goal 9, Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, and its interrelated targets,

*Recalling further* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and in which the General Assembly stressed the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries, in particular African countries, as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted on 13 May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,<sup>105</sup> which emphasizes the importance of building productive capacity as a critical enabler for the development and graduation of the least

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<sup>103</sup> [A/52/871-S/1998/318](#).

<sup>104</sup> See [A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1](#).

<sup>105</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

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developed countries, and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted on 5 November 2014 at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,<sup>106</sup> and considering the fact that 33 out of the 48 least developed countries and 16 out of the 32 landlocked developing countries are African countries,

*Recognizing* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063, as well as its first 10-year implementation plan and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,<sup>107</sup> the Group of Eight Africa Action Plan of June 2002, in which the Group of Eight welcomed the adoption of the New Partnership, and regional initiatives, such as the African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, the African Productive Capacity Initiative, the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024, the African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators Initiative, the Africa Mining Vision and the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, which underscore the importance of industrialization for sustainable structural economic transformation,

*Taking note* of the outcome of the eighteenth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Durban, South Africa, from 24 to 28 October 2008, at which the implementation strategy for the African Union Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa was endorsed, and taking note also of the outcome of the twentieth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Nairobi from 10 to 14 June 2013, in which a call was made for the need for the accelerated industrialization of African countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda,

*Taking note also* of the declaration on the launch of the negotiations for the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015, in which the Heads of State and Government of the African Union reaffirmed their commitment to increase intra-African trade through the establishment of a continental free trade area that would foster economic growth and equitable development and would support integration through trade liberalization, industrialization and infrastructure development towards the full implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community of 3 June 1991 (the Abuja Treaty),<sup>108</sup>

*Taking note further* of the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fifteenth session, held in Lima from 2 to 6 December 2013,<sup>109</sup> in which the General Conference requested the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist Member States in achieving enhanced levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

*Taking note* of the outcome of the joint high-level event organized by the African Union Commission, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa on the theme “Operationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Africa’s industrialization”, held on the margins of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, on 26 September 2015, at which organizers called upon the Assembly to adopt a resolution for a third industrial development decade for Africa in 2016,

*Noting* that, despite the above-mentioned resolutions, decisions, declarations and initiatives, Africa remains the poorest and the most vulnerable region in the world, and noting also the need for the continent to take urgent action to advance sustainable industrialization as a key element of furthering economic diversification and value addition, creating jobs and thus reducing poverty and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

*Reaffirming* the importance of industrialization in supporting Africa’s own efforts towards sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and accelerated development,

*Underlining* the need for the sustainable industrialization of Africa and the objective of introducing the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

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<sup>106</sup> Resolution 69/137, annex II.

<sup>107</sup> A/57/304, annex.

<sup>108</sup> A/46/651, annex.

<sup>109</sup> See GC.15/INF/4, resolution GC.15/Res.1.

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1. *Proclaims* the period 2016–2025 as the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
2. *Calls upon* the African Union Commission, the New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>107</sup> the Economic Commission for Africa and, specifically, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to develop, operationalize and lead the implementation of the programme for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in accordance with its mandate and through voluntary contributions, taking into account the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its tenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 2 February 2008, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>110</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>111</sup> and the African Union Agenda 2063 and its 10-year implementation plan, in coordination with other relevant stakeholders, including regional economic communities and national entities;
3. *Encourages* the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to mobilize adequate resources for the implementation of the Third Decade;
4. *Reiterates* that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment;
5. *Invites*, as appropriate, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as the United Nations specialized agency for industrialization, in close collaboration with the African Union, to scale up its technical assistance to African countries in accordance with its mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development for the successful implementation of the Third Decade;
6. *Also invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to foster partnerships, as appropriate, with other relevant entities in the United Nations development system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, and to promote the necessary linkages to develop joint initiatives in favour of industrialization, including technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, access to information and communications technology, productive diversification, agribusiness value chain development, trade, capacity-building, renewable energy and energy efficiency, industrial policy, special economic zones and industrial parks, action on climate change and human capital development, while also strengthening public-private partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including those in the public and the private sectors, civil society organizations and academia;
7. *Calls for* enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of Africa's industrialization, including through the implementation of the Third Decade, and reaffirms that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but is rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;
8. *Invites* the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral partners, the United Nations system, global and regional financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the New Development Bank and the African Development Bank, in accordance with their respective mandates, to ensure full support for the implementation of programmes for the Third Decade at the national and subregional levels;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support, within existing resources, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its assistance to the African Union, African countries and regional organizations in the implementation of programmes for the Third Decade;
10. *Requests* the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, a periodic progress report on the implementation of the Third Decade.

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<sup>110</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>111</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.



## RESOLUTION 70/294

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.56](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

### **70/294. Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [69/231](#) of 19 December 2014, in which it decided to conduct a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,<sup>112</sup> as well as its resolutions [70/216](#) of 22 December 2015 and [70/261](#) of 15 April 2016,

1. *Endorses* the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Turkey for hosting the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review from 27 to 29 May 2016 and for providing all the necessary support.

#### **Annex**

### **Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives participating in the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, are gathered here in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016 to undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action,<sup>113</sup> to share best practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered and actions and initiatives needed to overcome them, as well as new challenges and emerging issues, to reaffirm the global commitment to address the special needs of the least developed countries made in Istanbul, Turkey, and to further strengthen the global partnership for development for the least developed countries in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action in order to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>114</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>115</sup> which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, the Paris Agreement,<sup>116</sup> adopted by parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>117</sup> and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.<sup>118</sup>

2. We recognize the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review as an opportunity to highlight the concrete measures, initiatives, partnerships and actions that various stakeholders have undertaken to date to support the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and to launch other concrete measures, initiatives and partnerships, individually or collectively, that have the potential to further progress the implementation of the Programme of Action, building on the momentum of recent and relevant United Nations meetings, agendas and conferences and the decisions adopted therein.

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<sup>112</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

<sup>113</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

<sup>114</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>115</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>116</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>117</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>118</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

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3. We recognize that over the past few decades the world has witnessed remarkable socioeconomic progress, with most of the Millennium Development Goals and targets achieved globally. However, not all countries have fully shared in this global progress. Performances among the least developed countries were mixed. The majority of the least developed countries, which constitute the poorest and most vulnerable group of countries, were not able to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals. Nevertheless, many of the least developed countries have adopted stronger policies, strengthened governance and achieved substantial gains in reducing the prevalence of extreme poverty and improved health and education outcomes. Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals was slowest in the least developed countries in conflict and post-conflict situations; those countries require context-specific approaches, including targeted national policies and international support.

4. We recognize that, despite the many challenges and constraints, the least developed countries represent an enormous human and natural resource potential for world economic growth, welfare, prosperity and food and energy security. Therefore, a strengthened global partnership that effectively addresses the special needs of the least developed countries, including children, young people and women, will contribute to the cause of peace, prosperity, poverty eradication and sustainable development for all.

5. We reaffirm our commitment to the full, effective and timely implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full and timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and our support for mainstreaming it into the national development policies and programmes of the least developed countries. We also reaffirm our determination to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, in a spirit of global solidarity, focused in particular on the eradication of poverty and promotion of inclusive growth and the implementation of social protection systems, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable.

### I. State of progress and lessons learned in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action

6. We note that many of the least developed countries have made considerable progress in achieving positive and sustainable development outcomes, in spite of significant challenges and constraints. For many of them, growth performance and prospects have been good on a sustained basis. Most of the least developed countries have significantly increased domestic resource mobilization and use for sustainable development. National ownership and leadership at the country level is essential for sustained progress in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action.

7. We are concerned that, in the context of the overall slowdown in the international economy, the least developed countries as a group are experiencing a slowdown of their economies, with growth rates falling from 5.1 per cent in 2014 to an estimated 4.5 per cent in 2015,<sup>119</sup> which is significantly lower than the growth rate achieved during 2001–2010 and falls far short of the Sustainable Development Goal target of at least 7 per cent gross domestic product (GDP) growth per annum in the near term, and those that are highly dependent on commodity exports have seen a pronounced decline in their export earnings and GDP growth.

8. We recognize that many of the least developed countries continue to face multiple structural challenges and constraints, including narrow production and export bases, stagnant trade and investment flows, diminishing productivity growth, weak land and natural resource governance, and widespread poverty, hunger and malnutrition. These long-standing challenges are compounded by new and emerging challenges, such as climate change, increased incidences of natural disasters and public health emergencies, conflicts, declining commodity prices and rising capital outflows. Without a structural transformation that tackles institutional and capacity constraints, the least developed countries will remain vulnerable to various economic, social and environmental shocks.

9. Continued robust external support, including through official development assistance (ODA), is necessary to complement domestic resources and national policies and programmes to effectively assist each of the least developed countries in addressing these important issues. We recognize the important contribution of the existing preferences extended to the least developed countries.

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<sup>119</sup> *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2016* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.II.C.2).



10. We recognize that swift action in areas related to productive capacity, infrastructure and energy, agriculture, food security and nutrition and rural development, economy, trade and investment, good governance at all levels, human development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, financing for development, science, technology and innovation, migration and remittances, and resilience-building are necessary to realize the Istanbul Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promise of leaving no one behind.

### **General objectives, goals and targets**

11. We recognize that, while the least developed countries have made significant efforts towards achieving the objectives, goals and targets of the Istanbul Programme of Action, a lot still remains to be done by them and their development partners. There is a need to foster progress across all sectors. We reaffirm our commitment to give special attention to the least developed countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **Graduation**

12. We congratulate those countries that have graduated from least developed country status and welcome the fact that many of the least developed countries are meeting the criteria for graduation and many others have expressed their aspirations to graduate. We note with concern that, since the least developed country category was established in 1971, only four countries have officially graduated. Based on current trends, concerted and revitalized efforts will be required to enable half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020, as foreseen in the Istanbul Programme of Action. Particular attention should be given to the smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status, consistent with their transition strategy, taking into account each country's particular development situation.

### **Productive capacity**

13. We recognize that increasing productive capacity leads to inclusive economic growth and social development and is vital to the achievement of sustainable development and for building resilience. During the past five years, limited progress was achieved in production diversification and value addition as well as in the effective participation of the least developed countries in regional and global value chains, which are critical for those countries in reversing their marginalization, building productive capacities, accelerating structural transformation and generating full and productive employment and decent work for all with quick impact on poverty eradication. This situation requires strategic policy interventions at the subnational, national, regional and international levels, as well as at the sectoral level. In this regard, regional cooperation and integration can play a catalytic role.

### **Infrastructure and energy**

14. We stress that the development of sustainable and resilient physical infrastructure, the promotion of sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation are important prerequisites for sustained economic growth and sustainable development. A significant amount of investment and technology development is essential, including through public-private partnerships, innovative financing and regional integration, supported by appropriate and transparent national policies, practices, institutions and regulations that foster a strong investment climate. Enhanced financial and technical support by development partners for infrastructure development and management in the least developed countries, as well as continued support for those countries' efforts to strengthen the underlying investment climate, promote science, technology and innovation and facilitate the transfer of relevant skills, knowledge and technology for the development of infrastructure under mutually agreed terms, also remain crucial for infrastructure development in the least developed countries.

15. We emphasize that the acute energy gap faced by the least developed countries is a severe constraint on their structural transformation. Access to energy is often not provided because of lack of finance, technology, infrastructure for the generation and supply of energy, appropriate regulation and economic and technical skills. Skill development and improvement of the capacity of local enterprise to deliver good-quality products and services on an economically sustainable basis are also important to establish inclusive energy systems that also reach rural areas and the poorest part of the population. Addressing these issues will be crucial in providing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. Such access is a key development enabler and multiplier, which can foster private sector development, strengthen productive capacity-building, expand trade and

promote access to better social services and food security. Ensuring technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing productive employment and decent work for all and promoting energy efficiency.

### **Agriculture, food security and nutrition and rural development**

16. We acknowledge that progress in the development of the agricultural sector and related industries, which employs more than half of the population in most of the least developed countries, is critical for sustainable development.

17. We recognize that low agricultural productivity and the availability and affordability of safe food remain major challenges in many of the least developed countries. Some 210 million people in the least developed countries, predominantly in rural areas, do not have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. Moreover, the least developed countries are urbanizing rapidly, and the proportion of urban residents who experience hunger and malnutrition is growing. The agriculture sector in the least developed countries continues to be affected by structural factors such as insufficient public and private investment in physical infrastructure and in research and agricultural extension services, limited access to markets, lack of secure land tenure, particularly for smallholder farmers and women, limited capacity-building, slow progress in regulatory and policy reforms and in scientific and technological development, lack of access to financial services, including insurance, poor investment climate, inadequate support to enhance the situation of women in rural areas, trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, and public stockholding in a manner that adversely affects food security, as well as periodic economic shocks such as price fluctuations. We note that less than 7 per cent of total ODA going to the least developed countries is allocated to agriculture. Furthermore, agriculture development has been suffering from the adverse impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, less predictable weather patterns, soil degradation, salinity intrusion, sea-level rise and coastal erosion, declining water availability and degrading water quality due to the increasing frequency of droughts and floods, and soil and water contamination. We reaffirm our commitment to work together to address these challenges in the least developed countries. We also note that integrated water resource management and intersectoral approaches among water, food and energy to increase synergies and manage trade-offs are essential.

### **Economy, trade and investment**

18. We are concerned that the growth rates of the least developed countries have fallen since 2011, and we emphasize the importance of reversing this trend. As identified in the Istanbul Programme of Action, trade and investment are major drivers of economic growth, employment generation and structural transformation. The challenge is also one of fostering inclusive growth, including through the empowerment of all women and girls and achieving gender equality, while promoting sustainable development, as the pace of reduction of poverty has not been commensurate with the economic growth rate.

19. We note some improvement in market access for products of the least developed countries in some developing countries during the past five years. We express our concern that the least developed countries' exports remained highly concentrated in a few primary products vulnerable to commodity price volatility and to exogenous economic and environmental shocks. The share of the least developed countries in world exports remained stagnant, standing in 2014 at 1.1 per cent and dropping to 0.97 per cent in 2015, a level that is far behind the objective of doubling their share of global exports by 2020, mentioned in the Istanbul Programme of Action. We acknowledge that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system is key to promoting export diversification, trade and economic growth.

20. We are concerned that the share of the least developed countries in global foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows remains virtually unchanged from 2013 at 1.9 per cent and that FDI in the least developed countries remains concentrated in a small number of mineral-rich economies. We stress that economic diversification and a positive enabling environment for investments at all levels, as well as stronger and more focused policies and measures by the least developed countries, home countries of FDI, international organizations and other stakeholders, can substantially increase FDI flows to the least developed countries in the coming years.

21. We recognize that full and productive employment and decent work for all remains a central objective of macroeconomic and fiscal policies so that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, with a focus on mutually supportive strategies that lead to the rapid expansion of productive employment in the least developed countries and optimize the contribution of women and young people to economic growth and poverty reduction.

### **Good governance at all levels and human development**

22. We recognize that the promotion and protection of human rights, good governance, transparency, democratic participation, the rule of law at the national and international levels, human development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are essential to achieving peace, prosperity and sustainable development in the least developed countries. Since the adoption of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the least developed countries have made some progress in these areas, yet considerable efforts are still needed. Several of the least developed countries have joined the Open Government Partnership, and we welcome their commitments to making their Governments more open, accountable and responsive to citizens. Forty-two of the least developed countries have become parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.<sup>120</sup> Substantial progress towards achieving education for all at the primary level has been made, including gender parity for one third of the least developed countries. Nearly 20 per cent of all parliamentarians in the least developed countries are women. We also recognize that the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if women and girls continue to be denied the full realization of their human rights and opportunities.

23. We recognize that qualified and skilled human resources can make important contributions to sustainable development in the least developed countries. While much progress has been made towards achieving education for all at the primary and secondary levels, much more remains to be done to ensure that the over 24 million children of primary school age not in school and the over 22 million out-of-school adolescents of lower secondary school age in the least developed countries have access to quality education. Strengthened efforts by the least developed countries and their development partners are also needed to ensure that education is of good quality and that it provides all learners with the skills needed to access employment and decent work.

24. We note that greater efforts are also needed to better engage and empower young people. They need opportunities to learn, work and participate in decision-making processes and to contribute to building inclusive and peaceful societies that are free from violence. Particular efforts are needed to ensure that all young people, including girls, enjoy access to lifelong learning opportunities and equal access to quality education at all levels: early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education, as well as technical and vocational training. In this regard, we note with concern the lack of progress in closing gender gaps in access to, retention in and completion of secondary education.

### **Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls**

25. We recognize that further efforts are needed to remove the barriers that women and girls face regarding gender-based violence, access to safe learning environments, quality education, criminal justice systems, health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health, safe drinking water and sanitation and equal rights with men to economic opportunities such as employment, decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, entrepreneurship, participation in trade, access to and ownership of productive resources, including land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology. Women and girls are also more vulnerable to climate change impacts. We must work to strengthen our attention to the full and effective participation of women and girls in decision-making at all levels as well as the elimination of discrimination, all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

26. We reaffirm that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of the human rights of all people are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. We reiterate the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies.

### **Financing for development**

27. We recognize that significant additional domestic public resources, including at the subnational level, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis

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<sup>120</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Ababa Action Agenda acknowledge the centrality of domestic resource mobilization underscored by the principle of national ownership and the important contribution of private investment, including FDI, for the achievement of sustainable development. While the least developed countries have made considerable efforts to mobilize domestic resources and attract private investment, further progress is needed.

28. We note that, as a result of cooperation between the United Nations, the Group of 20, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, there has been international progress in identifying and addressing the base erosion and profit shifting challenges for developing countries and ensuring that all countries, including the least developed countries, can take advantage of increases in tax transparency and exchange of information, such as by implementing the new international standard of automatic exchange of information.

29. We are also concerned by the impact that illicit financial flows have in draining resources away from the least developed countries. Illicit financial flows have an adverse impact on domestic resource mobilization and on the sustainability of public finances. The activities that underlie illicit financial flows, such as corruption, embezzlement, fraud, tax evasion, safe havens that create incentives for transfer of stolen assets abroad, money-laundering and illegal exploitation of natural resources, are also detrimental to development. We emphasize the importance of working together, including through increased international cooperation to stem corruption and identify, freeze and recover stolen assets and return them to their countries of origin, in a manner consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

30. We recognize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically. For the least developed countries as a group, ODA remains the largest source of external financing. The decline in ODA going to the least developed countries during the past years was a worrisome trend, and the level of 0.09 per cent of gross national income (GNI) attained in 2014 remained below the relevant 0.15–0.20 per cent target to which many developed countries have committed. In that context, we note the 4 per cent real-term increase in bilateral ODA to the least developed countries in 2015 and the projection that the proportion of ODA to those countries will continue to rise in 2016–2019, suggesting that developed countries are reversing the decline in ODA to the least developed countries in line with the commitment by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at its high-level meeting in 2014 to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the least developed countries. We note with concern that FDI to those countries has remained constant as a share of global FDI and concentrated in a few countries and sectors. We also note the growing importance of remittances.

31. We welcome the recent decision by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund to increase access to its concessional resources by 50 per cent for the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

32. We acknowledge the debt distress and sustainability challenges faced by some of the least developed countries. We recognize that the long-term sustainability of debt of those countries depends on, inter alia, economic growth, the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the export prospects of debtor countries, sustainable debt management, sound macroeconomic policies that also support job creation, sound public financial management at all levels, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and overcoming structural development problems.

### **Science, technology and innovation**

33. We recognize that the Istanbul Programme of Action recommends that the least developed countries and development partners make concerted efforts to build science, technology and innovation capacity so that those countries can find and harness innovative solutions to sustainable development challenges and promote endogenous capacity for research and development to address the structural impediments to achieving sustainable development that those countries face. Despite the importance of science, technology and innovation for promoting positive development outcomes, the least developed countries have not made significant progress in this field since the adoption of the Programme of Action. We are concerned that fewer than 7 per cent of households in the least developed countries have access to the Internet, that many of the least developed countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled, and we emphasize the need to effectively harness technology to bridge the digital divide. In this regard, we stress the growing importance of science, technology and innovation for promoting positive development outcomes, including in the least developed countries.

### Resilience-building

34. We are deeply concerned that, owing to significant capacity constraints, the least developed countries are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, salinity intrusion, glacier lake outburst floods, ocean acidification, and the rise in frequency as well as impacts of natural and man-made disasters, which further threaten food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. We are deeply worried that an increase in global temperature, sea-level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts can seriously affect coastal areas and low-lying coastal least developed countries. We are concerned that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change and other environmental issues.

35. We note that the Istanbul Programme of Action highlights the vulnerability of the least developed countries to a variety of shocks and disasters, as well as climate change, and emphasize that these vulnerabilities threaten to undermine many of the development gains that those countries have made over the past decade. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 has recognized the higher vulnerability and risk levels of the least developed countries, which often exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. We reiterate that such vulnerability requires strengthened international cooperation and ensuring genuine, durable regional and international partnerships to improve their resilience. We also note the importance of adopting and implementing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans aimed at preventing the creation of risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience. We welcome the fact that many of the least developed countries have communicated intended nationally determined contributions and designed and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies embedded in national development plans with a focus on preventive measures and a multi-stakeholder approach. However, their efforts have had limited success so far, given their capacity and resource constraints, including at the subnational level. Although most of the least developed countries have developed some form of social protection programme, coverage tends to be very limited.

36. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of addressing these vulnerabilities and are taking steps in various multilateral forums to build resilience to many of the multiple crises and other emerging challenges described in the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as the International Development Association Crisis Response Window of the World Bank, which helps countries to respond to natural disasters and other crises, the Least Developed Countries Fund, to which donors announced contributions amounting to \$248 million during the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and initiatives of the International Monetary Fund, such as the temporary waiver of interest rates on Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust loans and the provision of grants for debt relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust, which also play an important role in building the resilience of the least developed countries. Measures at both the national and international levels need to be enhanced to mitigate and manage risks and address the vulnerability of the least developed countries to various kinds of shocks and crises.

37. We recognize that the least developed countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and those experiencing political instability, or unable to deliver basic State services, have specific structural challenges and require context-specific approaches, including targeted national policies and international support measures to address these challenges and to support peacebuilding, State-building activities and sustainable development. We take note of the principles set out in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States by the Group of Seven Plus, countries that are, or have been, affected by conflict.

38. We note the convening of the Ministerial Conference on New Partnerships for Productive Capacity-Building in the Least Developed Countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014, the Ministerial Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries on Graduation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in Kathmandu from 16 to 18 December 2014, and the Ministerial Meeting of the African Least Developed Countries on Structural Transformation, Graduation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in Milan, Italy, from 8 to 10 June 2015.

## II. Looking forward and recommendations

### General recommendations

39. Planning at both the national and international levels is necessary to realize the concrete objectives contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action. We encourage the least developed countries to continue to integrate the Programme of Action into their national and sectoral development plans and their development partners to continue to integrate the Programme of Action into their national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate.

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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40. We reiterate the principles that guide the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action: country ownership and leadership; an integrated approach; genuine partnerships; result orientation; peace and security, development and human rights; equity; voice and representation; and the balanced role of the State and market considerations.

41. We welcome the fact that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 underscore that the most vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries, deserve special attention and reflect the concerns and aspirations of the least developed countries and we recall the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda that effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries. We underline the importance of strong synergy in the implementation of the recently adopted agendas and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and subnational levels and encourage coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation.

42. We also recognize that genuine, effective and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships can play an important role in advancing sustainable development. We will encourage knowledge-sharing and the promotion of cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders, including between Governments, firms, academia and civil society, in sectors contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and in support of country-driven priorities and strategies. At the same time, we commit to pursue an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors to make the global partnership for sustainable development more effective.

43. We encourage national statistical capacities in the least developed countries to be strengthened, with the support and cooperation of the international community in order to increase significantly the use and availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, which are necessary for efficient policymaking and an effective follow-up and review. We encourage the least developed countries to carry out a stocktaking exercise to assess current statistics and data availability for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and local levels, identify data gaps and build statistical capacity to ensure that data for statistics and monitoring of the Goals are available and reliable. Development partners and relevant international organizations should, and the partnerships are encouraged to, provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support to the least developed countries in this endeavour.

### **Productive capacity-building**

44. We recognize the importance of building productive capacity as a critical enabler for the development and graduation of the least developed countries and call upon those countries and their development partners to ensure enhanced focus on policies and means to address productive capacity-building. We further recognize that private capital flows, in particular FDI, play a complementary and catalytic role in building and strengthening productive capacity in the least developed countries. We call upon the least developed countries to continue to strengthen the underlying investment climate and upon development partners to continue to provide enhanced financial and technical support to those countries to develop productive capacities, including for enhancing the management capacity of the least developed countries. We note that international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank provide capacity development to the least developed countries through direct technical assistance and training for country authorities and we invite them to further strengthen such support, responding to the demands and needs of those countries, within the framework of existing commitments, in accordance with their national development policies and strategies.

### **Graduation**

45. We recall General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries. We underscore that the efforts of the least developed countries towards graduation are underpinned by their ownership and leadership, as the primary responsibility for development lies with the countries themselves, but they need to be supported by concrete and substantial international partnership measures in a spirit of mutual accountability for development results.

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46. We urge both the least developed countries and their development partners to undertake more concerted and ambitious efforts to achieve the aim of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020. It is also important that graduation be seen not as a cut-off point, but as a resolute move towards better and sustained economic development and virtuous and inclusive structural transformation. We emphasize that a successful transition needs to be based on a national smooth transition strategy, elaborated by each graduated country. We encourage development and trading partners and the United Nations system to continue their support for the implementation of transition strategies for the least developed countries, as well as for smooth transition for graduated countries and to avoid any abrupt reductions in either ODA or technical assistance provided to the graduated countries.

47. We invite development and trading partners to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status, or reducing them in a phased manner in order to avoid their abrupt reduction, on a bilateral basis.

48. We recognize the importance of the reviews by the Committee for Development Policy of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries. We recommend that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas.

### **Infrastructure and energy**

49. We recall the goal in the Istanbul Programme of Action to increase total primary energy supply per capita in the least developed countries to the same level as in other developing countries; significantly increase the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020; and enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution with the aim of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. We recognize that financing for infrastructure and universal access to modern energy, including at the subnational level, remains a major challenge for the least developed countries.

50. We also stress that special attention should be given to the least developed countries throughout the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024), as well as within the framework of the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the recently held Sustainable Energy for All Forum and the Global Infrastructure Forum, with a view to ensuring the realization of the objective of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and to addressing the infrastructure needs of the least developed countries.

51. We call upon the development partners to continue to support efforts by the least developed countries to develop the energy sector in generation, distribution and energy efficiency, including in renewable energy, other clean energy sources and natural gas, inter alia, through enhanced financial and technical assistance and by facilitating private sector investment, in accordance with national priorities and needs. We underline that increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix and increasing energy efficiency can support energy access in the least developed countries. Supporting off-grid solutions for access to electricity is an effective and efficient way to improve the energy access situation of the poor. We will work to provide adequate support and facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services to the least developed countries.

52. We will embed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans in our national sustainable development strategies, while also strengthening domestic enabling environments. We reaffirm our commitment to provide enhanced financial and technical support for infrastructure development in line with the least developed countries' sectoral and development needs and priorities and use concessional funds, where appropriate, to catalyse and leverage other sources of funding for infrastructure development and management. We will provide technical and financial support for the least developed countries to translate plans into concrete project pipelines, as well as for individual implementable projects, including for feasibility studies, the negotiation of complex contracts and project management.

53. We recommend that all forms of finance, tools and mechanisms, including domestic resources, private finance, ODA grants and other forms of international development cooperation, public-private partnerships, concessional and non-concessional loans, blended finance, special-purpose vehicles, non-recourse project financing, risk mitigation instruments, pooled funding structures and other innovative approaches, be utilized. We invite the development finance institutions and the development partners to play a larger and more coordinated role in investing in infrastructure projects in the least developed countries, mitigating and sharing risks and ensuring guarantees.

### **Agriculture, food security and nutrition and rural development**

54. We support the Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge and recommend increasing sustainable and responsible investment, both domestic and international, in sustainable agriculture and food security, the sustainable use of water resources, including through international public and private cooperation in rural and urban infrastructure, nutrition, secure land tenure, agricultural research and extension services, access to markets and to finance, especially for smallholder farmers, building irrigation facilities, technology development and transfer on mutually agreed terms, the promotion of resilient and sustainable agricultural practices and reducing food loss and waste. We reaffirm the commitment to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and to increase the economic benefits to the least developed countries that are small island developing States and coastal countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through the sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism by 2030.

55. We furthermore commit to supporting strong economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national, regional and local development planning, including through an integrated approach to sustainable water management and strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. We will also endeavour to increase investments for effective actions to improve people's diets and nutrition, including in emergency situations, with particular emphasis on supporting access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.

56. We recall our commitment to empower women in agriculture, including through women's access to and control over land and other productive assets.

57. We reaffirm the need to undertake necessary measures at the national and international levels to increase the agricultural productivity of the least developed countries. We take note of the existing regional frameworks on emergency food reserve mechanisms and recognize the importance of food security in emergency situations and the need for building resilience. In this regard, we invite the international community to consider enhancing such cooperation at the regional level, particularly for the least developed countries. We will continue to explore ways to improve the effectiveness of food reserve mechanisms for dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility in those countries. We recognize that commodity diversification and value addition as well as the effective participation of the least developed countries in regional and global value chains and in international trade in agricultural products is a critical aspect of the efforts of those countries in reversing their marginalization, building productive capacities, accelerating structural transformation and generating full and productive employment and decent work for all with quick and sustainable impact on poverty eradication.

58. We reiterate our commitment to protect, restore and sustainably use terrestrial and water-related ecosystems, including forests, halting biodiversity loss, and tackling land and soil degradation and desertification. This would generate multiple benefits, including food security, improving the living conditions of affected populations, eradicating poverty and contributing to peace and security while enabling the least developed countries to effectively mitigate and adapt to the impact of climate change. We will also promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, including efforts to reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

### **Trade and investment**

59. We reaffirm the pre-eminence of the World Trade Organization as the global forum for the setting and governance of trade rules. We acknowledge the contribution that the rules-based multilateral trading system has made to the strength and stability of the global economy. We reaffirm the value of the World Trade Organization's consistent practice of taking decisions through a transparent, inclusive, consensus-based, member-driven process.

60. We take note of the pledge by the members of the World Trade Organization to strengthen the multilateral trading system so that it provides a strong impetus to inclusive prosperity and welfare for all members and responds to the specific development needs of developing country members, in particular the least developed country members.

61. We reaffirm our commitment to significantly increase the share of least developed countries' trade in global trade with the aim of doubling the share of least developed countries' exports in global exports by 2020, including by broadening least developed countries' export base.



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62. In that regard, we urge the least developed countries and their development partners to make use of existing initiatives and programmes, such as the relevant ministerial decisions of the World Trade Organization on duty-free and quota-free market access for the least developed countries and on preferential rules of origin for those countries, as well as aid for trade. We will increase aid for trade support, in particular for the least developed countries; and we will strive to allocate an increasing proportion of aid for trade to the least developed countries, provided according to development cooperation effectiveness principles. We also welcome additional cooperation among developing countries to this end. We encourage the least developed countries to mainstream trade in their national development plans. With this in mind, we welcome the extension of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries into phase two and, as the Enhanced Integrated Framework implements the reforms, agreed as necessary for its continuation, we urge members to contribute to the timely replenishment of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund, for the effective implementation, without any disruption, of the Framework between 2016 and 2023.

63. We urge World Trade Organization members to continue their efforts to accelerate the accession of all the least developed countries engaged in negotiations for World Trade Organization membership and welcome the 2012 guidelines for the accession of the least developed countries to the Organization.

64. We call upon all partners who are World Trade Organization members to implement all of the ministerial decisions, especially those that are of benefit to the least developed countries. We also call upon development partners to continue to provide concrete support to the least developed countries for the diversification of their export base, including into dynamic sectors of world trade, and in meeting the requirements of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the World Trade Organization to assist them in increasing their share in world trade and enhancing domestic value added for exports.

65. We reaffirm our joint commitment to promote strategic and regulatory frameworks for FDI and other resource flows to the least developed countries that include vital policy areas such as infrastructure development, trade and trade facilitation, research and development and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms.

66. To further investment promotion, we also recommend establishing national regulatory and policy frameworks that allow businesses to innovate, invest and transform technology into employment and inclusive economic growth. We also call for greater commitment from the least developed countries and scaled-up international support for regional integration in order to expand markets, to promote trade facilitation by implementing the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization, cross-border infrastructure development, regional value chains and regional cooperation, all of which will contribute to regional stability and progress. Effective partnerships between and among Governments, the private sector and civil society are particularly useful in addressing complex and interrelated challenges.

67. We recall the decision contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action and reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution [67/220](#) of 21 December 2012 to adopt, expand and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries. We welcome the decision contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries and the offer to provide financial and technical support for project preparation and contract negotiation, advisory support in investment-related dispute resolution, access to information on investment facilities and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

68. We recognize that stronger and more focused policies, activities and strategies by the least developed countries, the home countries of FDI, international organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate, can help to substantially increase FDI flows to the least developed countries. We encourage the least developed countries to continue to strengthen the underlying investment climate and to establish and maintain national investment promotion facilities, and we encourage development partners to continue to support capacity-building in the least developed countries aimed at improving their abilities to attract FDI.

69. In that regard, we invite the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to include the issue of investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries in the agenda of the Board, with a view to enhancing the overall effectiveness of United Nations system support that can contribute to enhancing the flow of FDI to the least developed countries and the ability of those countries to attract such investment. We further invite the Economic and Social Council, at its next annual forum on financing for development follow-up, to discuss adopting and implementing investment promotion

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regimes for the least developed countries, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on the matter, including General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein. We recall that the forum's intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

70. We call upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to help the least developed countries attract and benefit from FDI, including through its Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development, its investment policy reviews, investment guides and other investment promotion activities. We encourage the least developed countries to make more use of those programmes and call upon development partners to continue to fund them on a voluntary basis. We also invite other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations to continue their support to the least developed countries in the area of investment promotion, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates.

71. The least developed countries are also encouraged to utilize existing trade and investment support mechanisms. The World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development offer several such programmes that address risk insurance and guarantees as well as technical and advisory support for investment-related negotiations and dispute resolution.

### **Good governance at all levels**

72. We recall the objective of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enhancing good governance at all levels, by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law; increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation; protecting and promoting human rights; and reducing corruption, and strengthening least developed country Governments' capacity to play an effective role in their economic and social development. Furthering participation, empowering civil society, youth and women, and strengthening collective action will contribute to the eradication of poverty and achieving sustainable development. In that context, we encourage broad participation by the least developed countries in partnerships and other international conventions and initiatives, as appropriate, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We also take note of the work of the Open Government Partnership. We further call upon the least developed countries that have not yet done so to make domestic legislation consistent with their particular obligations as members of or States parties to all relevant international agreements.

73. We recognize that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security, and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. In this regard, we acknowledge that the development challenges posed by conflict not only impede, but can reverse decades of development gains. We thus call upon the least developed countries, with the support of development partners, as appropriate, to build the resilience necessary to address the root causes of conflict in their countries and regions. We call upon the international community to support least developed countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and in particular those suffering from internal and cross-border violence, especially the threat of violent extremism and international terrorism, with the view of achieving the realization of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. We will also take measures to ensure that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building.

### **Human and social development, children and youth**

74. We acknowledge that high-quality education and skills development provide the foundation for lifelong learning and broader human development. We therefore support the global commitment to provide high-quality education to all in the least developed countries, including the poorest and most vulnerable, to the end of secondary school, and reaffirm the commitment to enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training, ensuring gender equality in access. We also reaffirm that investment in human resources and institutional capacities are required to ensure a diversified and resilient economy, based on a wide range of sectors, to reduce the economic volatility of countries and enable countries to reap the demographic dividend. Technical, vocational and skills development programmes need to take into account the needs of local firms and generate skilled human resources, which can also help firms to invest in the necessary technologies for advancing in the value chain. We will continue our efforts to make further progress in ensuring gender balance in enrolment in and completion of secondary and tertiary education. In this regard, we reiterate our call to development partners to continue to provide and encourage, as appropriate, higher education institutes to allocate scholarships and placements for students and trainees from the least developed countries, in particular in the fields of science, technology, business management and economics.

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75. We recognize that today's generation of people under the age of 25 is the largest ever in history. Girls and boys, young women and young men are key agents of change in creating a better future and, when empowered, they have great potential to advocate on behalf of themselves and their communities. We will promote and protect the rights of children and youth, ensure more opportunities for their meaningful participation and work towards ending all forms of violence and abuse against children and youth, including exploitation, trafficking, torture and other harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage. We call upon all countries to promote the engagement of children and youth as active members of the global community, now and later in life, and to ensure that no one is left behind. We call upon the least developed countries to develop policies and programmes for supporting youth access to secondary and higher education, vocational training and productive employment and health-care services, especially for young women and girls. We call upon development partners to provide financial and technical assistance to support formal and non-formal education systems, policies and programmes in the least developed countries that provide economic opportunities and productive employment to youth, and to promote youth exchange programmes, including through virtual campuses and other networking mechanisms.

76. To enable all people to benefit from growth, we will include full and productive employment and decent work for all as a central objective in our national development strategies.

### **Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls**

77. We reaffirm the essential role of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights, and of full and productive employment and decent work in achieving sustainable development. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to high-quality education, health, including sexual and reproductive health, access to finance and economic opportunities and resources and political participation, as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment and decent work, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in the investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions, including criminal and civil justice systems, in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels. We will continue to support the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including through the engagement of men and boys.

### **Financing for development**

78. We recognize the efforts of the least developed countries to enhance domestic resource generation, and we commit to supporting efforts by the least developed countries to enhance their revenue mobilization, economic growth, product diversification and domestic value addition; to broadening the tax base and continuing efforts to integrate the informal sector into the formal economy in line with country circumstances; and to enhancing revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection and administration. We are committed to reducing corruption and increasing transparency at all levels. We reaffirm our commitment to work to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030 in order to help the least developed countries to mobilize resources.

79. We reiterate that an important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. In this regard, we take note of such efforts as the Addis Tax Initiative. We also take note of the platform for collaboration on tax prepared by the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations and the World Bank Group.

80. We welcome the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, including its subcommittees.

81. We recognize that private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, and that private international capital flows, particularly FDI, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts.

82. We reiterate that the fulfilment of all ODA commitments remains crucial. ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI for ODA and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries. We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of GNI for ODA

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and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries. We urge all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets. We welcome the decision by the European Union which reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI for ODA within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries in the short term and to reach 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries.

83. We are encouraged by those who are allocating at least 50 per cent of their ODA to the least developed countries.

84. We stress the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of the least developed countries and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, when applicable, to address the debt problem of those countries, including through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, for the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by the least developed countries to creditors, both public and private. We reiterate our commitment to work through existing initiatives, such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. We reaffirm the importance of transparency in debt management.

85. We recognize the significant potential of multilateral development banks and other international development banks in financing sustainable development and providing know-how.

86. We encourage the least developed countries, with support from the international community, to develop their capacities to track financial transactions, administer taxation, facilitate customs services and investigate and prosecute offences to contribute to the success of efforts to deal with illicit financial flows. We also encourage international cooperation on tax matters.

87. We encourage the use of and improved access to innovative tools, such as mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments, as appropriate, including by women and micro-businesses, and we recognize the role that this can play in promoting financial inclusion, as well as in reducing costs, increasing transparency, improving the speed and security of payments and opening up new markets.

88. We call for support for those partnerships and global alliances, such as the Better Than Cash Alliance and its institutional secretariat, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, that expand the reach and adoption of such tools in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Istanbul Programme of Action.

89. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. We will align activities with national priorities, including by reducing fragmentation, accelerating the untying of aid, particularly for the least developed countries and countries most in need. We will promote country ownership and results orientation and strengthen country systems, use programme-based approaches where appropriate, strengthen partnerships for development, reduce transaction costs and increase transparency and mutual accountability. We will make development more effective and predictable by providing the least developed countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term.

90. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors in support of these actions.

### **South-South and triangular cooperation**

91. We recall that South-South cooperation plays an important role in the development of the least developed countries through its contribution to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action.

92. South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. We recognize its increased importance, different history and particularities and stress that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives. It should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.

93. We welcome the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We encourage developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.<sup>121</sup> We also commit to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation.

### **Migration and remittances**

94. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

95. We will work towards reducing the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred. We are particularly concerned with the cost of remittances in certain low-volume and high-cost corridors. We will work to ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5 per cent by 2030, mindful of the need to maintain adequate service coverage, especially for those most in need.

96. We recognize that remittances from migrant workers are typically wages transferred to families, primarily to meet part of the needs of the recipient households, and cannot be equated to other international financial flows. We will work to ensure that adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. Combining remittance receipts with broader access to other financial services can increase the impact of remittances on growth by facilitating savings and investments. We will take measures to promote the productive investment of remittances, such as in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and ensure that women and men are engaged as equal partners and beneficiaries.

97. We will support national authorities to address the most significant obstacles to the continued flow of remittances, such as the trend of banks withdrawing services, to work towards access to remittance transfer services across borders. We will increase coordination among national regulatory authorities to remove obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers accessing payment system infrastructure and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfer of remittances in both source and recipient countries, including by promoting competitive and transparent market conditions.

### **Science, technology and innovation**

98. We reaffirm our commitment to support efforts by the least developed countries to improve their capacity to develop, access and utilize critical technologies. We acknowledge that an enabling environment and relevant legal frameworks can give firms confidence to invest in advanced technologies and establish research partnerships in the least developed countries and to provide incentives for local firms to develop or adapt their own technologies. We encourage the least developed countries, with support from the international community, to enhance investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training and to ensure equal access for women and girls and encourage their participation therein. We also encourage development partners to enhance support for efforts by the least developed countries to create a successful environment for developing, attracting and utilizing new technologies and building domestic capacity and a knowledge base, including through financial and technical assistance and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms.

99. We reaffirm our commitment to fully operationalize the technology bank for the least developed countries, in view of its potential to foster productive capacity, structural transformation, poverty eradication and sustainable

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<sup>121</sup> Resolution [64/222](#), annex.

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development. In this regard, we take note of General Assembly resolution 70/216 of 22 December 2015, in which the Assembly outlined the steps necessary to launch and operationalize the technology bank, funded by voluntary contributions, by 2017, and to ensure continued support for the technology bank from all relevant stakeholders. We will avoid duplication and promote synergies between the technology bank and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism established in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and close cooperation on both technical and administrative matters with the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals. We welcome the appointment by the Secretary-General of the members of the governing council of the technology bank and the establishment of a trust fund with the flexibility necessary to attract voluntary funding from Member States and other stakeholders. We emphasize that additional details about, inter alia, the specific activities the technology bank will undertake and how those activities will be evaluated will help to mobilize voluntary assistance. We invite the governing council, with the assistance of appropriate technical experts, as needed, and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to draft a legal charter to be adopted by the General Assembly before the end of 2016 and to elaborate other detailed operational and policy documents necessary for the operationalization and sustainable functioning of the technology bank.

100. We stress that generous and sustained support will be crucial to ensure the success of the technology bank for the least developed countries. We welcome the fact that Turkey will host the technology bank in Gebze, and we call upon the Government of Turkey to continue its support for the technology bank. We urge developed and developing country partners, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial and technical assistance to the technology bank to ensure its effective operation.

101. We recognize the importance of ensuring access for poor and excluded households and localities to adapted technologies that can facilitate entry to new markets and provide renewable energy sources, waste management and clean water.

### **Resilience-building**

102. We emphasize that building resilience at the national level, as well as the subnational, community and individual levels, is critical to sustaining hard-won development gains and accelerating progress towards achieving the development aspirations set in the Istanbul Programme of Action. More investment in the capacities and institutions of local authorities, the building of livelihoods, inclusive and rapid growth, disaster preparedness, the application of information and communications technologies and science and technology, social protection and good governance will contribute to strengthening resilience in an effective manner.

103. We welcome the Paris Agreement, in which parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change established the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and recognized that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country parties to the Framework Convention that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

104. We welcome the fact that the Paris Agreement can play an important role in the transformation to low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient societies and help to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

105. We call for effective delivery on climate change commitments and access for the least developed countries to all relevant climate change-related funds, as applicable.

106. We welcome the decisions of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time on a grant-equivalent basis and a floor of 50 per cent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries. We welcome the recent pledges to the Least Developed Countries Fund at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and call upon the developed countries to continue to provide support to vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries, to address their adaptation needs. We encourage other parties to the Framework Convention to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

107. We stress the importance of developing and implementing holistic disaster risk reduction strategies integrated at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and of supporting national

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and local capacity for disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation. In this regard, we call for the continuation of the work in relevant institutions to support efforts by the least developed countries to build their national capacity to respond to various kinds of shocks, including through funds and other tools.

108. We urge both development partners and the least developed countries to make full use of various context-specific programmes and instruments that are already in place. In some instances, resilience programmes may require country-level pooled funding mechanisms that provide assistance and reduce transaction costs for a particular least developed country.

109. We underline the need to reduce the vulnerability of the least developed countries to economic, natural and environmental shocks and disasters, as well as climate change, and to enhance their ability to meet these and other challenges by strengthening their resilience, and in this regard stress that it is important that all countries and other actors work together to further develop and implement concrete measures on an urgent basis at the national and international levels so as to build the resilience of the least developed countries to withstand economic shocks and mitigate their adverse effects, to withstand and overcome the adverse effects of climate change, to enhance sustainable growth and protect biodiversity and to withstand natural hazards in order to reduce the risk of disasters, as agreed upon in the Istanbul Programme of Action.

110. We renew our resolve to fulfil our commitments to further implement the Istanbul Programme of Action, and we underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing the least developed countries in a concerted manner. We recognize that the way forward for crisis mitigation and resilience-building requires that coordinated, balanced and integrated actions be taken at all levels, including through the strengthening of existing initiatives, with the aim of building the resilience of the least developed countries in overcoming their vulnerabilities.

111. We decide to undertake an in-depth analysis on crisis mitigation and resilience-building for the least developed countries, at the national and international levels, with a view to building and further strengthening crisis mitigation and resilience in the least developed countries, and we request the General Assembly to determine the parameters of this analysis at its seventy-first session.

112. We stress the importance of working on conflict prevention and peacebuilding to promote social cohesion and of empowering the least developed countries to become inclusive and resilient to external and internal shocks that could result in new cycles of violence. Conflict prevention measures with adequate early warning and risk assessment tools can assist in avoiding or at least mitigating adverse impacts of shocks. We express our commitment to take early action to prevent extreme violence and armed conflict by supporting and strengthening core governance institutions, strengthening national capacities for conflict prevention and management of ongoing tensions with civil society and marginalized communities, including women and youth, facilitating dialogue and consensus-building, and mainstreaming conflict prevention and early warning in development within the United Nations system through conflict analysis and assessment.

113. We note that women and girls, especially those belonging to the poorest segments of society, are among those who are affected disproportionately during and in the aftermath of crises and disasters. We reaffirm our commitment to put in place gender-responsive policies and actions to address crises and disasters, including by ensuring women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership in decision-making, building their capacity for preparedness and resilient livelihoods.

### **United Nations system support**

114. We reiterate that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should continue to fulfil its functions to assist the Secretary-General in the effective follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the coordinated implementation of and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action at the country, regional and global levels, and should continue to assist in mobilizing international support and resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action. To this end, it should continue its awareness-raising and advocacy work in favour of the least developed countries, in partnership with the relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as with parliaments, civil society, the media, academia and foundations, and should continue to provide appropriate support to group consultations of least developed countries.



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115. We reiterate our request to the Secretary-General to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. The coordination mechanisms available, such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, should be broadly utilized and the inter-agency consultative group should be kept active in this regard.

116. We reiterate the importance of effective linkages in the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries.

117. We reiterate our invitation to the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and other multilateral organizations and international financial institutions to contribute to implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action and to integrate it into their work programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates. These organizations are invited to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. We are concerned that the share of expenditure for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries is declining. We invite the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system and other multilateral organizations to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates.

118. We reiterate that treating the least developed countries as a group on the basis of their low per capita income, human asset development and economic vulnerability remains the fundamental premise for special measures in their favour, and that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Istanbul Programme of Action into development policies. We invite the Committee for Development Policy to look into the reasons and consequences of the non-application of the least developed country category by some United Nations development system organizations and to include its findings on this matter in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

119. We recommit to the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and in global economic governance. We invite the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the other main international regulatory standard-setting bodies to continue efforts to increase the voice of developing countries in norm-setting processes to ensure that their concerns are taken into consideration. We reiterate that more effective representation of the least developed countries in decision-making at the global level could improve the international environment for the development of the least developed countries. We also reiterate that the international economic system and architecture should be inclusive and responsive to the special development needs of the least developed countries, ensuring their effective participation, voice and representation at all levels.

### **Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**

120. We encourage the General Assembly to consider holding the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2021.

## **RESOLUTION 70/295**

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.48/Rev.1](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Georgia, Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Turkey

### **70/295. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [57/2](#) of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution [57/7](#) of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's



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Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [69/290](#) of 19 June 2015, entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support”,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, entitled “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)”, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recalling* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries,

*Welcoming* the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,

*Welcoming also* the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of the African Union Agenda 2063, which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels to support its implementation,

*Welcoming further* the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015,<sup>122</sup>

*Recalling* the political declaration on Africa’s development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa’s development needs on 22 September 2008,<sup>123</sup>

*Recalling also* that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, as emphasized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>124</sup> including the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa’s sustainable development,

*Taking note* of the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders, entitled “Toward African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme”,

*Noting* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,<sup>125</sup> as well as the Framework for Action,<sup>126</sup> which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

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<sup>122</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>123</sup> Resolution [63/1](#).

<sup>124</sup> Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

<sup>125</sup> World Health Organization, document EB [136/8](#), annex I.

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

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*Recalling* its resolution [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition,

*Recalling also* its resolution [66/293](#) of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa’s development, and looking forward to the second biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa’s development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session,

*Noting* relevant forums such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and its first high-level meeting, held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014 on the theme “Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda”, and looking forward to its next meeting, to be held in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016,

*Bearing in mind* that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,<sup>127</sup>

*Welcoming* all efforts to stem the spread of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, and reiterating its continued solidarity with the highly affected countries in West Africa,

*Reiterating* the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the thirteenth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;<sup>128</sup>
2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development;<sup>129</sup>
3. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023);
4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa’s development needs,<sup>123</sup> as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;<sup>130</sup>
5. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;
6. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2016 at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS,<sup>131</sup> and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify

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<sup>127</sup> See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>128</sup> [A/70/175](#).

<sup>129</sup> [A/57/304](#), annex.

<sup>130</sup> Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

<sup>131</sup> Resolution [70/266](#), annex.

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efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

7. *Also takes note* of the African Union decision to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa, from 2016 to 2020, to achieve full implementation, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with other international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the African Union Road Map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

8. *Further takes note* of the declaration on polio eradication in Africa, entitled “Our historic legacy to future generations”, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015, including the commitment to the goal of global polio eradication, and calls upon development partners, including the United Nations system, to support African efforts, including immunization and disease surveillance initiatives;

9. *Takes note* of the announcement of 29 March 2016 by the World Health Organization that the Ebola situation in West Africa no longer constituted a public health emergency of international concern, and underlines the importance of maintaining strong surveillance and response systems;

10. *Recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and calls for effective measures and targeted investments to overcome these difficulties and to support recovery priorities, particularly in the most affected countries, in line with the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in New York on 10 July 2015;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the Declaration on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014;

12. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment at all levels, to ensure women’s equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms;

13. *Welcomes* the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, and further welcomes the African Union strategy and road map for facilitating the realization of the 2014 Malabo Commitments on Agriculture, launched during the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in January 2015;

14. *Expresses concern* about the adverse impact of the consequences of the world financial and economic crisis, including on development, and evidence of an uneven, fragile and slow recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and stability and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility

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in global markets, excessive volatility of commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, unsustainable debt in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date;

15. *Recognizes* that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to further strengthen the recovery, which is still uneven, stresses the urgent need for full recovery and sustained and accelerated growth, which translates into new employment opportunities, secure incomes and improved livelihoods, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

16. *Notes* that the rapid economic growth of some developing countries has had a positive impact on the efforts of the African continent to sustain and expand growth, despite the fact that those developing countries continue to face development challenges;

17. *Expresses concern* about the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences for the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

18. *Underlines* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and reiterates its commitment to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements;

19. *Reiterates* that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3.3 per cent, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries;

21. *Expresses deep concern* that official development assistance to Africa decreased in 2014, while welcoming the fact that bilateral official development assistance to Africa increased in 2015;

22. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions;

23. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

24. *Also notes* the importance of promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa;

25. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa can generate employment and income for the poor and, therefore, be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

26. *Recalls its commitment* to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

I

**Actions by African countries and organizations**

27. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing innovative public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for development;

28. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

29. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions [59/213](#) of 20 December 2004, [61/296](#) of 17 September 2007 and [63/310](#) of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

30. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year action plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

31. *Reiterates its commitment* to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels;

32. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its eighteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade, which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to continue to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

33. *Also welcomes* the launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Area, comprising 26 African States members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community, as an important step towards further strengthening regional integration and the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017;

34. *Recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

35. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during Africa Week 2015, in close partnership with the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership, the African Peer Review Mechanism and the United Nations system, on the theme "Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: moving from aspirations to reality", which aimed at popularizing Agenda 2063 in line with the deliberations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-second ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2014, mobilizing international support for its implementation and highlighting synergies between Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>132</sup>

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<sup>132</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

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36. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa<sup>133</sup> with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014–2017 and Agenda 2063, welcomes in this regard the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, as the successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme, which expires in 2016, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of necessary funds to support the implementation of its activities;

37. *Further welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 35 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 17 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

38. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session of the declaration proclaiming 2015 the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063;

39. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to proclaim 2016 the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women, and expresses its appreciation for the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming the gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

40. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to allocate at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, and in this regard reaffirms its support for the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries;

41. *Welcomes* the commendable progress made by the 44 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that voluntarily adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and committed themselves to ensuring an annual rate of growth in agriculture of 6 per cent and to allocating at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to the agricultural sector, as appropriate, and noting with appreciation that, to date, 12 countries have reached or surpassed the 10 per cent budget allocation target, while another 13 countries are currently spending between 5 and 10 per cent;

42. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

43. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resources mobilization, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

44. *Further encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

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<sup>133</sup> The nine clusters comprise: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communication; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

II

**Response of the international community**

45. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

46. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

47. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication, hunger and malnutrition, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

48. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for feeding Africa's interests and perspectives into wider global processes;

49. *Expresses deep concern* about the continuing negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, and in this regard calls for the continued effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>134</sup> including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018),<sup>135</sup> to address the situation;

50. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, is extremely vulnerable and exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>136</sup> including the Paris Agreement;<sup>122</sup>

51. *Notes* the progress made at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Nairobi from 15 to 19 December 2015, and looks forward to the timely implementation of its outcomes;

52. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies;

53. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

54. *Underlines* the importance of debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management, calls for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring;

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<sup>134</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>135</sup> [A/C.2/62/7](#), annex.

<sup>136</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.



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55. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards the official development assistance targets;

56. *Underlines* the importance of South-South cooperation as an important element of international cooperation for development, as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, recognizes its increased importance, different history and particularities, and stresses that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives, and that it should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

57. *Welcomes* the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,<sup>137</sup> and commits to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

58. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

59. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action<sup>138</sup> and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, transparency, accountability and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

60. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing and developing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

61. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, nutrition and food security in Africa to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, and towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and using its results framework, which is an integral component of the design and implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;<sup>139</sup>

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<sup>137</sup> Resolution 64/222, annex.

<sup>138</sup> A/63/539, annex.

<sup>139</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

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62. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and welcomes in this regard the convening in Dakar on 14 and 15 June 2014 of the Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure, which adopted the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, starting with 16 bankable projects identified from the priority action plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda;

63. *Welcomes* the first Global Infrastructure Forum, held in Washington, D.C., on 16 April 2016, and in this regard recalls, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>140</sup> that a greater range of voices should be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in, inter alia, African countries, and that it will highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation and work to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

64. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support the efforts of African countries to promote and maintain macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows and supporting small and medium-size enterprises, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

65. *Reiterates* the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

66. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

67. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

68. *Urges* the international community to continue to give due attention to Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

69. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

70. *Emphasizes* African ownership of the African Peer Review Mechanism process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action arising from the process;

71. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

72. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made relating to Africa's development, and invites Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic

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<sup>140</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

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Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation performance;

73. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

### RESOLUTION 70/296

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.57](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/296. Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/263](#) of 27 April 2016, in which it invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude an agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the General Assembly for approval,

*Taking note* of resolution No. 1317 of 30 June 2016 of the Council of the International Organization for Migration, by which the Council approved the draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,

*Having considered* the negotiated draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,<sup>141</sup>

1. *Approves* the draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, the text of which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Notes* article 12 of the Agreement, which provides that expenses resulting from any cooperation or provision of services pursuant to the Agreement shall be subject to separate arrangements between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to invite the Director General of the International Organization for Migration to sign the Agreement with him at the one-day high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, to be held on 19 September 2016.

#### **Annex**

#### **Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration**

*The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,*

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration,

*Recognizing* the need to take into account migration and human mobility in the activities of the two Organizations and for close cooperation among all relevant organizations to strengthen their efforts in coordinating their respective activities related to migration and human mobility,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution [47/4](#) of 16 October 1992 inviting the International Organization for Migration to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

*Recalling also* the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration of 25 June 1996,

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<sup>141</sup> [A/70/976](#), annex I.

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*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution [51/148](#) of 13 December 1996 on the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,

*Recalling* the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration regarding a Global Safety and Security Management Partnership of 25 June 2013,

*Desiring* to establish a mutually beneficial relationship whereby the discharge of respective responsibilities of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration may be facilitated,

*Taking note* of the International Organization for Migration Council Resolution No. 1309 of 24 November 2015, which, inter alia, requested the Director General of the International Organization for Migration to develop with the United Nations a way in which the legal basis of the relationship between the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations could be improved,

*Taking note* of General Assembly resolution [70/263](#) of 27 April 2016 which, inter alia, recognized the need to establish a closer relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude an agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the General Assembly for approval,

*Have agreed* as follows:

### **Article 1**

#### **Purpose of the Agreement**

The present Agreement defines the terms on which the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall be brought into relationship with each other in order to strengthen their cooperation and enhance their ability to fulfil their respective mandates in the interest of migrants and their Member States.

### **Article 2**

#### **Principles**

1. The United Nations recognizes the International Organization for Migration as an organization with a global leading role in the field of migration. The United Nations recognizes that the Member States of the International Organization for Migration regard it, as per the International Organization for Migration Council Resolution No. 1309, as the global lead agency on migration. The foregoing shall be without prejudice to the mandates and activities of the United Nations, its Offices, Funds and Programmes in the field of migration.
2. The United Nations recognizes the International Organization for Migration as an essential contributor in the field of human mobility, in the protection of migrants, in operational activities related to migrants, displaced people and migration-affected communities, including in the areas of resettlement and returns, and in mainstreaming migration in development plans.
3. The United Nations recognizes that the International Organization for Migration, by virtue of its Constitution, shall function as an independent, autonomous and non-normative international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by this Agreement, noting its essential elements and attributes defined by the Council of the International Organization for Migration as per its Council Resolution No. 1309.
4. The International Organization for Migration recognizes the responsibilities of the United Nations under its Charter and the mandates and responsibilities of other United Nations organizations and subsidiary organs and agencies, including in the field of migration.
5. The International Organization for Migration undertakes to conduct its activities in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with due regard to the policies of the United Nations furthering those Purposes and Principles and to other relevant instruments in the international migration, refugee and human rights fields.
6. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration will cooperate and conduct their activities without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of one another under their respective constituent instruments.

### **Article 3**

#### **Cooperation and coordination**

1. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, recognizing the need to work jointly to achieve mutual objectives, and with a view to facilitating the effective exercise of their responsibilities, agree to cooperate closely within their respective mandates and to consult on matters of mutual interest and concern. To that end, the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall cooperate with each other in accordance with the provisions of their respective constituent instruments.

2. The International Organization for Migration agrees to participate in, and to cooperate with, any body or bodies that have been established or may be established by the United Nations for the purpose of facilitating such cooperation and coordination at the global, regional or country level, in particular through membership in:

(a) The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies (the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management (including the Inter-Agency Security Management Network), and the United Nations Development Group and its regional and country teams);

(b) The Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

(c) The Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs;

(d) The Global Migration Group;

(e) Country-level security management teams.

The International Organization for Migration agrees to participate in such bodies in accordance with their established rules of procedures and to contribute to their cost-shared budgets, as per established cost-sharing arrangements.

3. The International Organization for Migration may also consult with appropriate bodies established by the United Nations on matters within their competence and on which the International Organization for Migration requires expert advice. The United Nations, on its part, agrees to take such action as may be necessary to facilitate such consultation.

4. The United Nations bodies referred to above may also consult with the International Organization for Migration on all matters within its competence and on which they require expert advice. The International Organization for Migration, on its part, agrees to take such action as may be necessary to facilitate such consultation.

5. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, within their respective competencies and in accordance with the provisions of their respective constituent instruments, shall cooperate by providing each other, upon request, with such information and assistance as either organization may require in the exercise of its responsibilities.

6. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration recognize the desirability of cooperation in the statistical field within the framework of their respective mandates.

7. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration recognize the necessity of achieving, where applicable, effective coordination of the activities and services of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration with a view to avoiding duplication of their activities and services.

### **Article 4**

#### **Reports to the United Nations**

The International Organization for Migration may, if it decides it to be appropriate, submit reports on its activities to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General.

### **Article 5**

#### **Reciprocal representation**

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be entitled to attend and to participate in relation to matters of common interest, without vote and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, in sessions of the Council of the International Organization for Migration. The Secretary-General shall also be invited, as appropriate, to attend

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and participate without vote in such other meetings as the International Organization for Migration may convene at which matters of interest to the United Nations are under consideration. The Secretary-General may, for the purposes of this paragraph, designate any person as his or her representative.

2. The Director General of the International Organization for Migration shall be entitled to attend plenary meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultations. The Director General shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote in meetings of the Committees of the General Assembly and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and, as appropriate and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, meetings of subsidiary organs of the Assembly and the Council. The Director General may, at the invitation of the Security Council, attend its meetings to supply it with information or give it other assistance with regard to matters within the competence of the International Organization for Migration. The Director General may, for the purposes of this paragraph, designate any person as his or her representative.

3. Written statements presented by the United Nations to the International Organization for Migration for distribution shall be distributed by the Administration of the International Organization for Migration to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the International Organization for Migration. Written statements presented by the International Organization for Migration to the United Nations for distribution shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the appropriate organ or organs of the United Nations.

### **Article 6**

#### **Proposal of agenda items**

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may propose agenda items for consideration by the International Organization for Migration. In such cases, the United Nations shall notify the Director General of the agenda item or items concerned, and the Director General shall, in accordance with his or her authority and the relevant rules of procedure, bring any such agenda item or items to the attention of the appropriate governing body of the International Organization for Migration.

2. The Director General of the International Organization for Migration may propose agenda items for consideration by the United Nations. In such cases, the International Organization for Migration shall notify the Secretary-General of the agenda item or items concerned, and the Secretary-General shall, in accordance with his or her authority and the relevant rules of procedure, bring any such item or items to the attention of the relevant principal organ of the United Nations or such other organ or organs of the United Nations as may be appropriate.

### **Article 7**

#### **Exchange of information and documents**

1. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall arrange for the exchange of information, publications and documents of mutual interest.

2. The International Organization for Migration shall, to the extent practicable, furnish the United Nations, upon its request, with special studies or information relating to matters within the competence of the United Nations.

3. The United Nations shall likewise, to the extent practicable, furnish the International Organization for Migration, upon its request, with special studies or information relating to matters within the competence of the International Organization for Migration.

4. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall make every effort to achieve maximum cooperation with a view to avoiding duplication in the collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of information related to matters of mutual interest. They shall strive, where appropriate, to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of such information.

### **Article 8**

#### **Administrative cooperation**

The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall consult, whenever required, concerning the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services with a view to avoiding the establishment and operation of overlapping facilities and services. They shall also consult to explore the possibility of establishing common facilities or services in specific areas, with due regard to cost savings.

## **Article 9**

### **Cooperation between the secretariats**

The Secretariat of the United Nations and the Administration of the International Organization for Migration shall maintain a close working relationship in accordance with such arrangements as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the International Organization for Migration. Similar close working relationships between the secretariats of the other organizations within the United Nations system shall also be maintained in accordance with arrangements between the International Organization for Migration and the organizations concerned.

## **Article 10**

### **Personnel arrangements**

The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration agree to consult whenever necessary concerning matters of common interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of staff as well as to cooperate regarding the exchange of personnel based on conditions contained in supplementary arrangements concluded pursuant to Article 14 of this Agreement.

## **Article 11**

### **United Nations laissez-passer**

Members of the staff of the International Organization for Migration shall be entitled, in accordance with such administrative arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the International Organization for Migration, to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations as a valid travel document where such use is recognized by States in agreements defining the privileges and immunities of the International Organization for Migration.

## **Article 12**

### **Expenses**

Expenses resulting from any cooperation or provision of services pursuant to this Agreement shall be subject to separate arrangements between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration.

## **Article 13**

### **Protection of confidentiality**

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be so construed as to require either the United Nations or the International Organization for Migration to furnish any material, data and information the disclosure of which could, in its judgement, violate its obligation under its constituent instrument or policies on confidentiality to protect such material, data and information.
2. In case confidential material, data or information is provided, the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall ensure the appropriate protection of such material, data and information, in accordance with their constituent instruments and policies on confidentiality or in accordance with such supplementary arrangements as may be concluded between them for this purpose in accordance with Article 14 of this Agreement.

## **Article 14**

### **Supplementary arrangements for the implementation of the present Agreement**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the International Organization for Migration may, for the purpose of implementing the present Agreement, make such supplementary arrangements as may be found appropriate.

## **Article 15**

### **Amendments**

The present Agreement may be amended by agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration. Any such amendment shall be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations

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and by the Council of the International Organization for Migration. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall notify each other in writing of the date of such approval, and the Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of the said approvals.

### Article 16

#### Entry into force

1. The present Agreement shall be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and by the Council of the International Organization for Migration. The United Nations and the International Organization for Migration shall notify each other in writing of the date of such approval. The Agreement shall thereafter enter into force upon signature.

2. Upon its entry into force, this Agreement supersedes and replaces the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration of 25 June 1996.

In witness thereof, the undersigned have signed the present Agreement.

Signed this xxth day of xx 2016 at xxx in two originals in the English language.

For the United Nations:

Ban Ki-Moon  
Secretary-General

For the International Organization for Migration:

William Lacy Swing  
Director General

### RESOLUTION [70/297](#)

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.58](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/297. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance convened by the President of the General Assembly**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/183](#) of 17 December 2015, entitled “Global health and foreign policy: strengthening the management of international health crises”, in which it decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2016 on antimicrobial resistance and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to determine options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables,

*Mindful* of the need to summon and maintain strong national, regional and international political commitment to addressing antimicrobial resistance comprehensively and multisectorally, and to increase and improve awareness of antimicrobial resistance,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>142</sup>

*Emphasizing* the important role and the responsibilities of Governments, as well as the role of relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly the World Health Organization within its mandate and in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, as appropriate, in responding to the challenges of antimicrobial resistance, and the essential need for multisectoral and cross-sectoral efforts and the engagement of all relevant sectors of society, such as human and veterinary medicine, agriculture, finance, environment and consumers, to generate an effective response, including towards a “One Health” approach,

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<sup>142</sup> [A/70/790](#).



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Recalling World Health Assembly resolution 68.7 of 26 May 2015, entitled “Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance”,<sup>143</sup> which reflects a global consensus that antimicrobial resistance poses a significant public health challenge, and emphasizing the paramount significance of achieving the five strategic objectives of the global action plan,<sup>144</sup>

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance convened by the President of the General Assembly shall be held in New York on 21 September 2016, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;

2. *Encourages* all Member and observer States to participate in the high-level meeting at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government;

3. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements of the high-level meeting shall be as follows:

(a) The opening segment will include statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the World Health Organization, the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Director General of the World Organization for Animal Health, each speaking from his or her perspective and in accordance with the mission and mandate that each institution represents;

(b) Two interactive hour-long thematic panels will be held, each composed of up to six discussants, with three Heads of State and Government and three relevant stakeholders each, bearing in mind equitable gender, level of development and geographical representation, on the following themes:

Panel 1: Relevance of addressing antimicrobial resistance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular the health-related Goals

Panel 2: Addressing the multisectoral implications and implementation challenges of antimicrobial resistance in a comprehensive manner

(c) Panels 1 and 2 will be held during the morning session, in parallel with the plenary segment;

(d) The plenary segment for general discussions during the morning and the afternoon sessions will comprise three-minute interventions by Member and observer States and observers. A list of speakers will be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and practices of the General Assembly;

(e) The closing segment by the President of the General Assembly will comprise summaries of the thematic panel discussions and concluding remarks;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Organization for Animal Health, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the thematic panels, taking into account the views of Member States and equitable gender, level of development and geographical representation, for the participation of Heads of State and Government, as well as of relevant civil society, private sector, academia and other stakeholders with expertise in antimicrobial resistance;

5. *Requests* the facilitator of the consultations to lead an informal interactive dialogue with relevant civil society and private sector stakeholders with expertise in antimicrobial resistance, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting;

6. *Invites* all relevant United Nations system entities, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as regional and subregional organizations, to participate in the high-level meeting, contributing as appropriate, and to consider initiatives in support of its preparatory process;

7. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and related entities that have observer status with the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

8. *Invites* non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat to attend the meeting;

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<sup>143</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, annex 3.

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9. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as appropriate, including in their national delegations parliamentarians and civil society, private sector, academia and other stakeholders working on antimicrobial resistance;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector with expertise in antimicrobial resistance who may attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis;<sup>145</sup>

11. *Decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented declaration, agreed by consensus through intergovernmental consultations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly.

### RESOLUTION 70/298

Adopted at the 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.59](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

#### **70/298. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>146</sup> which provides a comprehensive overview of interaction between the United Nations and the global parliamentary community and attests to the broad and substantive cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an observer in the General Assembly and the world organization of national parliaments, over the past two years,

*Taking note* of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and circulated in the General Assembly and the many activities undertaken by the organization in support of the United Nations,

*Noting* the outcomes of the World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament held in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015, which affirm the commitment of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to support the work of the United Nations and continue efforts to bridge the democracy gap in international relations,

*Taking into consideration* the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,<sup>147</sup> which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations,

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>148</sup> as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>149</sup> in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the work of the United Nations,

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<sup>145</sup> The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. Where a name is objected to, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections and the Office will share any information received with any Member State upon its request.

<sup>146</sup> [A/70/917](#).

<sup>147</sup> [A/51/402](#), annex.

<sup>148</sup> [Resolution 55/2](#).

<sup>149</sup> [Resolution 60/1](#).

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*Recalling also* its resolution 57/32 of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, as well as resolutions 57/47 of 21 November 2002, 59/19 of 8 November 2004, 61/6 of 20 October 2006 and 63/24 of 18 November 2008,

*Recalling and further endorsing* its resolutions 65/123 of 13 December 2010, 66/261 of 29 May 2012 and 68/272 of 19 May 2014, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to pursue a more systematic engagement with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in organizing and integrating a parliamentary component of and contribution to major United Nations deliberative processes and the review of international commitments,

*Welcoming* the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations to correspond to major United Nations conferences and events such as the annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the recent special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and the high-level meeting of the Assembly on HIV/AIDS,

*Welcoming also* the convening of a parliamentary parallel event by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and by the United Nations at the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya from 27 to 29 May 2016,

*Recognizing in particular* the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in mobilizing parliamentary action towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>150</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>151</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,<sup>152</sup> and in support of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>153</sup>

*Recognizing* the growing role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs in providing a platform for regular interaction between parliamentarians and United Nations officials, including on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reviewing implementation of international commitments, facilitating closer ties between United Nations country teams and national parliaments and helping to shape parliamentary input to major United Nations processes,

*Recognizing also* the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the areas of gender equality, the empowerment of women and combating violence against women, and the close cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

*Taking note* of the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and relevant bodies of the United Nations system to enhance cooperation in support of the implementation of international obligations in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament,

*Taking note also* of the work carried out upon request by agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, in support of national parliaments around the world,

*Acknowledging* the role and responsibility of national parliaments in regard to national plans and strategies, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both national and global levels,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to pursue a more systematic engagement with the United Nations;

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<sup>150</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>151</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>152</sup> *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

<sup>153</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely in various fields, in particular peace and security, economic and social development, climate change, international law, human rights and gender issues, democracy and good governance, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations, to which the report of the Secretary-General attests;<sup>146</sup>

3. *Also encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen their cooperation in the fields of dialogue among civilizations, culture, education, information and communications technologies, disaster risk reduction and financing for development;

4. *Encourages* the continued active involvement of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in mobilizing parliamentary action in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and emphasizes the importance of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union continuing to work closely together with a view to promoting the enhanced contribution of parliaments at the national level and the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the global level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>150</sup>

5. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen cooperation by engaging parliamentarians in efforts to maintain support for the implementation of relevant United Nations agreements;

6. *Takes note* of the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 August to 2 September 2015, which, inter alia, provided a high-level parliamentary contribution to the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda;

7. *Welcomes* the practice of including legislators as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the youth forum of the Economic and Social Council, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner;

8. *Invites* Member States to further consider ways to work regularly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in facilitating a parliamentary component to major United Nations conferences and in more closely linking the annual parliamentary hearing at the United Nations to the main United Nations processes, so as to help to inform such deliberations from a parliamentary perspective;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider applying the practice of the joint United Nations-Inter-Parliamentary Union parliamentary hearing to other parliamentary meetings convened in conjunction with major United Nations conferences and processes, such as the parliamentary meeting organized on the occasion of the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women, with a view to including the outcome of these parliamentary meetings as a formal contribution to the respective United Nations processes;

10. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the Human Rights Council, notably by providing a more robust parliamentary contribution to the universal periodic review, and to the work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies along the lines of the cooperation developed in recent years between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and national parliaments whose countries are under review;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and national parliaments in accordance with their respective mandates and, upon request, in such areas as gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in conflict prevention and peace processes, institutional gender mainstreaming, support to parliaments in promoting gender-sensitive legislation, increasing the representation of women in parliaments, combating violence against women and implementing relevant United Nations resolutions;

12. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, through the participation of parliamentarians, in convening a regular parliamentary side event on the work of parliaments to institutionalize the Sustainable Development Goals;

13. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to enhance their cooperation in supporting Governments in facilitating the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;

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14. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop closer cooperation with parliaments at the national level, including in terms of strengthening parliamentary capacities, reinforcing the rule of law and helping to align national legislation with international commitments;

15. *Takes note* of the Common Principles for Support to Parliaments, pioneered by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Development Programme with a view to further strengthening the capacities of parliaments to perform their functions;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations country teams to develop, within their mandates and at the request of national authorities, a more structured and integrated manner of working with national parliaments, through appropriate mechanisms, inter alia, by involving parliaments in consultations on national development strategies and on development aid effectiveness, where applicable;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations system to help to facilitate greater South-South and triangular cooperation between parliaments and parliamentarians, within existing resources, in cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

18. *Encourages* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in transition to democracy;

19. *Calls for* a regular annual exchange between the senior leadership of the United Nations and that of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence in the work of the two organizations, enhancing coordination in the cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, maximizing parliamentary support for the United Nations and helping to forge a strategic partnership between the two organizations;

20. *Welcomes* the new cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which reflects progress and developments over past years and places the institutional relationship between the two organizations on a stronger footing;

21. *Decides*, in recognition of the significant cooperation and enhanced engagement among United Nations entities and the global parliamentary community in implementing their shared global objectives, to strengthen the modalities of this cooperation and to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled “Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union”, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report under this item.

### RESOLUTION 70/299

Adopted at the 114th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.60](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/299. Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012, [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013 and [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and reaffirming our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030,

*Reaffirming also* that in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Member States committed to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the Agenda in accordance with agreed guiding principles, including those set out in paragraph 74 of resolution [70/1](#), and asserted that the high-level political forum on sustainable development would have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates,

*Recalling* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda),

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level;<sup>154</sup>

2. *Decides* that, for the purposes of the thematic reviews of progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>155</sup> at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, the sequence of themes for each four-year cycle of the forum shall reflect the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and the three dimensions of sustainable development, including cross-cutting issues as well as new and emerging issues, and will serve as the framework for reviewing all 17 Goals;

3. *Also decides*, therefore, that, for the remainder of the current cycle of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>156</sup> the themes shall be:

- (a) For 2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world;
- (b) For 2018: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies;
- (c) For 2019: Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality;

4. *Further decides* that the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, shall discuss a set of Goals and their interlinkages, including, if appropriate, with other Goals, at each session representing the three dimensions of sustainable development, with a view to facilitating an in-depth review of progress made on all Goals over the course of a four-year cycle, with means of implementation, including with respect to Goal 17, reviewed annually;

5. *Decides* that, for the remainder of the current cycle of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, the sets of Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed in depth shall be:

- (a) In 2017: Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14;
- (b) In 2018: Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15;
- (c) In 2019: Goals 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16;

6. *Also decides* that the Economic and Social Council shall ensure the alignment of its annual main themes and the corresponding annual themes of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Council, to foster coherence;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the preparations for the voluntary national reviews for the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council in 2016, urges that experience gained from this and future sessions be taken into consideration in the development of new and flexible arrangements for the preparation of subsequent sessions, as appropriate, bearing in mind that their aim is to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and encourages Member States to involve stakeholders in the national voluntary reviews in accordance with paragraphs 78 and 79 of resolution 70/1;

8. *Takes note* of the support provided to Member States preparing for voluntary national reviews, and requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to encourage voluntary national reviews by all countries, including countries in special situations;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update, as appropriate and taking into account feedback from countries participating in the high-level political forum, the voluntary common reporting guidelines as provided for in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and to make them available to Member States as a suggested tool in the preparations for voluntary national reviews;

10. *Encourages* Member States to identify the most suitable regional or subregional forums and formats, where appropriate, as a further means of contributing to the follow-up and review at the high-level political forum, recognizing the need to avoid duplication, and welcomes the steps taken in this regard;

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<sup>154</sup> A/70/684.

<sup>155</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>156</sup> Noting that the Economic and Social Council has decided that the theme for the high-level political forum in 2016 is “Ensuring that no one is left behind”.



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11. *Reaffirms* paragraph 11 of resolution 67/290, while also recognizing the challenges facing countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and supporting the principle of leaving no one behind, and that the meetings of the high-level political forum will provide for effective linkages with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

12. *Encourages*, in the organization of the meetings of the high-level political forum, consideration of the use of web-based interfaces as an additional means of supporting effective, broad and balanced participation by region and by type of organization in accordance with the modalities on the participation of stakeholders in resolution 67/290, and reiterates the call to major groups and stakeholders to report on their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

13. *Reaffirms* that the meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the quadrennial *Global Sustainable Development Report*, as well as all other relevant inputs;

14. *Underscores* that all inputs to the high-level political forum shall be made available and easily accessible utilizing existing web-based platforms;

15. *Encourages* coherence of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the functional commissions of the Council, and other intergovernmental bodies and forums with the work of the high-level political forum towards the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, urges that the quadrennial comprehensive policy review take into account the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard takes note of the ongoing work of the Assembly and its Main Committees, the Council and its functional and regional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums on the review of their working methods and agendas in order to ensure that they address the implementation of the 2030 Agenda within their respective areas of expertise and mandates, while avoiding duplication;

16. *Reaffirms* paragraph 23 of resolution 67/290, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and internal coordination of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, considering the need to avoid overlap in its work and ensuring that the work of the Department is organized in an integrated, cohesive, coordinated and collaborative manner, in order that the Department as a whole can provide support to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, including to the work of the Economic and Social Council and the organization of the segments of its session and the high-level political forum;

17. *Decides* to convene the biennial Development Cooperation Forum prior to the high-level political forum, and invites the Economic and Social Council to consider timing its engagement with various intergovernmental bodies in order to support their contribution to the high-level political forum;

18. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to jointly convene the high-level segment of the Council session and the three ministerial days of the high-level political forum, meeting under the auspices of the Council, in order to avoid duplication, enhance efficiency and strengthen complementarity and synergy;

19. *Decides* that the meetings of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and those under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council shall be closely coordinated to ensure coherence and provide for mutually reinforcing linkages, especially when it is deemed appropriate to convene the forum under the auspices of the Council in the same year that it is convened under the auspices of the Assembly in order to provide necessary space for the conduct of voluntary national reviews and thematic reviews, and in this connection also decides that the forum shall have only one negotiated political declaration, covering the different and complementary functions of both sessions of the forum when the forum is convened twice in the same year;

20. *Reaffirms* its decision, as provided in resolution 67/290, that the outcome of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council shall result in a negotiated ministerial declaration for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided, and invites the President of the Council, in consultation with the Bureau of the Council, to prepare a factual summary to reflect the discussions of the meeting;

21. *Decides* to review progress in implementing the present resolution and resolution 67/290 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum at its seventy-fourth session, in order to benefit from



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lessons learned in the first cycle of the forum as well as from other processes under the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council related to the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### RESOLUTION 70/300

Adopted at the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.62](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America

#### **70/300. Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>157</sup> including the resolve of Member States to eliminate malaria by 2030, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>158</sup>

*Recalling* that the period 2001–2010 was proclaimed by the General Assembly as the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa,<sup>159</sup> and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Recalling also* its resolution [69/325](#) of 11 September 2015 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

*Recalling further* World Health Assembly resolutions 60.18 of 23 May 2007 and 64.17 of 24 May 2011, urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,<sup>160</sup> resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals<sup>161</sup> and resolution 68.2 of 22 May 2015 on the global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030,<sup>162</sup>

*Taking note* of the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 21 September 2016,

*Recalling* the commitment made by African leaders to end the epidemic of malaria by ensuring universal and equitable access to quality health care and by improving health systems and health financing, contained in the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

*Taking note* of all declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, containing the pledge to allocate at least 15 per cent of national budgets to the health sector, the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its special summit on HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 2 to 4 May 2006, the decision of the

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<sup>157</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>158</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>159</sup> Resolution [55/284](#).

<sup>160</sup> See World Health Organization, documents WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1 and WHA64/2011/REC/1.

<sup>161</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

<sup>162</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

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Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala from 25 to 27 July 2010, to extend the Abuja call to 2015 to coincide with the Millennium Development Goals, and the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013,

*Recognizing* the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and the continued commitment to help to achieve the 2015 targets, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

*Welcoming* the leadership and commitment of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance to eliminate malaria in the Asia-Pacific region by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in the region,

*Welcoming also* the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015,<sup>162</sup> and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, launched at the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, which together provide the framework for achieving a reduction in global malaria incidence and mortality rates by at least 90 per cent by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda,

*Taking note* of the World Health Organization framework for action for an emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion of South-East Asia, launched in April 2013,

*Reaffirming* the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata from 6 to 12 September 1978, and its central role in launching the vision of the World Health Organization on health for all,

*Welcoming* the selection by the Secretary-General of malaria as one of the top priorities of his second mandate and his commitment to develop new partnerships and improve existing ones and to scale up high-impact interventions aimed at significantly reducing the number of deaths from malaria,

*Recognizing* the linkages among efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the “Roll Back Malaria” goal<sup>163</sup> and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals by 2010 and 2015, respectively, and welcoming in this regard the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

*Acknowledging* the remarkable progress seen in global malaria control between 2000 and 2015, including an estimated 60 per cent decline in malaria mortality rates among all age groups and a 65 per cent decline among children under 5 years of age,<sup>164</sup>

*Recalling* that the target for malaria reduction under Millennium Development Goal 6 has been achieved,<sup>165</sup> with an estimated 37 per cent decline in global malaria case incidence between 2000 and 2015,<sup>164</sup>

*Recognizing* the important gains in reversing the malaria burden in Africa, including a 42 per cent decline in malaria case incidence and a 66 per cent decline in malaria death rates between 2000 and 2015,<sup>164</sup>

*Acknowledging* the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the success achieved in respect of the 2015 goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,<sup>163</sup>

*Acknowledging also* the progress made in Latin America in reducing the incidence of malaria, with 15 out of 21 countries reducing the incidence by 75 per cent by 2015, and in significantly decreasing the number of malaria deaths by 79 per cent since 2000, owing to the commitment of countries to improving access to medicines and health services and to sustained efforts in prevention programmes,

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<sup>163</sup> A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

<sup>164</sup> See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report, 2015* (France, 2015).

<sup>165</sup> See resolution 55/2. Millennium Development Goal 6, target 6.C, called for halting and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria by 2015.

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*Recognizing* that, despite the fact that increased global and national investments in malaria control have yielded significant results in decreasing the burden of malaria in many countries, and that some countries are moving towards the elimination of malaria, many countries continue to have unacceptably high burdens of malaria and in order to reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, must rapidly increase malaria prevention and control efforts, which rely heavily on medicines and insecticides whose utility is continuously threatened by the development of resistance to antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and their shift to outdoor biting and resting,

*Aware* that recent successes in prevention and control are fragile and can be maintained only with sufficient and sustained national and international investment to fund global malaria control efforts fully,

*Regretting* the high number of people still without access to medicines, and underscoring that improving access to medicines could save millions of lives every year,

*Recognizing* the serious challenges relating to substandard, falsified and counterfeit drugs, poor malaria diagnostics and poor quality of vector control products,

*Expressing concern* about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed as countries transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals and focus on targets set out in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan to reduce malaria mortality rates by 90 per cent by 2030,

*Gravely concerned* about the health burden of malaria worldwide, with 214 million cases and 438,000 deaths reported in 2015 alone,<sup>164</sup> in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 90 per cent of the deaths occur, affecting mostly young children,

*Emphasizing* the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination efforts and enable appropriate responses to other health issues and emergencies, including investment in entomology and vector control for human resources and infrastructures,

*Commending* the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Health Organization,<sup>166</sup> and calls for support for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls for* increased support for the implementation of international commitments and goals pertaining to the fight against malaria, including Goal 3, target 3.3, of the Sustainable Development Goals,<sup>157</sup> as well as the related targets outlined in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization,<sup>162</sup>

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the catalytic framework to end AIDS and tuberculosis and eliminate malaria in Africa by 2030 adopted by the African Union at its twenty-seventh Summit, held in Kigali from 10 to 18 July 2016;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, with the support of development partners, to provide universal access to existing life-saving tools for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malaria, in particular to the package of core interventions recommended by the World Health Organization,<sup>167</sup> and to ensure equity in access to health services for all people at risk of contracting malaria, especially for the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, including by strengthening cross-collaboration;<sup>168</sup>

5. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to continue to observe World

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<sup>166</sup> See A/70/833.

<sup>167</sup> The package of core interventions, including quality-assured vector control, chemoprevention and diagnostic testing and treatment, can dramatically reduce morbidity and mortality (see para. 36 of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030).

<sup>168</sup> The call in the Global Malaria Programme of the World Health Organization for universal access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and for equity in access to services, are also key pillars of its Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030.

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Malaria Day on 25 April, in order to raise public awareness of and knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of malaria as well as the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, and stresses the importance of engaging local communities in this regard;

6. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Malaria to continue raising issues relating to malaria in collaboration with other United Nations organizations already working on those issues in the context of the international political and development agendas and to work with national and global leaders to intensify efforts to secure the political commitment, partnerships and funds to drastically reduce malaria deaths by at least 90 per cent by 2030 through increased access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, especially in Africa;

7. *Acknowledges* the commitments of financial support provided through multilateral and bilateral channels, and recognizes the need for a substantial increase in financial support to meet the targets of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, from an annual investment of 2.5 billion United States dollars in 2014 to 8.7 billion dollars by 2030;<sup>162</sup>

8. *Welcomes* the commitments of financial support, while recognizing the need for additional funding to achieve malaria elimination targets, for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive, diagnostic and control tools from the international community, through funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector, as well as by making predictable financing available through appropriate and effective aid modalities and in-country health financing mechanisms aligned with national priorities, which are key to strengthening health systems, including malaria surveillance, and promoting universal and equitable access to high-quality malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment services, and noting in this regard that a high level of external assistance per person at risk of contracting malaria is associated with a decrease in the incidence of the disease;

9. *Urges* the international community, United Nations agencies and private organizations and foundations to support the implementation of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, including through support for the complementary Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan and for programmes and activities at the country level in order to achieve internationally agreed targets on malaria;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

11. *Urges* the international community to work in a spirit of cooperation towards effective, increased, harmonized, predictable and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance and research to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans, in particular health plans and sanitation plans, including malaria control and elimination strategies which may include evidence-based, cost-effective and context-appropriate environmental management solutions, and integrated management of childhood illnesses, in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to strengthening health system development approaches at the district level;

12. *Appeals* to the malaria partners to resolve the financial, supply chain and delivery bottlenecks that are responsible for stock-outs of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, insecticides for indoor and outdoor residual spraying, rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapies at the national level, whenever they occur, including through the strengthening of malaria programme management at the country level;

13. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States, and in this regard notes the contributions of the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and expresses support for the work of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development and its special task force on innovative financing for health;

14. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, national resources allocated to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

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15. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, to take action, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

16. *Stresses* the importance of improved community-based systems to control malaria, bearing in mind that families are often the starting point for effective health care for a child with a fever, and encourages malaria-endemic countries to extend the reach of public health services by training and deploying community health workers, particularly in rural and remote areas, and to expand integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea, with a focus on children under 5 years of age;<sup>162</sup>

17. *Affirms* that close collaboration with community leaders and implementing partners, including non-governmental organizations, health workers and volunteers, is an essential factor for success in combating malaria, and calls upon Member States to introduce integrated, people-centred community services, in coordination with health care providers in the public and private sectors, and to continue efforts to collaborate with non-governmental partners, health workers and volunteers in implementing community-based approaches to reach populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas;<sup>162</sup>

18. *Calls upon* Member States to promote access to medicines, and emphasizes that access to affordable and quality medicines and medical care in the event of sickness, as well as in the prevention, treatment and control of diseases, is central to the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

19. *Urges* the international community, inter alia, to support the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to enable it to meet its financial needs and, through country-led initiatives with adequate international support, to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial treatments, including artemisinin-based combination therapies, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, adequate diagnostic facilities, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, including, where appropriate through the free distribution of such nets and, where appropriate, to insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control, taking into account relevant international rules, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants<sup>169</sup> standards and guidelines;

20. *Urges* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to enhance the assistance efforts of national Governments to provide universal access to malaria control interventions to address all at-risk populations, in particular young children and pregnant women, in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring the proper use of those interventions, including long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

21. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, with the support of the international community, to establish and/or strengthen national policies, operational plans and research, with a view to scaling up efforts to achieve internationally agreed malaria targets, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization;

22. *Commends* those African countries that have implemented the recommendations of the Abuja Summit in 2000 to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control,<sup>163</sup> and encourages other countries to do the same;

23. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and their partners to continue to provide the technical support necessary to build and enhance the capacity of Member States to implement the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, together with the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan, to meet the internationally agreed goals;

24. *Expresses deep concern* about emerging drug and insecticide resistance in several regions of the world, calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization and other partners, to implement the

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<sup>169</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

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Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment and the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in Malaria Vectors and to strengthen and implement surveillance systems for monitoring and assessing changing patterns of drug and insecticide resistance, calls upon the World Health Organization to support Member States in the development of their national insecticide resistance management strategies and to coordinate support at the international level for countries to ensure that drug efficacy and insecticide resistance testing is fully operational in order to enhance the use of artemisinin-based combination therapies and insecticides, and stresses that the data gathered should be utilized to inform local decisions and for further research and development of safe and effective therapies and new vector control tools;

25. *Urges* all Member States to prohibit the marketing and use of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and to replace them with oral artemisinin-based combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, and to develop the financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms necessary to introduce artemisinin combination therapies at affordable prices in both public and private facilities;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe, affordable and cost-effective vaccines, new medicines and diagnostics to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including into safe, effective and high-quality therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases,<sup>170</sup> through effective global partnerships, such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development, and through effective and timely support for the pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

27. *Recognizes* the importance of innovation in addressing the challenges to eliminating malaria, including the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization, in particular its Re:Search platform;

28. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards research to optimize current tools, develop and validate new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and their delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, and test opportunities for integration in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

29. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to assure favourable conditions for research institutions, including the allocation of adequate resources and the development of national policies and legal frameworks, where appropriate, with a view to, inter alia, informing policy formulation and strategic interventions on malaria;

30. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calls for the broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

31. *Recognizes* the importance in the struggle against malaria of the World Health Organization Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, adopted by the World Health Assembly on 24 May 2008;<sup>161</sup>

32. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries, development partners and the international community to support the timely replacement of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization on the service lives of the nets, in order to prevent the risk of malaria resurgence and a reversal of the gains made to date;

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<sup>170</sup> A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

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33. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to affordable, effective and safe products and treatments, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, including through the free distribution of such nets, adequate diagnostic facilities, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of falciparum malaria infection in endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

34. *Recognizes* the impact of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and welcomes the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

35. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and insecticides to accelerate technology transfer to developing countries, and invites the World Bank and regional development funds to consider supporting malaria-endemic countries in establishing factories to scale up production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and insecticides, where appropriate;

36. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, especially malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention related to the use of DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about the technical policies and strategies of the World Health Organization and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapies and monitoring and managing insecticide resistance and outdoor malaria transmission, as well as to increase capacity for the registration and uptake of new vector control tools, the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

37. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

38. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and its member States, with the support of the parties to the Stockholm Convention, to continue to explore possible alternatives to DDT as a vector control agent;

39. *Recognizes* the importance of a multisectoral strategy to advance global control efforts, invites malaria-endemic countries to consider adopting and implementing the Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria, developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the United Nations Development Programme, and encourages regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

40. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all endemic regions, a key pillar of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, to enable Member States to direct financial resources to populations most in need and to respond effectively to disease outbreaks;

41. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to strengthen mechanisms for country-based coordination of technical assistance to achieve alignment of the best approaches to implement World Health Organization technical guidance and to mobilize support for the sharing and analysis of best practices to address urgent programmatic challenges, to improve monitoring and evaluation and to conduct regular financial planning and gap analysis;

42. *Encourages* sharing, across regions, of knowledge, experience and lessons learned with regard to the control and elimination of malaria, particularly between the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions;

43. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pesticide and/or pharmaceutical policies and national drug and pesticide regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in counterfeit and substandard antimalarial medicines, pesticides and/or nets, and prevent their



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distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance for compliance with existing commitments and international regulations on the use of pesticides and to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

44. *Encourages* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including, where appropriate, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, adopted at the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra from 2 to 4 September 2008,<sup>171</sup> and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation;<sup>172</sup>

45. *Recognizes* the need for political commitment and financial support beyond 2015 to sustain and expand the achievements in the struggle against malaria and to meet the international malaria targets through prevention and malaria control efforts to end the epidemic, while acknowledging the remarkable progress in combating malaria to date;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

### RESOLUTION 70/301

Adopted at the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.63](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam

#### 70/301. Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

*The General Assembly,*

*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 and the generations to come,

*Remaining concerned,* therefore, about the increasing scale of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products and its adverse economic, social and environmental impacts,

*Recognizing* the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,<sup>173</sup> and in this regard looking forward to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 5 October 2016,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

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<sup>171</sup> [A/63/539](#), annex.

<sup>172</sup> Resolution [64/222](#), annex.

<sup>173</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

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*Reaffirming also* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including target 15.7 and indicator 15.c,

*Recalling* its resolution [68/205](#) of 20 December 2013, by which it proclaimed 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day, and welcoming the annual international observance of the Day since 2014 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora,

*Welcoming* resolution 2/14 on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, adopted on 27 May 2016 by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Stresses its determination* to implement fully and without delay the commitments undertaken in its resolution [69/314](#);

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>174</sup>

3. *Takes note, further, of the World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in protected species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2016;<sup>175</sup>

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013, to present, based on inputs from Member States and other relevant stakeholders, updated information to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the global status of illicit trafficking in wildlife, including poaching and illegal trade, and on the implementation of the present resolution, and to present proposals for possible future action;

5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, to hold, on 3 March 2017, a high-level thematic discussion on the global observance of World Wildlife Day, including on the protection of wild flora and fauna and on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife;

6. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution at its seventy-first session.

### RESOLUTION [70/302](#)

Adopted at the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.61](#), as orally revised, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **70/302. Draft outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision [70/539](#) of 22 December 2015, in which it decided to convene, on 19 September 2016, a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants,

*Recalling also* its resolution [70/290](#) of 30 June 2016 regarding the modalities for the high-level plenary meeting,

*Decides* to transmit the outcome document entitled “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants”, which is annexed to the present resolution, to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session for action during the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants to be held on 19 September 2016.

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<sup>174</sup> [A/70/951](#).

<sup>175</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.XI.9.

## Annex

### New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 2016 to address the question of large movements of refugees and migrants, have adopted the following political declaration.

#### I. Introduction

1. Since earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of new economic opportunities and horizons. Others move to escape armed conflict, poverty, food insecurity, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations and abuses. Still others do so in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other environmental factors. Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons.

2. We have considered today how the international community should best respond to the growing global phenomenon of large movements of refugees and migrants.

3. We are witnessing in today's world an unprecedented level of human mobility. More people than ever before live in a country other than the one in which they were born. Migrants are present in all countries in the world. Most of them move without incident. In 2015, their number surpassed 244 million, growing at a rate faster than the world's population. However, there are roughly 65 million forcibly displaced persons, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced persons.

4. In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>176</sup> one year ago, we recognized clearly the positive contribution made by migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Our world is a better place for that contribution. The benefits and opportunities of safe, orderly and regular migration are substantial and are often underestimated. Forced displacement and irregular migration in large movements, on the other hand, often present complex challenges.

5. We reaffirm the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. We reaffirm also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>177</sup> and recall the core international human rights treaties. We reaffirm and will fully protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status; all are rights holders. Our response will demonstrate full respect for international law and international human rights law and, where applicable, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.

6. Though their treatment is governed by separate legal frameworks, refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. They also face many common challenges and have similar vulnerabilities, including in the context of large movements. "Large movements" may be understood to reflect a number of considerations, including: the number of people arriving, the economic, social and geographical context, the capacity of a receiving State to respond and the impact of a movement that is sudden or prolonged. The term does not, for example, cover regular flows of migrants from one country to another. "Large movements" may involve mixed flows of people, whether refugees or migrants, who move for different reasons but who may use similar routes.

7. Large movements of refugees and migrants have political, economic, social, developmental, humanitarian and human rights ramifications, which cross all borders. These are global phenomena that call for global approaches and global solutions. No one State can manage such movements on its own. Neighbouring or transit countries, mostly developing countries, are disproportionately affected. Their capacities have been severely stretched in many cases, affecting their own social and economic cohesion and development. In addition, protracted refugee crises are now commonplace, with long-term repercussions for those involved and for their host countries and communities. Greater international cooperation is needed to assist host countries and communities.

8. We declare our profound solidarity with, and support for, the millions of people in different parts of the world who, for reasons beyond their control, are forced to uproot themselves and their families from their homes.

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<sup>176</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>177</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

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9. Refugees and migrants in large movements often face a desperate ordeal. Many take great risks, embarking on perilous journeys, which many may not survive. Some feel compelled to employ the services of criminal groups, including smugglers, and others may fall prey to such groups or become victims of trafficking. Even if they reach their destination, they face an uncertain reception and a precarious future.

10. We are determined to save lives. Our challenge is above all moral and humanitarian. Equally, we are determined to find long-term and sustainable solutions. We will combat with all the means at our disposal the abuses and exploitation suffered by countless refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations.

11. We acknowledge a shared responsibility to manage large movements of refugees and migrants in a humane, sensitive, compassionate and people-centred manner. We will do so through international cooperation, while recognizing that there are varying capacities and resources to respond to these movements. International cooperation and, in particular, cooperation among countries of origin or nationality, transit and destination, has never been more important; “win-win” cooperation in this area has profound benefits for humanity. Large movements of refugees and migrants must have comprehensive policy support, assistance and protection, consistent with States’ obligations under international law. We also recall our obligations to fully respect their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and we stress their need to live their lives in safety and dignity. We pledge our support to those affected today as well as to those who will be part of future large movements.

12. We are determined to address the root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, including through increased efforts aimed at early prevention of crisis situations based on preventive diplomacy. We will address them also through the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict, greater coordination of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts, the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels and the protection of human rights. Equally, we will address movements caused by poverty, instability, marginalization and exclusion and the lack of development and economic opportunities, with particular reference to the most vulnerable populations. We will work with countries of origin to strengthen their capacities.

13. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. We recall that our obligations under international law prohibit discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Yet in many parts of the world we are witnessing, with great concern, increasingly xenophobic and racist responses to refugees and migrants.

14. We strongly condemn acts and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against refugees and migrants, and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief. Diversity enriches every society and contributes to social cohesion. Demonizing refugees or migrants offends profoundly against the values of dignity and equality for every human being, to which we have committed ourselves. Gathered today at the United Nations, the birthplace and custodian of these universal values, we deplore all manifestations of xenophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance. We will take a range of steps to counter such attitudes and behaviour, in particular with regard to hate crimes, hate speech and racial violence. We welcome the global campaign proposed by the Secretary-General to counter xenophobia and we will implement it in cooperation with the United Nations and all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with international law. The campaign will emphasize, inter alia, direct personal contact between host communities and refugees and migrants and will highlight the positive contributions made by the latter, as well as our common humanity.

15. We invite the private sector and civil society, including refugee and migrant organizations, to participate in multi-stakeholder alliances to support efforts to implement the commitments we are making today.

16. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we pledged that no one would be left behind. We declared that we wished to see the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. We said also that we would endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. We reaffirm today our commitments that relate to the specific needs of migrants or refugees. The 2030 Agenda makes clear, inter alia, that we will facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. The needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants are explicitly recognized.

17. The implementation of all relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will enable the positive contribution that migrants are making to sustainable development to be reinforced. At the same time, it

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will address many of the root causes of forced displacement, helping to create more favourable conditions in countries of origin. Meeting today, a year after our adoption of the 2030 Agenda, we are determined to realize the full potential of that Agenda for refugees and migrants.

18. We recall the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>178</sup> and its recommendations concerning measures to mitigate risks associated with disasters. States that have signed and ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change<sup>179</sup> welcome that agreement and are committed to its implementation. We reaffirm the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>180</sup> including its provisions that are applicable to refugees and migrants.

19. We take note of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled “In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants”,<sup>181</sup> prepared pursuant to General Assembly decision 70/539 of 22 December 2015, in preparation for this high-level meeting. While recognizing that the following conferences either did not have an intergovernmentally agreed outcome or were regional in scope, we take note of the World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016, the high-level meeting on global responsibility-sharing through pathways for admission of Syrian refugees, convened by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 30 March 2016, the conference on “Supporting Syria and the Region”, held in London on 4 February 2016, and the pledging conference on Somali refugees, held in Brussels on 21 October 2015. While recognizing that the following initiatives are regional in nature and apply only to those countries participating in them, we take note of regional initiatives such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the European Union-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative and the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (the Khartoum Process), the Rabat Process, the Valletta Action Plan and the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action.

20. We recognize the very large number of people who are displaced within national borders and the possibility that such persons might seek protection and assistance in other countries as refugees or migrants. We note the need for reflection on effective strategies to ensure adequate protection and assistance for internally displaced persons and to prevent and reduce such displacement.

### Commitments

21. We have endorsed today a set of commitments that apply to both refugees and migrants, as well as separate sets of commitments for refugees and migrants. We do so taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the present declaration and its appendices are to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law. While some commitments are mainly applicable to one group, they may also be applicable to the other. Furthermore, while they are all framed in the context of the large movements we are considering today, many may be applicable also to regular migration. Appendix I to the present declaration contains a comprehensive refugee response framework and outlines steps towards the achievement of a global compact on refugees in 2018, while appendix II sets out steps towards the achievement of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018.

## II. Commitments that apply to both refugees and migrants

22. Underlining the importance of a comprehensive approach to the issues involved, we will ensure a people-centred, sensitive, humane, dignified, gender-responsive and prompt reception for all persons arriving in our countries, and particularly those in large movements, whether refugees or migrants. We will also ensure full respect and protection for their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

23. We recognize and will address, in accordance with our obligations under international law, the special needs of all people in vulnerable situations who are travelling within large movements of refugees and migrants, including

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<sup>178</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>179</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>180</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>181</sup> [A/70/59](#).

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women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking, and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants.

24. Recognizing that States have rights and responsibilities to manage and control their borders, we will implement border control procedures in conformity with applicable obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international refugee law. We will promote international cooperation on border control and management as an important element of security for States, including issues relating to battling transnational organized crime, terrorism and illicit trade. We will ensure that public officials and law enforcement officers who work in border areas are trained to uphold the human rights of all persons crossing, or seeking to cross, international borders. We will strengthen international border management cooperation, including in relation to training and the exchange of best practices. We will intensify support in this area and help to build capacity as appropriate. We reaffirm that, in line with the principle of non-refoulement, individuals must not be returned at borders. We acknowledge also that, while upholding these obligations and principles, States are entitled to take measures to prevent irregular border crossings.

25. We will make efforts to collect accurate information regarding large movements of refugees and migrants. We will also take measures to identify correctly their nationalities, as well as their reasons for movement. We will take measures to identify those who are seeking international protection as refugees.

26. We will continue to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, in transit and after arrival. We stress the importance of addressing the immediate needs of persons who have been exposed to physical or psychological abuse while in transit upon their arrival, without discrimination and without regard to legal or migratory status or means of transportation. For this purpose, we will consider appropriate support to strengthen, at their request, capacity-building for countries that receive large movements of refugees and migrants.

27. We are determined to address unsafe movements of refugees and migrants, with particular reference to irregular movements of refugees and migrants. We will do so without prejudice to the right to seek asylum. We will combat the exploitation, abuse and discrimination suffered by many refugees and migrants.

28. We express our profound concern at the large number of people who have lost their lives in transit. We commend the efforts already made to rescue people in distress at sea. We commit to intensifying international cooperation on the strengthening of search and rescue mechanisms. We will also work to improve the availability of accurate data on the whereabouts of people and vessels stranded at sea. In addition, we will strengthen support for rescue efforts over land along dangerous or isolated routes. We will draw attention to the risks involved in the use of such routes in the first instance.

29. We recognize and will take steps to address the particular vulnerabilities of women and children during the journey from country of origin to country of arrival. This includes their potential exposure to discrimination and exploitation, as well as to sexual, physical and psychological abuse, violence, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery.

30. We encourage States to address the vulnerabilities to HIV and the specific health-care needs experienced by migrant and mobile populations, as well as by refugees and crisis-affected populations, and to take steps to reduce stigma, discrimination and violence, as well as to review policies related to restrictions on entry based on HIV status, with a view to eliminating such restrictions and the return of people on the basis of their HIV status, and to support their access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

31. We will ensure that our responses to large movements of refugees and migrants mainstream a gender perspective, promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and fully respect and protect the human rights of women and girls. We will combat sexual and gender-based violence to the greatest extent possible. We will provide access to sexual and reproductive health-care services. We will tackle the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against refugee and migrant women and girls. At the same time, recognizing the significant contribution and leadership of women in refugee and migrant communities, we will work to ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in the development of local solutions and opportunities. We will take into consideration the different needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, girls, boys and men.

32. We will protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, regardless of their status, and giving primary consideration at all times to the best interests of the child. This will apply

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particularly to unaccompanied children and those separated from their families; we will refer their care to the relevant national child protection authorities and other relevant authorities. We will comply with our obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>182</sup> We will work to provide for basic health, education and psychosocial development and for the registration of all births on our territories. We are determined to ensure that all children are receiving education within a few months of arrival, and we will prioritize budgetary provision to facilitate this, including support for host countries as required. We will strive to provide refugee and migrant children with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities.

33. Reaffirming that all individuals who have crossed or are seeking to cross international borders are entitled to due process in the assessment of their legal status, entry and stay, we will consider reviewing policies that criminalize cross-border movements. We will also pursue alternatives to detention while these assessments are under way. Furthermore, recognizing that detention for the purposes of determining migration status is seldom, if ever, in the best interest of the child, we will use it only as a measure of last resort, in the least restrictive setting, for the shortest possible period of time, under conditions that respect their human rights and in a manner that takes into account, as a primary consideration, the best interest of the child, and we will work towards the ending of this practice.

34. Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the two relevant Protocols thereto,<sup>183</sup> we encourage the ratification of, accession to and implementation of relevant international instruments on preventing and combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

35. We recognize that refugees and migrants in large movements are at greater risk of being trafficked and of being subjected to forced labour. We will, with full respect for our obligations under international law, vigorously combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a view to their elimination, including through targeted measures to identify victims of human trafficking or those at risk of trafficking. We will provide support for the victims of human trafficking. We will work to prevent human trafficking among those affected by displacement.

36. With a view to disrupting and eliminating the criminal networks involved, we will review our national legislation to ensure conformity with our obligations under international law on migrant smuggling, human trafficking and maritime safety. We will implement the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.<sup>184</sup> We will establish or upgrade, as appropriate, national and regional anti-human trafficking policies. We note regional initiatives such as the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, the Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the European Union Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016, and the Work Plans against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere. We welcome reinforced technical cooperation, on a regional and bilateral basis, between countries of origin, transit and destination on the prevention of human trafficking and migrant smuggling and the prosecution of traffickers and smugglers.

37. We favour an approach to addressing the drivers and root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, including forced displacement and protracted crises, which would, inter alia, reduce vulnerability, combat poverty, improve self-reliance and resilience, ensure a strengthened humanitarian-development nexus, and improve coordination with peacebuilding efforts. This will involve coordinated prioritized responses based on joint and impartial needs assessments and facilitating cooperation across institutional mandates.

38. We will take measures to provide, on the basis of bilateral, regional and international cooperation, humanitarian financing that is adequate, flexible, predictable and consistent, to enable host countries and communities to respond both to the immediate humanitarian needs and to their longer-term development needs. There is a need to address gaps in humanitarian funding, considering additional resources as appropriate. We look forward to close cooperation in this regard among Member States, United Nations entities and other actors and between the United Nations and international financial institutions such as the World Bank, where appropriate. We envisage innovative financing responses, risk financing for affected communities and the implementation of other efficiencies such as reducing management costs, improving transparency, increasing the use of national responders,

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<sup>182</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>183</sup> *Ibid.*, vols. 2225, 2237 and 2241, No. 39574.

<sup>184</sup> Resolution [64/293](#).



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expanding the use of cash assistance, reducing duplication, increasing engagement with beneficiaries, diminishing earmarked funding and harmonizing reporting, so as to ensure a more effective use of existing resources.

39. We commit to combating xenophobia, racism and discrimination in our societies against refugees and migrants. We will take measures to improve their integration and inclusion, as appropriate, and with particular reference to access to education, health care, justice and language training. We recognize that these measures will reduce the risks of marginalization and radicalization. National policies relating to integration and inclusion will be developed, as appropriate, in conjunction with relevant civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations, the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations and other stakeholders. We also note the obligation for refugees and migrants to observe the laws and regulations of their host countries.

40. We recognize the importance of improved data collection, particularly by national authorities, and will enhance international cooperation to this end, including through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance. Such data should be disaggregated by sex and age and include information on regular and irregular flows, the economic impacts of migration and refugee movements, human trafficking, the needs of refugees, migrants and host communities and other issues. We will do so consistent with our national legislation on data protection, if applicable, and our international obligations related to privacy, as applicable.

### III. Commitments for migrants

41. We are committed to protecting the safety, dignity and human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status, at all times. We will cooperate closely to facilitate and ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, including return and readmission, taking into account national legislation.

42. We commit to safeguarding the rights of, protecting the interests of and assisting our migrant communities abroad, including through consular protection, assistance and cooperation, in accordance with relevant international law. We reaffirm that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country. We recall at the same time that each State has a sovereign right to determine whom to admit to its territory, subject to that State's international obligations. We recall also that States must readmit their returning nationals and ensure that they are duly received without undue delay, following confirmation of their nationalities in accordance with national legislation. We will take measures to inform migrants about the various processes relating to their arrival and stay in countries of transit, destination and return.

43. We commit to addressing the drivers that create or exacerbate large movements. We will analyse and respond to the factors, including in countries of origin, which lead or contribute to large movements. We will cooperate to create conditions that allow communities and individuals to live in peace and prosperity in their homelands. Migration should be a choice, not a necessity. We will take measures, inter alia, to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, whose objectives include eradicating extreme poverty and inequality, revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies based on international human rights and the rule of law, creating conditions for balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and employment, combating environmental degradation and ensuring effective responses to natural disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change.

44. Recognizing that the lack of educational opportunities is often a push factor for migration, particularly for young people, we commit to strengthening capacities in countries of origin, including in educational institutions. We commit also to enhancing employment opportunities, particularly for young people, in countries of origin. We acknowledge also the impact of migration on human capital in countries of origin.

45. We will consider reviewing our migration policies with a view to examining their possible unintended negative consequences.

46. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Migrants can make positive and profound contributions to economic and social development in their host societies and to global wealth creation. They can help to respond to demographic trends, labour shortages and other challenges in host societies, and add fresh skills and dynamism to the latter's economies. We recognize the development benefits of migration to countries of origin, including through the involvement of diasporas in economic development and reconstruction. We will commit to reducing the costs of labour migration and promote ethical recruitment policies and practices between sending and receiving countries. We will promote faster, cheaper

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and safer transfers of migrant remittances in both source and recipient countries, including through a reduction in transaction costs, as well as the facilitation of interaction between diasporas and their countries of origin. We would like these contributions to be more widely recognized and indeed, strengthened in the context of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

47. We will ensure that all aspects of migration are integrated into global, regional and national sustainable development plans and into humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights policies and programmes.

48. We call upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying, or acceding to, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.<sup>185</sup> We call also upon States that have not done so to consider acceding to relevant International Labour Organization conventions, as appropriate. We note, in addition, that migrants enjoy rights and protection under various provisions of international law.

49. We commit to strengthening global governance of migration. We therefore warmly support and welcome the agreement to bring the International Organization for Migration, an organization regarded by its Member States as the global lead agency on migration, into a closer legal and working relationship with the United Nations as a related organization.<sup>186</sup> We look forward to the implementation of this agreement, which will assist and protect migrants more comprehensively, help States to address migration issues and promote better coherence between migration and related policy domains.

50. We will assist, impartially and on the basis of needs, migrants in countries that are experiencing conflicts or natural disasters, working, as applicable, in coordination with the relevant national authorities. While recognizing that not all States are participating in them, we note in this regard the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative and the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change resulting from the Nansen Initiative.

51. We take note of the work done by the Global Migration Group to develop principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations.

52. We will consider developing non-binding guiding principles and voluntary guidelines, consistent with international law, on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations, especially unaccompanied and separated children who do not qualify for international protection as refugees and who may need assistance. The guiding principles and guidelines will be developed using a State-led process with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders and with input from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations system entities. They would complement national efforts to protect and assist migrants.

53. We welcome the willingness of some States to provide temporary protection against return to migrants who do not qualify for refugee status and who are unable to return home owing to conditions in their countries.

54. We will build on existing bilateral, regional and global cooperation and partnership mechanisms, in accordance with international law, for facilitating migration in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We will strengthen cooperation to this end among countries of origin, transit and destination, including through regional consultative processes, international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, regional economic organizations and local government authorities, as well as with relevant private sector recruiters and employers, labour unions, civil society and migrant and diaspora groups. We recognize the particular needs of local authorities, who are the first receivers of migrants.

55. We recognize the progress made on international migration and development issues within the United Nations system, including the first and second High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development. We will support enhanced global and regional dialogue and deepened collaboration on migration, particularly through exchanges of best practice and mutual learning and the development of national or regional initiatives. We note in this regard the valuable contribution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development and acknowledge the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogues on migration and development.

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<sup>185</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

<sup>186</sup> Resolution [70/296](#), annex.

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56. We affirm that children should not be criminalized or subject to punitive measures because of their migration status or that of their parents.

57. We will consider facilitating opportunities for safe, orderly and regular migration, including, as appropriate, employment creation, labour mobility at all skills levels, circular migration, family reunification and education-related opportunities. We will pay particular attention to the application of minimum labour standards for migrant workers regardless of their status, as well as to recruitment and other migration-related costs, remittance flows, transfers of skills and knowledge and the creation of employment opportunities for young people.

58. We strongly encourage cooperation among countries of origin or nationality, countries of transit, countries of destination and other relevant countries in ensuring that migrants who do not have permission to stay in the country of destination can return, in accordance with international obligations of all States, to their country of origin or nationality in a safe, orderly and dignified manner, preferably on a voluntary basis, taking into account national legislation in line with international law. We note that cooperation on return and readmission forms an important element of international cooperation on migration. Such cooperation would include ensuring proper identification and the provision of relevant travel documents. Any type of return, whether voluntary or otherwise, must be consistent with our obligations under international human rights law and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement. It should also respect the rules of international law and must in addition be conducted in keeping with the best interests of children and with due process. While recognizing that they apply only to States that have entered into them, we acknowledge that existing readmission agreements should be fully implemented. We support enhanced reception and reintegration assistance for those who are returned. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations who return, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities and victims of trafficking.

59. We reaffirm our commitment to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, and to provide access to basic health, education and psychosocial services, ensuring that the best interests of the child is a primary consideration in all relevant policies.

60. We recognize the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by, *inter alia*, incorporating a gender perspective into migration policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons and discrimination against women and girls.

61. While recognizing the contribution of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to promoting the well-being of migrants and their integration into societies, especially at times of extremely vulnerable conditions, and the support of the international community to the efforts of such organizations, we encourage deeper interaction between Governments and civil society to find responses to the challenges and the opportunities posed by international migration.

62. We note that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, Mr. Peter Sutherland, will be providing, before the end of 2016, a report that will propose ways of strengthening international cooperation and the engagement of the United Nations on migration.

63. We commit to launching, in 2016, a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018. We invite the President of the General Assembly to make arrangements for the determination of the modalities, timeline and other practicalities relating to the negotiation process. Further details regarding the process are set out in appendix II to the present declaration.

## IV. Commitments for refugees

64. Recognizing that armed conflict, persecution and violence, including terrorism, are among the factors which give rise to large refugee movements, we will work to address the root causes of such crisis situations and to prevent or resolve conflict by peaceful means. We will work in every way possible for the peaceful settlement of disputes, the prevention of conflict and the achievement of the long-term political solutions required. Preventive diplomacy and early response to conflict on the part of States and the United Nations are critical. The promotion of human rights is also critical. In addition, we will promote good governance, the rule of law, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, and sustainable development at the international, regional, national and local levels. Recognizing that displacement could be reduced if international humanitarian law were respected by all parties to

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armed conflict, we renew our commitment to uphold humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. We confirm also our respect for the rules that safeguard civilians in conflict.

65. We reaffirm the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>187</sup> and the 1967 Protocol thereto<sup>188</sup> as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime. We recognize the importance of their full and effective application by States parties and the values they embody. We note with satisfaction that 148 States are now parties to one or both instruments. We encourage States not parties to consider acceding to those instruments and States parties with reservations to give consideration to withdrawing them. We recognize also that a number of States not parties to the international refugee instruments have shown a generous approach to hosting refugees.

66. We reaffirm that international refugee law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law provide the legal framework to strengthen the protection of refugees. We will ensure, in this context, protection for all who need it. We take note of regional refugee instruments, such as the Organization of African Unity Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa<sup>189</sup> and the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

67. We reaffirm respect for the institution of asylum and the right to seek asylum. We reaffirm also respect for and adherence to the fundamental principle of non-refoulement in accordance with international refugee law.

68. We underline the centrality of international cooperation to the refugee protection regime. We recognize the burdens that large movements of refugees place on national resources, especially in the case of developing countries. To address the needs of refugees and receiving States, we commit to a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions and the differing capacities and resources among States.

69. We believe that a comprehensive refugee response should be developed and initiated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in close coordination with relevant States, including host countries, and involving other relevant United Nations entities, for each situation involving large movements of refugees. This should involve a multi-stakeholder approach that includes national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, civil society partners (including faith-based organizations, diaspora organizations and academia), the private sector, the media and refugees themselves. A comprehensive framework of this kind is appended to the present declaration.

70. We will ensure that refugee admission policies or arrangements are in line with our obligations under international law. We wish to see administrative barriers eased, with a view to accelerating refugee admission procedures to the extent possible. We will, where appropriate, assist States to conduct early and effective registration and documentation of refugees. We will also promote access for children to child-appropriate procedures. At the same time, we recognize that the ability of refugees to lodge asylum claims in the country of their choice may be regulated, subject to the safeguard that they will have access to, and enjoyment of, protection elsewhere.

71. We encourage the adoption of measures to facilitate access to civil registration and documentation for refugees. We recognize in this regard the importance of early and effective registration and documentation, as a protection tool and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

72. We recognize that statelessness can be a root cause of forced displacement and that forced displacement, in turn, can lead to statelessness. We take note of the campaign of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to end statelessness within a decade and we encourage States to consider actions they could take to reduce the incidence of statelessness. We encourage those States that have not yet acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons<sup>190</sup> and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness<sup>191</sup> to consider doing so.

73. We recognize that refugee camps should be the exception and, to the extent possible, a temporary measure in response to an emergency. We note that 60 per cent of refugees worldwide are in urban settings and only a minority

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<sup>187</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1001, No. 14691.

<sup>190</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 360, No. 5158.

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 989, No. 14458.

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are in camps. We will ensure that the delivery of assistance to refugees and host communities is adapted to the relevant context. We underline that host States have the primary responsibility to ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements. We will work to ensure that this character is not compromised by the presence or activities of armed elements and to ensure that camps are not used for purposes that are incompatible with their civilian character. We will work to strengthen security in refugee camps and surrounding local communities, at the request and with the consent of the host country.

74. We welcome the extraordinarily generous contribution made to date by countries that host large refugee populations and will work to increase the support for those countries. We call for pledges made at relevant conferences to be disbursed promptly.

75. We commit to working towards solutions from the outset of a refugee situation. We will actively promote durable solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations, with a focus on sustainable and timely return in safety and dignity. This will encompass repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. We encourage States and other relevant actors to provide support through, inter alia, the allocation of funds.

76. We reaffirm that voluntary repatriation should not necessarily be conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin.

77. We intend to expand the number and range of legal pathways available for refugees to be admitted to or resettled in third countries. In addition to easing the plight of refugees, this has benefits for countries that host large refugee populations and for third countries that receive refugees.

78. We urge States that have not yet established resettlement programmes to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity. Those which have already done so are encouraged to consider increasing the size of their programmes. It is our aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met.

79. We will consider the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes, possible temporary evacuation programmes, including evacuation for medical reasons, flexible arrangements to assist family reunification, private sponsorship for individual refugees and opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas.

80. We are committed to providing humanitarian assistance to refugees so as to ensure essential support in key life-saving sectors, such as health care, shelter, food, water and sanitation. We commit to supporting host countries and communities in this regard, including by using locally available knowledge and capacities. We will support community-based development programmes that benefit both refugees and host communities.

81. We are determined to provide quality primary and secondary education in safe learning environments for all refugee children, and to do so within a few months of the initial displacement. We commit to providing host countries with support in this regard. Access to quality education, including for host communities, gives fundamental protection to children and youth in displacement contexts, particularly in situations of conflict and crisis.

82. We will support early childhood education for refugee children. We will also promote tertiary education, skills training and vocational education. In conflict and crisis situations, higher education serves as a powerful driver for change, shelters and protects a critical group of young men and women by maintaining their hopes for the future, fosters inclusion and non-discrimination and acts as a catalyst for the recovery and rebuilding of post-conflict countries.

83. We will work to ensure that the basic health needs of refugee communities are met and that women and girls have access to essential health-care services. We commit to providing host countries with support in this regard. We will also develop national strategies for the protection of refugees within the framework of national social protection systems, as appropriate.

84. Welcoming the positive steps taken by individual States, we encourage host Governments to consider opening their labour markets to refugees. We will work to strengthen host countries' and communities' resilience, assisting them, for example, with employment creation and income generation schemes. In this regard, we recognize the potential of young people and will work to create the conditions for growth, employment and education that will allow them to be the drivers of development.

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85. In order to meet the challenges posed by large movements of refugees, close coordination will be required among a range of humanitarian and development actors. We commit to putting those most affected at the centre of planning and action. Host Governments and communities may need support from relevant United Nations entities, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, bilateral donors, the private sector and civil society. We strongly encourage joint responses involving all such actors in order to strengthen the nexus between humanitarian and development actors, facilitate cooperation across institutional mandates and, by helping to build self-reliance and resilience, lay a basis for sustainable solutions. In addition to meeting direct humanitarian and development needs, we will work to support environmental, social and infrastructural rehabilitation in areas affected by large movements of refugees.

86. We note with concern a significant gap between the needs of refugees and the available resources. We encourage support from a broader range of donors and will take measures to make humanitarian financing more flexible and predictable, with diminished earmarking and increased multi-year funding, in order to close this gap. United Nations entities such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and other relevant organizations require sufficient funding to be able to carry out their activities effectively and in a predictable manner. We welcome the increasing engagement of the World Bank and multilateral development banks and improvements in access to concessional development financing for affected communities. It is clear, furthermore, that private sector investment in support of refugee communities and host countries will be of critical importance over the coming years. Civil society is also a key partner in every region of the world in responding to the needs of refugees.

87. We note that the United States of America, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Jordan, Mexico, Sweden and the Secretary-General will host a high-level meeting on refugees on 20 September 2016.

### V. Follow-up to and review of our commitments

88. We recognize that arrangements are needed to ensure systematic follow-up to and review of all of the commitments we are making today. Accordingly, we request the Secretary-General to ensure that the progress made by Member States and the United Nations in implementing the commitments made at today's high-level meeting will be the subject of periodic assessments provided to the General Assembly with reference, as appropriate, to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

89. In addition, a role in reviewing relevant aspects of the present declaration should be envisaged for the periodic High-level Dialogues on International Migration and Development and for the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly.

90. In recognition of the need for significant financial and programme support to host countries and communities affected by large movements of refugees and migrants, we request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on ways of achieving greater efficiency, operational effectiveness and system-wide coherence, as well as ways of strengthening the engagement of the United Nations with international financial institutions and the private sector, with a view to fully implementing the commitments outlined in the present declaration.

## Appendix I

### Comprehensive refugee response framework

1. The scale and nature of refugee displacement today requires us to act in a comprehensive and predictable manner in large-scale refugee movements. Through a comprehensive refugee response based on the principles of international cooperation and on burden- and responsibility-sharing, we are better able to protect and assist refugees and to support the host States and communities involved.

2. The comprehensive refugee response framework will be developed and initiated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in close coordination with relevant States, including host countries, and involving other relevant United Nations entities, for each situation involving large movements of refugees. A comprehensive refugee response should involve a multi-stakeholder approach, including national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners, including faith-based organizations and academia, the private sector, media and the refugees themselves.

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3. While each large movement of refugees will differ in nature, the elements noted below provide a framework for a comprehensive and people-centred refugee response, which is in accordance with international law and best international practice and adapted to the specific context.

4. We envisage a comprehensive refugee response framework for each situation involving large movements of refugees, including in protracted situations, as an integral and distinct part of an overall humanitarian response, where it exists, and which would normally contain the elements set out below.

### **Reception and admission**

5. At the outset of a large movement of refugees, receiving States, bearing in mind their national capacities and international legal obligations, in cooperation, as appropriate, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, international organizations and other partners and with the support of other States as requested, in conformity with international obligations, would:

(a) Ensure, to the extent possible, that measures are in place to identify persons in need of international protection as refugees, provide for adequate, safe and dignified reception conditions, with a particular emphasis on persons with specific needs, victims of human trafficking, child protection, family unity, and prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and support the critical contribution of receiving communities and societies in this regard;

(b) Take account of the rights, specific needs, contributions and voices of women and girl refugees;

(c) Assess and meet the essential needs of refugees, including by providing access to adequate safe drinking water, sanitation, food, nutrition, shelter, psychosocial support and health care, including sexual and reproductive health, and providing assistance to host countries and communities in this regard, as required;

(d) Register individually and document those seeking protection as refugees, including in the first country where they seek asylum, as quickly as possible upon their arrival. To achieve this, assistance may be needed, in areas such as biometric technology and other technical and financial support, to be coordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with relevant actors and partners, where necessary;

(e) Use the registration process to identify specific assistance needs and protection arrangements, where possible, including but not exclusively for refugees with special protection concerns, such as women at risk, children, especially unaccompanied children and children separated from their families, child-headed and single-parent households, victims of trafficking, victims of trauma and survivors of sexual violence, as well as refugees with disabilities and older persons;

(f) Work to ensure the immediate birth registration for all refugee children born on their territory and provide adequate assistance at the earliest opportunity with obtaining other necessary documents, as appropriate, relating to civil status, such as marriage, divorce and death certificates;

(g) Put in place measures, with appropriate legal safeguards, which uphold refugees' human rights, with a view to ensuring the security of refugees, as well as measures to respond to host countries' legitimate security concerns;

(h) Take measures to maintain the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugee camps and settlements;

(i) Take steps to ensure the credibility of asylum systems, including through collaboration among the countries of origin, transit and destination and to facilitate the return and readmission of those who do not qualify for refugee status.

### **Support for immediate and ongoing needs**

6. States, in cooperation with multilateral donors and private sector partners, as appropriate, would, in coordination with receiving States:

(a) Mobilize adequate financial and other resources to cover the humanitarian needs identified within the comprehensive refugee response framework;



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(b) Provide resources in a prompt, predictable, consistent and flexible manner, including through wider partnerships involving State, civil society, faith-based and private sector partners;

(c) Take measures to extend the finance lending schemes that exist for developing countries to middle-income countries hosting large numbers of refugees, bearing in mind the economic and social costs to those countries;

(d) Consider establishing development funding mechanisms for such countries;

(e) Provide assistance to host countries to protect the environment and strengthen infrastructure affected by large movements of refugees;

(f) Increase support for cash-based delivery mechanisms and other innovative means for the efficient provision of humanitarian assistance, where appropriate, while increasing accountability to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches its beneficiaries.

7. Host States, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations entities, financial institutions and other relevant partners, would, as appropriate:

(a) Provide prompt, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian assistance for refugees in accordance with existing humanitarian principles;

(b) Deliver assistance, to the extent possible, through appropriate national and local service providers, such as public authorities for health, education, social services and child protection;

(c) Encourage and empower refugees, at the outset of an emergency phase, to establish supportive systems and networks that involve refugees and host communities and are age- and gender-sensitive, with a particular emphasis on the protection and empowerment of women and children and other persons with specific needs;

(d) Support local civil society partners that contribute to humanitarian responses, in recognition of their complementary contribution;

(e) Ensure close cooperation and encourage joint planning, as appropriate, between humanitarian and development actors and other relevant actors.

### **Support for host countries and communities**

8. States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and relevant partners would:

(a) Implement a joint, impartial and rapid risk and/or impact assessment, in anticipation or after the onset of a large refugee movement, in order to identify and prioritize the assistance required for refugees, national and local authorities, and communities affected by a refugee presence;

(b) Incorporate, where appropriate, the comprehensive refugee response framework in national development planning, in order to strengthen the delivery of essential services and infrastructure for the benefit of host communities and refugees;

(c) Work to provide adequate resources, without prejudice to official development assistance, for national and local government authorities and other service providers in view of the increased needs and pressures on social services. Programmes should benefit refugees and the host country and communities.

### **Durable solutions**

9. We recognize that millions of refugees around the world at present have no access to timely and durable solutions, the securing of which is one of the principal goals of international protection. The success of the search for solutions depends in large measure on resolute and sustained international cooperation and support.

10. We believe that actions should be taken in pursuit of the following durable solutions: voluntary repatriation, local solutions and resettlement and complementary pathways for admission. These actions should include the elements set out below.

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11. We reaffirm the primary goal of bringing about conditions that would help refugees return in safety and dignity to their countries and emphasize the need to tackle the root causes of violence and armed conflict and to achieve necessary political solutions and the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as to assist in reconstruction efforts. In this context, States of origin/nationality would:

(a) Acknowledge that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country;

(b) Respect this right and also respect the obligation to receive back their nationals, which should occur in a safe, dignified and humane manner and with full respect for human rights in accordance with obligations under international law;

(c) Provide necessary identification and travel documents;

(d) Facilitate the socioeconomic reintegration of returnees;

(e) Consider measures to enable the restitution of property.

12. To ensure sustainable return and reintegration, States, United Nations organizations and relevant partners would:

(a) Recognize that the voluntary nature of repatriation is necessary as long as refugees continue to require international protection, that is, as long as they cannot regain fully the protection of their own country;

(b) Plan for and support measures to encourage voluntary and informed repatriation, reintegration and reconciliation;

(c) Support countries of origin/nationality, where appropriate, including through funding for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and with the necessary legal safeguards to enable refugees to access legal, physical and other support mechanisms needed for the restoration of national protection and their reintegration;

(d) Support efforts to foster reconciliation and dialogue, particularly with refugee communities and with the equal participation of women and youth, and to ensure respect for the rule of law at the national and local levels;

(e) Facilitate the participation of refugees, including women, in peace and reconciliation processes, and ensure that the outcomes of such processes duly support their return in safety and dignity;

(f) Ensure that national development planning incorporates the specific needs of returnees and promotes sustainable and inclusive reintegration, as a measure to prevent future displacement.

13. Host States, bearing in mind their capacities and international legal obligations, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, where appropriate, and other United Nations entities, financial institutions and other relevant partners, would:

(a) Provide legal stay to those seeking and in need of international protection as refugees, recognizing that any decision regarding permanent settlement in any form, including possible naturalization, rests with the host country;

(b) Take measures to foster self-reliance by pledging to expand opportunities for refugees to access, as appropriate, education, health care and services, livelihood opportunities and labour markets, without discriminating among refugees and in a manner which also supports host communities;

(c) Take measures to enable refugees, including in particular women and youth, to make the best use of their skills and capacities, recognizing that empowered refugees are better able to contribute to their own and their communities' well-being;

(d) Invest in building human capital, self-reliance and transferable skills as an essential step towards enabling long-term solutions.

14. Third countries would:

(a) Consider making available or expanding, including by encouraging private sector engagement and action as a supplementary measure, resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for admission of

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refugees through such means as medical evacuation and humanitarian admission programmes, family reunification and opportunities for skilled migration, labour mobility and education;

(b) Commit to sharing best practices, providing refugees with sufficient information to make informed decisions and safeguarding protection standards;

(c) Consider broadening the criteria for resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes in mass displacement and protracted situations, coupled with, as appropriate, temporary humanitarian evacuation programmes and other forms of admission.

15. States that have not yet established resettlement programmes are encouraged to do so at the earliest opportunity. Those that have already done so are encouraged to consider increasing the size of their programmes. Such programmes should incorporate a non-discriminatory approach and a gender perspective throughout.

16. States aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met.

### The way forward

17. We commit to implementing this comprehensive refugee response framework.

18. We invite the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to engage with States and consult with all relevant stakeholders over the coming two years, with a view to evaluating the detailed practical application of the comprehensive refugee response framework and assessing the scope for refinement and further development. This process should be informed by practical experience with the implementation of the framework in a range of specific situations. The objective would be to ease pressures on the host countries involved, to enhance refugee self-reliance, to expand access to third-country solutions and to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

19. We will work towards the adoption in 2018 of a global compact on refugees, based on the comprehensive refugee response framework and on the outcomes of the process described above. We invite the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to include such a proposed global compact on refugees in his annual report to the General Assembly in 2018, for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-third session in conjunction with its annual resolution on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

## Appendix II

### Towards a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

#### I. Introduction

1. This year, we will launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration.

2. The global compact would set out a range of principles, commitments and understandings among Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions. It would make an important contribution to global governance and enhance coordination on international migration. It would present a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility. It would deal with all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights-related and other aspects of migration. It would be guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>192</sup> and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>193</sup> and informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development adopted in October 2013.<sup>194</sup>

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<sup>192</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>193</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>194</sup> Resolution 68/4.

## II. Context

3. We acknowledge the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development.
4. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants to sustainable and inclusive development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses.
5. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, regardless of migration status. We underline the need to ensure respect for the dignity of migrants and the protection of their rights under applicable international law, including the principle of non-discrimination under international law.
6. We emphasize the multidimensional character of international migration, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, and the need to protect the human rights of all migrants, regardless of status, particularly at a time when migration flows have increased.
7. We bear in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon. We acknowledge that poverty, underdevelopment, lack of opportunities, poor governance and environmental factors are among the drivers of migration. In turn, pro-poor policies relating to trade, employment and productive investments can stimulate growth and create enormous development potential. We note that international economic imbalances, poverty and environmental degradation, combined with the absence of peace and security and lack of respect for human rights, are all factors affecting international migration.

## III. Content

8. The global compact could include, but would not be limited to, the following elements:
  - (a) International migration as a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, as recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
  - (b) International migration as a potential opportunity for migrants and their families;
  - (c) The need to address the drivers of migration, including through strengthened efforts in development, poverty eradication and conflict prevention and resolution;
  - (d) The contribution made by migrants to sustainable development and the complex interrelationship between migration and development;
  - (e) The facilitation of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; this may include the creation and expansion of safe, regular pathways for migration;
  - (f) The scope for greater international cooperation, with a view to improving migration governance;
  - (g) The impact of migration on human capital in countries of origin;
  - (h) Remittances as an important source of private capital and their contribution to development and promotion of faster, cheaper and safer transfers of remittances through legal channels, in both source and recipient countries, including through a reduction in transaction costs;
  - (i) Effective protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, including women and children, regardless of their migratory status, and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations;
  - (j) International cooperation for border control, with full respect for the human rights of migrants;
  - (k) Combating trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and contemporary forms of slavery;
  - (l) Identifying those who have been trafficked and considering providing assistance, including temporary or permanent residency, and work permits, as appropriate;
  - (m) Reduction of the incidence and impact of irregular migration;

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- (n) Addressing the situations of migrants in countries in crisis;
- (o) Promotion, as appropriate, of the inclusion of migrants in host societies, access to basic services for migrants and gender-responsive services;
- (p) Consideration of policies to regularize the status of migrants;
- (q) Protection of labour rights and a safe environment for migrant workers and those in precarious employment, protection of women migrant workers in all sectors and promotion of labour mobility, including circular migration;
- (r) The responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host countries;
- (s) Return and readmission, and improving cooperation in this regard between countries of origin and destination;
- (t) Harnessing the contribution of diasporas and strengthening links with countries of origin;
- (u) Combating racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants;
- (v) Disaggregated data on international migration;
- (w) Recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills and cooperation in access to and portability of earned benefits;
- (x) Cooperation at the national, regional and international levels on all aspects of migration.

### IV. The way forward

9. The global compact would be elaborated through a process of intergovernmental negotiations, for which preparations will begin immediately. The negotiations, which will begin in early 2017, are to culminate in an intergovernmental conference on international migration in 2018 at which the global compact will be presented for adoption.

10. As the Third High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development is to be held in New York no later than 2019,<sup>195</sup> a role should be envisaged for the High-level Dialogue in the process.

11. The President of the General Assembly is invited to make early arrangements for the appointment of two co-facilitators to lead open, transparent and inclusive consultations with States, with a view to the determination of modalities, a timeline, the possible holding of preparatory conferences and other practicalities relating to the intergovernmental negotiations, including the integration of Geneva-based migration expertise.

12. The Secretary-General is requested to provide appropriate support for the negotiations. We envisage that the Secretariat of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration would jointly service the negotiations, the former providing capacity and support and the latter extending the technical and policy expertise required.

13. We envisage also that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development, Mr. Peter Sutherland, would coordinate the contributions to be made to the negotiation process by the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the Global Migration Group. We envisage that the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other entities with significant mandates and expertise related to migration would contribute to the process.

14. Regional consultations in support of the negotiations would be desirable, including through existing consultative processes and mechanisms, where appropriate.

15. Civil society, the private sector, diaspora communities and migrant organizations would be invited to contribute to the process for the preparation of the global compact.

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<sup>195</sup> See resolution [69/229](#), para. 32.

**RESOLUTION 70/303**

Adopted at the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.64](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

**70/303. Modalities for the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/226](#) of 22 December 2015 in its entirety, and its decision to convene the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development from 5 to 9 June 2017 in Fiji, coinciding with World Oceans Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

*Recognizing* synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>196</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>197</sup> the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>198</sup> and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>199</sup>

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of its resolution [70/226](#), in which it decided that all costs relating to the Conference and its preparations shall be financed through extrabudgetary resources,

*Recalling also* paragraph 3 of its resolution [70/226](#), welcoming the generous offer by the Governments of Fiji and Sweden to co-host and assume the costs of the Conference,

*Acknowledging* the exceptional circumstances being experienced by the Government of Fiji arising from the extensive devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone Winston, which struck the nation in February 2016, and taking note of the subsequent request by the Governments of Fiji and Sweden to change the venue of the Conference,<sup>200</sup>

1. *Decides* that the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development shall be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 9 June 2017, in view of the exceptional circumstances;

2. *Also decides* that the Governments of Fiji and Sweden shall retain co-hosting responsibilities by assuming the costs of the Conference and its preparatory process;

3. *Further decides* that the Conference shall:

(a) Identify ways and means to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;

(b) Build on existing successful partnerships and stimulate innovative and concrete new partnerships to advance the implementation of Goal 14;

(c) Involve all relevant stakeholders, bringing together Governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organizations and other actors to assess challenges and opportunities relating to, as well as actions taken towards, the implementation of Goal 14;

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<sup>196</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>197</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>198</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>199</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

<sup>200</sup> See [A/70/1027](#).

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(d) Share the experiences gained at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of Goal 14;

(e) Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>196</sup> by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in accordance with resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013, 70/1 of 25 September 2015 and 70/299 of 29 July 2016, on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;

4. *Decides* that the overarching theme of the Conference shall be “Our oceans, our future: partnering for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14”;

5. *Encourages* participation in the Conference at the highest possible level;

6. *Decides* that the Conference shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: two Presidents, one from Fiji and one from Sweden, and 13 Vice-Presidents,<sup>201</sup> one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur-General;

7. *Also decides* that the Conference shall comprise eight plenary meetings and seven partnership dialogues, to be held from 5 to 9 June 2017, and shall include a special event commemorating World Oceans Day, on 8 June 2017;

8. *Further decides* that the plenary meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 7 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 8 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 9 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;

9. *Decides* that the special event commemorating World Oceans Day will be held on 8 June, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

10. *Also decides* that the partnership dialogues will be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Monday, 5 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 7 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 8 June: 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 9 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

11. *Further decides* that the partnership dialogues shall be interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature and will focus on recommendations to support the implementation of Goal 14, including through strengthened cooperation, building on existing successful partnerships and stimulating innovative and concrete new ones;

12. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the partnership dialogues will be as follows:

(a) Each partnership dialogue will be presided over by two co-chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, to be appointed by the Presidents of the Conference;

(b) The Secretary-General of the Conference will select a moderator and up to four panellists for each of the partnership dialogues. The panel discussions, facilitated by the moderator, will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant stakeholders;

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<sup>201</sup> Three from each of the following groups: African States; Asia-Pacific States; Eastern European States; Latin American and Caribbean States; and Western European and other States. The election of the Presidents will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to the regions from which each of the Presidents is elected.



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13. *Recommends* the provisional agenda set forth in annex I to the present resolution for adoption by the Conference;
14. *Decides* that the Conference shall be organized in accordance with the organization of work set forth in annex II to the present resolution;
15. *Recommends* the provisional rules of procedure set forth in annex III to the present resolution for adoption by the Conference;
16. *Decides* that the Conference shall adopt by consensus a concise, focused, intergovernmentally agreed declaration in the form of a “Call for Action” to support the implementation of Goal 14 and a report containing the co-chairs’ summaries of the partnership dialogues, as well as a list of voluntary commitments for the implementation of Goal 14, to be announced at the Conference;
17. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, to oversee the preparatory process and to conclude the intergovernmental consultations on a “Call for Action” by May 2017;
18. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene a two-day preparatory meeting, in February 2017, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, to be chaired by the two co-facilitators, with interpretation services on an as-available basis, with a view to considering the themes for the partnership dialogues and elements for a “Call for Action”;
19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background note by the end of January 2017, including a proposal for themes of the partnership dialogues, for the preparatory meeting;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare concept papers on each of the themes of the partnership dialogues, taking into account the relevant oceans-related processes of the General Assembly, and in that regard invites the stakeholders referred to in paragraph 3 (c) above to submit inputs;
21. *Requests* the co-facilitators to present a concise draft “Call for Action” no later than March 2017, taking into account the deliberations of the preparatory meeting and other inputs, without prejudice to the processes established by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/292 of 19 June 2015;
22. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Conference no later than April 2017;
23. *Decides* that the Conference and its preparatory process shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>202</sup> recognizing that neither participation in the preparatory process and the Conference nor its outcome may affect the legal status of non-parties to the Convention or any other related agreements with regard to those instruments, or the legal status of parties to the Convention or any other related agreements with regard to those instruments;
24. *Invites* other relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, whose work is relevant to the Conference, accredited in accordance with the provisions set forth in annex II to the present resolution, to participate as observers in the Conference and its preparatory meeting;
25. *Calls for* the participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the Conference and the preparatory meeting, in the same capacity specified for their participation in the global conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States held in 1994, 2005 and 2014;
26. *Decides* that the accreditation to the Conference and the preparatory meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

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<sup>202</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

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27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide appropriate support from all relevant parts of the Secretariat, and in cooperation with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to the work of the Conference and to facilitate inter-agency cooperation to that end, as well as to ensure the efficient use of resources, so that the objectives of the Conference can be achieved;

28. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference to serve as focal point within the Secretariat for providing support to the organization of the Conference;

29. *Encourages* States and international donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the preparations for the Conference through voluntary contributions to a trust fund in support of preparations for the Conference and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, priority being given to representatives of the least developed countries and small island developing States, including coverage of economy-class air tickets, daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses, in the meetings of the Conference and its preparatory meeting.

### Annex I

#### **Provisional agenda of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

##### **United Nations Headquarters, 5 to 9 June 2017**

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of two Presidents.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference.
5. Election of officers other than the Presidents.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary bodies, and other organizational matters.
7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Partnership dialogues.
10. Special event commemorating World Oceans Day.
11. Outcome of the Conference.
12. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
13. Closure of the Conference.

### Annex II

#### **Proposed organization of work of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

##### **United Nations Headquarters, 5 to 9 June 2017**

1. The arrangements set out below have been formulated pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/226](#) of 22 December 2015.
2. The United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development will be held at United Nations Headquarters, from 5 to 9 June 2017.

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### I. Organization of work

#### A. Plenary meetings

3. The Conference will consist of a total of eight plenary meetings, to be held as follows:

Monday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 7 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 8 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 9 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

4. The eight plenary meetings will be devoted to statements.

5. The list of speakers for the plenary meetings will be established on a first-come first-served basis, with the customary protocol that ensures that Heads of State or Government speak first, followed by other heads of delegation. The European Union will be included in the list of speakers. Detailed arrangements will be communicated in a timely manner through a note by the Secretariat.

6. At the formal opening of the Conference, to take place during the plenary meeting to be held on the morning of Monday, 5 June, consideration will be given to all procedural and organizational matters, including the adoption of the rules of procedure and the agenda, the election of the two Presidents of the Conference, the election of officers, the establishment of subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, the appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee, arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Conference and other matters. At the opening, statements will be made by the Presidents of the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General of the Conference. The plenary meetings will also hear statements from representatives of other intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as major groups and other stakeholders listed in paragraph 24 in accordance with the practices of the General Assembly.

7. The closing plenary meeting, to be held on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June, is expected to conclude with reporting on the partnership dialogues, to be followed by the adoption of the “Call for Action” and of the report of the Conference.

8. The plenary meetings will run in parallel with the partnership dialogues, unless otherwise specified in the present resolution.

#### B. Partnership dialogues

9. The Conference will include seven partnership dialogues, to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Monday, 5 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 7 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 8 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 9 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

10. Summaries of the partnership dialogues should be submitted to the Conference at its closing plenary meeting and included in the final report of the Conference.

#### C. Special event commemorating World Oceans Day

11. The special event commemorating World Oceans Day will be held on 8 June 2017, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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### D. Main Committee

12. The Main Committee, established in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference, will meet, if necessary, in parallel with plenary meetings, except during the opening and closing meetings, and will be responsible for finalizing any outstanding matters.

### II. Credentials of representatives to the Conference: appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

13. The Credentials Committee will be appointed according to the rules of procedure of the Conference.

### III. Accreditation: institutional stakeholders

14. Other relevant intergovernmental organizations that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and to previous United Nations conferences on sustainable development of the small island developing States, held in Barbados, Mauritius and Samoa, including associate members of the regional commissions, may participate in the deliberations of the Conference and its preparatory meeting, as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of the procedures of the Conference.

15. Interested intergovernmental organizations that were not accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 14 above may apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the established accreditation procedure.

### IV. Accreditation: non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders

16. The non-governmental organizations and major groups as identified in Agenda 21,<sup>203</sup> in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as those that were accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 14 above shall register in order to participate.

17. The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations whose work is relevant to the Conference, who may participate in the Conference and its preparatory meeting as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and shall submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis and bring the list to the attention of the General Assembly.<sup>204</sup>

18. The provisions of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Conference and its preparatory process.

### V. Secretariat

19. The Secretary-General of the Conference will serve as focal point within the Secretariat for providing support to the organization of the Conference, in cooperation with the representatives of the two Presidents.

### VI. Documentation

20. In accordance with the practice followed at previous United Nations conferences, the official documentation of the Conference will include documents issued before, during and after the Conference.

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<sup>203</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

<sup>204</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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21. In accordance with the practice followed at previous United Nations conferences, it is recommended that the Conference adopt a report consisting of the decisions of the Conference, including a “Call for Action”, a brief account of the proceedings and a reportorial account of the work of the Conference and the action taken at the plenary meetings.

22. Summaries of the plenary meetings and partnership dialogues and a list of voluntary commitments announced at the Conference for the implementation of Goal 14 should also be included in the report of the Conference.

### **VII. Organization of parallel meetings and other events of the Conference**

23. Parallel meetings and other events, including those of major groups and other stakeholders, will be held during the same hours as the plenary meetings and partnership dialogues, space permitting. Interpretation services will be provided for such meetings, as available.

### **VIII. Side events**

24. Side events, including briefings, seminars, workshops and panel discussions on issues related to the implementation of Goal 14, will be organized by participants in the Conference. Guidelines for organizing such events and the calendar of those events will be made available on the Conference website.

### **IX. Media coverage**

25. Press materials will be prepared by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for journalists covering the Conference. In addition, regular press releases will be issued on the results of plenary meetings, partnership dialogues, the special event commemorating World Oceans Day and other events. All relevant documentation will be made available on the Conference website.

26. The plenary meetings, the partnership dialogues, the special event commemorating World Oceans Day and the press conferences will be broadcast live to the media area. A programme of special media briefings and press conferences will be announced.

## **Annex III**

### **Provisional rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

#### **I. Representation and credentials**

##### **Rule 1**

##### **Composition of delegations**

The delegation of each State participating in the Conference and that of the European Union shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

##### **Rule 2**

##### **Alternates and advisers**

The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

##### **Rule 3**

##### **Submission of credentials**

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, if possible, not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the Conference. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or, in the case of the European Union, by the President of the European Council or the President of the European Commission.

**Rule 4**  
**Credentials Committee**

A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

**Rule 5**  
**Provisional participation in the Conference**

Pending a decision of the Conference on their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Conference.

**II. Officers**

**Rule 6**  
**Elections**

The Conference shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: two Presidents, one from Fiji and one from Sweden, each of whom shall preside separately. The Conference shall also elect 13 Vice-Presidents,<sup>205</sup> one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur-General, as well as a chair for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. The officers shall be elected with a view to ensuring the representative character of the General Committee. The Conference may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

**Rule 7**  
**General powers of the presiding President**

1. The Presidents shall take turns in presiding at the plenary meetings of the Conference. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the presiding President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The presiding President shall rule on points of order and, subject to those rules, shall have complete control over the proceedings and the maintenance of order thereat. The presiding President may propose to the Conference the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times each representative may speak on a question, the adjournment or closure of the debate and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.
2. The presiding Presidents remain, in the exercise of their functions, under the authority of the Conference.

**Rule 8**  
**Acting President**

1. If either President is to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the presiding President may designate one of the Vice-Presidents to preside.
2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

**Rule 9**  
**Replacement of a President**

If either or both Presidents are unable to perform their functions, a new President(s) shall be elected.

**Rule 10**  
**Voting rights of the Presidents**

Both Presidents, or a Vice-President acting as a President, shall not vote in the Conference, but may appoint another member of their delegation to vote in their place.

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<sup>205</sup> Three from each of the following groups: African States; Asia-Pacific States; Eastern European States; Latin American and Caribbean States; and Western European and other States. The election of the two Presidents will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to the regions from which each of the Presidents is elected.

### **III. General Committee**

#### **Rule 11 Composition**

The two Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chair of the Main Committee shall constitute the General Committee. The two Presidents or, in their absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by them, shall serve as Chair of the General Committee. The Chair of the Credentials Committee and other committees established by the Conference in accordance with rule 48 may participate, without the right to vote, in the General Committee.

#### **Rule 12 Substitute members**

If a President or a Vice-President of the Conference is to be absent during a meeting of the General Committee, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Committee. In case of absence, the Chair of the Main Committee shall designate the Vice-Chair of that Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the General Committee, a Vice-Chair of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if he/she is a member of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

#### **Rule 13 Functions**

The General Committee shall assist both Presidents in the general conduct of the business of the Conference and, subject to the decisions of the Conference, shall ensure the coordination of the work of the Conference.

### **IV. Secretariat of the Conference**

#### **Rule 14 Duties of the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations or her/his designated representative shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Conference and its subsidiary organs.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may designate a member of the secretariat to act in her/his place at these meetings.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations or her/his designated representative shall direct the staff required by the Conference.

#### **Rule 15 Duties of the secretariat of the Conference**

The secretariat of the Conference shall, in accordance with the present rules:

- (a) Provide simultaneous interpretation of speeches made at meetings;
- (b) Receive, translate, reproduce and circulate the documents of the Conference;
- (c) Publish and circulate the official documents of the Conference;
- (d) Prepare and circulate records of public meetings;
- (e) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;
- (f) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of the Conference in the archives of the United Nations;
- (g) Generally perform all other work that the Conference may require.

#### **Rule 16 Statements by the Secretariat**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any member of the Secretariat designated for that purpose, may, at any time, make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.



## V. Opening of the Conference

### Rule 17

#### Temporary President

The Secretary-General of the United Nations or, in her/his absence, any member of the Secretariat designated by her/him for that purpose, shall open the first meeting of the Conference and preside until the Conference has elected its Presidents.

### Rule 18

#### Decisions concerning organization

The Conference shall, at its first meeting:

- (a) Adopt its rules of procedure;
- (b) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary organs;
- (c) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Conference;
- (d) Decide on the organization of its work.

## VI. Conduct of business

### Rule 19

#### Quorum

The presiding President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the representatives of the States participating in the Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

### Rule 20

#### Speeches

1. No representative may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the presiding President. Subject to rules 21, 22 and 25 to 27, the presiding President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they indicate their desire to speak. The secretariat shall be in charge of drawing up a list of speakers.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Conference and the presiding President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Conference may limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each participant may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and to two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, with the consent of the Conference, the presiding President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the presiding President shall call him/her to order without delay.

### Rule 21

#### Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the presiding President in accordance with the present rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the presiding President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the presiding President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

### Rule 22

#### Precedence

The Chair or the Rapporteur-General of the Main Committee, or the representative of a subcommittee or working group, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body concerned.

**Rule 23**

**Closing of the list of speakers**

During the course of a debate, the presiding President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference, declare the list closed.

**Rule 24**

**Right of reply**

1. Notwithstanding rule 23, the presiding President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Conference or of the European Union who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

2. The statements made under the present rule shall normally be made at the end of the last meeting of the day, or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

3. Representatives of a State or of the European Union may make no more than two statements under the present rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall, in any event, attempt to be as brief as possible.

**Rule 25**

**Adjournment of debate**

A representative of any State participating in the Conference may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour and to two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to the vote.

**Rule 26**

**Closure of debate**

A representative of any State participating in the Conference may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to the vote.

**Rule 27**

**Suspension or adjournment of the meeting**

Subject to rule 38, a representative of any State participating in the Conference may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to the vote.

**Rule 28**

**Order of motions**

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- (a) To suspend the meeting;
- (b) To adjourn the meeting;
- (c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
- (d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

**Rule 29**

**Submission of proposals and substantive amendments**

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General or his/her designated representative, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in the languages of the Conference.

## **I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee**

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Unless the Conference decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated to all delegations. The presiding President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, even though those amendments have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

### **Rule 30**

#### **Withdrawal of proposals and motions**

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

### **Rule 31**

#### **Decisions on competence**

Subject to rule 28, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Conference to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

### **Rule 32**

#### **Reconsideration of proposals**

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

## **VII. Decision-making**

### **Rule 33**

#### **General agreement**

The Conference shall adopt a declaration in the form of a “Call for Action”, by consensus, and make its best endeavour to ensure that all the other work of the Conference is accomplished by consensus.

### **Rule 34**

#### **Voting rights**

Each State participating in the Conference shall have one vote.

### **Rule 35**

#### **Majority required**

1. Subject to rule 33, decisions of the Conference on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.
2. Except as otherwise provided in the present rules, decisions of the Conference on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.
3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the presiding President of the Conference shall rule on the question. An appeal against that ruling shall be immediately put to the vote, and the presiding President’s ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.
4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

### **Rule 36**

#### **Meaning of the phrase “representatives present and voting”**

For the purpose of the present rules, the phrase “representatives present and voting” means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

**Rule 37**

**Method of voting**

1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Conference shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Conference, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the presiding President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll calls, and its representative shall reply “yes”, “no” or “abstention”.
2. When the Conference votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Conference.
3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the meeting.

**Rule 38**

**Conduct during voting**

After the presiding President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting, except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

**Rule 39**

**Explanation of vote**

Representatives may make brief statements, consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The presiding President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

**Rule 40**

**Division of proposals**

A representative may move that parts of a proposal be decided on separately. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and to two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Conference for decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

**Rule 41**

**Amendments**

A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word “proposal” in these rules shall be regarded as including amendments.

**Rule 42**

**Order of voting on amendments**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

**Rule 43**

**Order of voting on proposals**

1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Conference decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

## **I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee**

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2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be regarded as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to the vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

### **Rule 44**

#### **Elections**

All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Conference decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate of candidates.

### **Rule 45**

#### **Balloting**

1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

## **VIII. Subsidiary bodies**

### **Rule 46**

#### **Main Committee**

The Conference may establish a Main Committee, as required, which may set up subcommittees or working groups.

### **Rule 47**

#### **Representation on the Main Committee**

Each State participating in the Conference and the European Union may be represented by one representative on the Main Committee established by the Conference. They may assign to the Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

### **Rule 48**

#### **Other committees and working groups**

1. In addition to the Main Committee referred to above, the Conference may establish such committees and working groups as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

2. Subject to the decision of the plenary of the Conference, the Main Committee may set up subcommittees and working groups.

### **Rule 49**

#### **Members of committees, subcommittees and working groups**

1. The members of the committees and working groups of the Conference, referred to in rule 48, paragraph 1, shall be appointed by the two Presidents, subject to the approval of the Conference, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

2. Members of the subcommittees and working groups of committees shall be appointed by the Chair of the committee in question, subject to the approval of that committee, unless the committee decides otherwise.

### **Rule 50**

#### **Officers**

Except as otherwise provided in rule 6, each committee, subcommittee and working group shall elect its own officers.

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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### **Rule 51**

#### **Quorum**

1. The Chair of the Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.
2. A majority of the representatives of the General Committee or the Credentials Committee or of any committee, subcommittee or working group shall constitute a quorum provided that they are representatives of participating States.

### **Rule 52**

#### **Officers, conduct of business and voting**

The rules contained in sections II, VI (except rule 19) and VII above shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the proceedings of committees, subcommittees and working groups, except that:

(a) The Chairs of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee and the Chairs of the committees, subcommittees and working groups may exercise the right to vote, provided that they are representatives of participating States;

(b) Decisions of committees, subcommittees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal or an amendment shall require the majority established by rule 32.

## **IX. Languages and records**

### **Rule 53**

#### **Languages of the Conference**

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Conference.

### **Rule 54**

#### **Interpretation**

1. Speeches made in a language of the Conference shall be interpreted into the other such languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Conference if the delegation concerned provides for interpretation into one such language.

### **Rule 55**

#### **Languages of official documents**

Official documents of the Conference shall be made available in the languages of the Conference.

### **Rule 56**

#### **Sound recordings of meetings**

Sound recordings of the plenary meetings of the Conference, the partnership dialogues, the special event to commemorate World Oceans Day, as well as of the meetings of the Main Committee, shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided by the Conference or the Main Committee, no such recordings shall be made of any of the other meetings of the Conference.

## **X. Public and private meetings**

### **General principles**

### **Rule 57**

The plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of any committee shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Conference at a private meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting of the plenary.

**Rule 58**

As a general rule, meetings of the General Committee, subcommittees or working groups shall be held in private.

**Rule 59**

**Communiqués on private meetings**

At the close of a private meeting, the presiding officer of the organ concerned may issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General of the United Nations or her/his designated representative.

**XI. Other participants and observers**

**Rule 60**

**Intergovernmental organizations and other entities<sup>206</sup> that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices**

Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

**Rule 61**

**Associate members of regional commissions<sup>207</sup>**

Representatives designated by the associate members of regional commissions listed in the footnote below may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

**Rule 62**

**Representatives of the specialized agencies and related organizations<sup>208</sup>**

Representatives designated by the specialized agencies and related organizations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

**Rule 63**

**Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations**

Save where otherwise specifically provided with respect to the European Union in these rules of procedure, representatives designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Conference may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

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<sup>206</sup> For the purpose of the present rules, the term “other entities” includes the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Olympic Committee, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Sovereign Order of Malta.

<sup>207</sup> American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Curaçao, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Martinique, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

<sup>208</sup> For the purpose of the present rules, the term “related organizations” includes the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Court, the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the World Trade Organization.

**Rule 64**

**Representatives of interested United Nations organs**

Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

**Rule 65**

**Representatives of non-governmental organizations<sup>209</sup>**

1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Conference may designate representatives to attend public meetings of the Conference and the Main Committee as observers.
2. Upon the invitation of the presiding officer of the Conference and subject to the approval of the Conference, such observers may make oral statements on questions in which they have special competence. If the number of requests to speak is too large, the non-governmental organizations shall be requested to form themselves into constituencies, such constituencies to speak through spokespersons.

**Rule 66**

**Written statements**

Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 60 to 65 shall be circulated by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and the languages in which the statements are made available to it at the site of the Conference, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization must be related to the work of the Conference and be on a subject in which the organization has a special competence. Written statements shall not be made available at United Nations expense and shall not be issued as official documents.

**XII. Suspension and amendment of the rules of procedure**

**Rule 67**

**Method of suspension**

Any of these rules may be suspended by the Conference provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose.

**Rule 68**

**Method of amendment**

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Conference taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the General Committee has reported on the proposed amendment.

**RESOLUTION 70/304**

Adopted at the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/70/L.65](#) and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,

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<sup>209</sup> Paragraph 23.3 of Agenda 21 provides that “Any policies, definitions or rules affecting access to and participation by non-governmental organizations in the work of United Nations institutions or agencies associated with the implementation of Agenda 21 must apply equally to all major groups”. Agenda 21 defines major groups as comprising women, children and youth, indigenous people, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and their trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community and farmers. Therefore, based on Agenda 21, rule 65 shall apply equally to non-governmental organizations and other major groups.



## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, State of Palestine

### **70/304. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [65/283](#) of 22 June 2011, [66/291](#) of 13 September 2012 and [68/303](#) of 31 July 2014 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions and Security Council resolutions and presidential statements related to mediation,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States,

*Recalling* Chapter VI, including Article 33, of the Charter, and other Articles relevant to mediation,

*Bearing in mind* its responsibilities, functions and powers under the Charter, and thus recalling all its relevant resolutions in matters related to the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, including through mediation,

*Reaffirming* the respective role and authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

*Reaffirming also* its commitment to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence and the duty of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to uphold the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter,

*Bearing in mind* that armed and other types of conflicts persist in many parts of the world,

*Emphasizing* that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, is a serious threat in many parts of the world, and recalling its commitment to implement, in a balanced and integrated manner, the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,<sup>210</sup>

*Recalling* that the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, in accordance with the Charter and international law, including through mediation, remain a primary responsibility of Member States without prejudice to Article 36 of the Charter, and to that end emphasizing the importance of developing and supporting national capacities, as appropriate,

*Reiterating* the importance of national ownership and leadership in sustaining peace, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders, and underlining the importance, in this regard, of inclusivity in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account, and, in line with this, acknowledging the importance of engaging in mediation efforts with all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable international law,

*Recognizing* the important role that various national, local and civil society actors can play in advancing the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, including civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations, the private sector and community leaders, and further encouraging their contributions and continued coordination to improve complementarity in mediation activities, as appropriate,

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<sup>210</sup> Resolution [60/288](#).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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*Acknowledging* the recent review processes to strengthen the United Nations system, and in this regard taking note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations<sup>211</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the future of United Nations peace operations,<sup>212</sup> which formed the basis for its resolutions 70/6 of 3 November 2015 and 70/268 of 14 June 2016, the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture,<sup>213</sup> which formed the basis for its resolution 70/262 of 27 April 2016, as well as the report of the Secretary-General submitting the results of the global study on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,<sup>214</sup>

*Reiterating* the call of these review processes for a stronger emphasis on mediation and conflict prevention and giving priority to seeking inclusive, long-term political solutions to conflicts, as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, and furthermore encouraging coherence, synergies and complementarities in taking forward the results of these reviews,

*Recognizing* the potential of mediation in preventing conflicts, also reaffirmed in the report of the Secretary-General on conflict prevention,<sup>215</sup> and the importance of mediation activities in all phases of the conflict cycle, for sustaining peace as defined in its resolution 70/262 and in Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) of 27 April 2016,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit<sup>216</sup> that called for strengthening the prevention and mediation capabilities of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* mediation as an efficient and cost-effective tool in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, and welcoming its increased use without prejudice to other means mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant actors to support and promote the use of mediation,

*Recalling* the good offices of the Secretary-General, including in preventive diplomacy, and appreciating his efforts to continue to strengthen United Nations mediation support capacities, in accordance with the Charter, relevant United Nations resolutions and respective mandates,

*Acknowledging* that effective mediation and mediation support require systematic efforts at all levels, including at the national level, inter alia, timely conflict analysis, development of case-specific strategic road maps for mediation drawing on best practices and lessons learned, and identification of appropriate expertise,

*Recognizing* the necessity for cooperation and coordination among actors involved in a specific mediation context, in order to increase the effectiveness of mediation efforts and avoid duplication,

*Reaffirming* the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, taking note of their important role as mediators, within agreed mandates, in many regions, acting with the consent of parties to a particular dispute or conflict, taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations on mediation,<sup>217</sup> and stressing the growing need for partnerships and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the field of mediation and conflict prevention, in line with their mandates,

*Appreciating* the increased capacity for engagement in mediation by the African Union and the other regional and subregional organizations, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to work together with regional and subregional organizations to strengthen their mediation support capacities, upon request and in accordance with agreed mandates,

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<sup>211</sup> See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

<sup>212</sup> [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

<sup>213</sup> [A/69/968-S/2015/490](#).

<sup>214</sup> [S/2015/716](#).

<sup>215</sup> [S/2015/730](#).

<sup>216</sup> [A/70/709](#).

<sup>217</sup> [A/70/328](#).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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*Recognizing* the importance of the equal and effective participation and the full involvement of women at all levels, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, as well as making available adequate gender expertise for all mediators and their teams, recognizing also the contribution by women in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution and their role as mediators, and affirming that further efforts are necessary to appoint women as chief or lead peace mediators in order to achieve gender balance, and in this context reaffirming the full and effective implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions, including those on women and peace and security, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>218</sup> and furthermore welcoming the role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in this respect,

*Taking note* of the commitment of the Secretary-General to support the role of mediation in the United Nations, and acknowledging the importance of adequate funding in this regard,

1. *Reiterates* that all Member States should strictly adhere to their obligations as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, including in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution and in seeking long-term political solutions for sustaining peace, and recognizes that mediation needs to be further and more effectively used, without prejudice to other means mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter;

3. *Welcomes* the increasing contributions of Member States, as well as of the United Nations and of regional and subregional organizations, to mediation efforts, as appropriate;

4. *Recognizes* that responsible and credible mediation requires, inter alia, national ownership, the consent of the parties to a particular dispute or conflict, respect for national sovereignty, the impartiality of the mediators, their compliance with agreed mandates, compliance with obligations of States and other relevant actors under international law, including applicable treaties, the operational preparedness, including process and substantive expertise, of the mediators, and coherence, coordination and complementarity of mediation efforts,

5. *Stresses* that the prevention of conflicts remains a primary responsibility of States and actions undertaken within the framework of conflict prevention by the United Nations should support and complement, as appropriate, the conflict prevention roles of national Governments;

6. *Reiterates* the critical importance of prevention of armed conflicts in a timely and effective manner, and to that end encourages Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, to promote the use of appropriate peaceful means, primarily preventive diplomacy and mediation, in accordance with the Charter;

7. *Acknowledges* the importance of system-wide coherence, coordination and sustained engagement in mediation for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution within the United Nations, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages closer cooperation among relevant United Nations organs and representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and respective mandates, while avoiding duplication of efforts;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of coherence, coordination and complementarity of mediation efforts between the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant actors, in view of the needs of a specific mediation context, including strategic coordination by lead mediators with other actors in support of a peace process and the development of a common approach, in accordance with agreed mandates;

9. *Appreciates* the work undertaken to enhance the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations on mediation, and encourages further development of these partnerships in order to enhance mediation, preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention;

10. *Invites* Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to continue to enhance the use of mediation and other tools mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, and in this regard encourages devoting further support and resources, as necessary, to the efforts to further professionalize mediation support for the mediation initiatives of Member States, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations;

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<sup>218</sup> *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.

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11. *Encourages* Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, to continue to develop, where appropriate, their mediation capacities in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, to enable a professional approach in their mediation activities and the effectiveness of mediation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to work with Member States and relevant regional and subregional organizations, upon request and in accordance with agreed mandates, in mediation capacity-building, including in broadening the capacity of the developing countries;

12. *Further recognizes* the increasing contribution by the African Union in efforts to peacefully settle conflicts of its members, and the peace initiatives conducted by the African regional and subregional organizations;

13. *Welcomes and further encourages* regional initiatives by Member States, as well as the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, to strengthen mediation in their regions, as appropriate, such as the Mediation in the Mediterranean initiative with its continued activities;

14. *Welcomes* the good offices of the Secretary-General and the contribution of the Secretariat to the United Nations mediation efforts, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to offer his good offices, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, and to provide mediation support, where appropriate, to his special representatives and envoys, as well as, upon request, to Member States and regional and subregional organizations;

15. *Encourages* the use, as appropriate, of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation<sup>219</sup> in mediation efforts, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter;

16. *Acknowledges* the importance for the United Nations field missions to work closely with national stakeholders and local communities in accordance with mission mandates, and to further encourage, as appropriate, confidence-building measures and dialogue, including at the community level, in order to prevent conflict and support reconciliation, in line with the principle of national ownership and with a view to sustaining peace;

17. *Further encourages* Member States and regional and subregional organizations to promote the equal, full and effective participation of women in all forums and at all levels of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, particularly at the decision-making level, as well as in the implementation and monitoring of peace agreements;

18. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to appoint women as chief or lead mediators and as members of mediation teams in United Nations-sponsored peace processes, as well as to ensure adequate gender expertise for all United Nations processes, and invites similar efforts by Member States as well as by regional and subregional organizations, in order to address the frequent underrepresentation of women in peace processes;

19. *Calls upon* all those engaged in mediation activities to promote the integration of women's needs and gender perspectives in all policy development, planning and carrying out of mediation processes and implementation of their outcomes, inter alia, through conducting conflict analyses in a gender-sensitive manner, including on the occurrence of sexual violence in conflict where pertinent;

20. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to use the mediation capacities of the United Nations as well as those of regional and subregional organizations, where applicable, and to promote mediation in their bilateral and multilateral relations;

21. *Invites* all Member States to provide sustained political support, expertise and timely and adequate resources, including through the United Nations, for mediation and, as appropriate, for the implementation of agreed outcomes of mediation processes, in order to assure their success, as well as for mediation capacity-building activities of the United Nations and of regional and subregional organizations;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating interaction by mediators between concerned parties and other stakeholders, as appropriate, as well as inclusive national processes in the implementation of the agreed outcomes of mediation processes;

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<sup>219</sup> A/66/811, annex I.

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23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on United Nations activities in support of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to regularly brief Member States on the mediation activities of the United Nations, in order to promote closer consultation with Member States and to increase transparency;

25. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution” at its seventy-second session.

### RESOLUTION 70/305

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2016, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly (A/70/1003, para. 67)

#### 70/305. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 69/321 of 11 September 2015 and all other previous resolutions relating to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,<sup>220</sup>

*Acknowledging* that resolution 69/321 constitutes an important landmark for the strengthening of the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly as established by the Charter of the United Nations, in particular regarding the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads of the United Nations system,

*Mindful* of the milestone achievements in the course of 2015, in particular the adoption by the General Assembly of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>221</sup> and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>222</sup> as well as the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>223</sup>

*Underlining* the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly,

*Reiterating* that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* the role of the General Assembly in addressing issues of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter, and acknowledging its role and authority, established in Article 10 of the Charter, to make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both, on questions or matters within the scope of the Charter, except as provided in Article 12 thereof,

*Reaffirming* the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, as well as the role of the Assembly in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law,

*Mindful* that we have yet to achieve full gender and geographical balance within the United Nations, while welcoming the ongoing intergovernmental efforts in this regard, and convinced of the need to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men from all regional groups in their access to senior decision-making positions, including to the post of Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity,

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<sup>220</sup> Resolutions 46/77, 47/233, 48/264, 51/241, 52/163, 55/14, 55/285, 56/509, 57/300, 57/301, 58/126, 58/316, 59/313, 60/286, 61/292, 62/276, 63/309, 64/301, 65/315, 66/294, 67/297 and 68/307.

<sup>221</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>222</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>223</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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*Welcoming* the historic number of women candidates for Secretary-General presented by the Member States in accordance with resolution [69/321](#),

*Reaffirming* the role and authority of the General Assembly in global matters of concern to the international community, including in global governance, as set out in the Charter,

*Affirming* that the work of the President of the General Assembly and of the Office of the President of the General Assembly shall be guided by the principles of universality, objectivity, non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation,

*Considering* that a code of ethics for the President of the General Assembly is an important part of the revitalization of the work of the Assembly,

*Considering also* that such a code of ethics will strengthen the capacity of the President of the General Assembly to exercise his or her duties and responsibilities while enhancing his or her moral authority, integrity and credibility, and will require supportive action by other stakeholders and in particular by Member States,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to reinvigorate the revitalization of the work of the Assembly during its seventieth session,

*Taking note* of the observations and proposals on improving the working methods of the Main Committees of the General Assembly made by the Chairs of the Main Committees at the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly thematic meeting on working methods held on 3 March 2016,<sup>224</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly and the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed thereto;<sup>224</sup>

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the multilingual web page devoted to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, accessible directly from the United Nations website, which exists in all six official languages, and invites the Secretariat to continue updating regularly and equally that web page and its substantive content in a cost-effective manner;

3. *Decides* to establish, at its seventy-first session, an ad hoc working group on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, open to all Member States:

(a) To identify further ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, inter alia, by building on the progress achieved in past sessions as well as on previous resolutions, including evaluating the status of their implementation;

(b) To submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session;

4. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall continue its review of the inventory of General Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the seventieth session and, as a result, continue to update the inventory to be attached to the report to be submitted at the seventy-first session of the Assembly;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>225</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to submit an update on the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on revitalization addressed to the Secretariat for implementation that have not been implemented, with an indication of the constraints and reasons behind any lack of implementation, for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-first session;

### **Role and authority of the General Assembly**

6. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, in accordance with Articles 10 to 14 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate, using the procedures set forth in rules 7 to 10 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

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<sup>224</sup> See [A/70/1003](#).

<sup>225</sup> [A/70/681](#).



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7. *Recognizes* that implementation of General Assembly resolutions, including those related to the revitalization of its work, enhances the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, and underlines the important role and responsibility of Member States in their full implementation;

8. *Reaffirms* that the relationship between the principal organs of the United Nations is mutually reinforcing and complementary, in accordance with and with full respect for their respective functions, authority, powers and competencies as enshrined in the Charter, as demonstrated through the joint activity of the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the process of the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General during the seventieth session, and in this regard stresses the importance of further ensuring increased cooperation, coordination and the exchange of information among the Presidents of the principal organs and also with the Secretariat, in particular the Secretary-General;

9. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continued practice of holding periodic informal briefings by the Secretary-General on his priorities, travels and most recent activities, including his participation in international meetings and events organized outside the United Nations, and encourages the continuation of this practice;

10. *Takes note* of the informal meeting on ways and means to further enhance the cooperation between permanent missions and the Secretariat, held on 15 March 2016, as well as of the letter dated 23 March 2016 from the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of that meeting, as part of the interaction between the permanent missions and the Secretariat, requests the Secretary-General to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-first session of the Assembly on the follow-up actions taken, and decides in this regard to establish an interactive and comprehensive dialogue between the permanent missions and the Secretariat within the framework of the Ad Hoc Working Group, aimed at improving the work of the Secretariat in its interaction with the permanent missions;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance and benefit of continuing interaction between the General Assembly and international or regional forums and organizations dealing with global matters of concern to the international community, as well as with civil society, where appropriate, and encourages the exploration of appropriate actions or measures, while fully respecting the intergovernmental nature of the Assembly, in conformity with its relevant rules of procedure;

12. *Recognizes* the value of holding interactive inclusive thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, and calls upon the President of the General Assembly to organize such debates in close consultation with the General Committee and the Member States, including with regard to the preliminary programme of such debates, in order to enable an adequate level of participation and an appropriate allocation of time for substantive interactive discussion during the debates so as to enable all interested delegations to state their positions and to facilitate, where appropriate, results-oriented and productive outcomes of such debates, and in this context welcomes the initiative of the President of the Assembly at its seventieth session to select “The United Nations at 70: a new commitment to action” as the theme of the general debate;

13. *Commends* improvements in the quality of the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, including as presented in the note by the President of the Council,<sup>226</sup> and welcomes the willingness of the Council to continue to consider other suggestions concerning improvements to the annual report;

14. *Invites* the Secretariat, including the Department of Public Information, while carrying out its activities, as mandated by the General Assembly, to continue its efforts to raise the visibility of the Assembly and to enhance world public and media awareness of the contribution made by the Assembly to the fulfilment of the goals of the Organization, as set out in the Charter;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, under relevant agenda items, to bring to the attention of the Member States constraints that have prevented the Secretary-General from implementing those provisions of General Assembly resolutions that are addressed to the Secretariat;

### Working methods

16. *Reaffirms* existing relevant mandates related to the improvement of the working methods of the Main Committees, including section C of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, paragraphs 7 to 13 of resolution

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<sup>226</sup> S/2015/944.

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59/313 of 12 September 2005, cluster III of the annex to resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006 and resolution 69/321, in particular paragraphs 16 and 17 thereof;

17. *Requests* each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods at the beginning of every session, and in this regard invites the Chairs of the Main Committees to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-first session on any best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving working methods, as appropriate;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include, in his report to be submitted at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled “Pattern of conferences”, information regarding the basis for the current practice whereby Member States bear the additional costs of using United Nations Headquarters conference services during business hours;

19. *Welcomes* the holding of elections for non-permanent members of the Security Council and members of the Economic and Social Council about six months before the elected members assume their responsibilities, welcomes the note by the President of the Security Council in which the elected Security Council members are invited to observe some of its meetings and activities as from 1 October immediately preceding their term of membership,<sup>227</sup> and also welcomes such efforts to afford elected members appropriate opportunities to prepare for their tenure in the Security Council;

20. *Emphasizes* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the seventy-first session, in consultation with Member States, should continue their consideration of and make proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly, including through the introduction of a sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

21. *Recalls* its resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994, by which it adopted the Guidelines on the Rationalization of the Agenda of the General Assembly;

22. *Also recalls* the need to enhance synergies and coherence and reduce overlap where it is found to exist in the agendas of the General Assembly, especially of its Second and Third Committees, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council and the Assembly, as well as all other related forums, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure and in the light of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>221</sup> and calls for the continuation of such efforts during the seventy-first session of the Assembly;

23. *Takes note* of the report on the strategic alignment of future sessions of the General Assembly with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development submitted by the group created pursuant to the letter dated 16 March 2016 of the President of the Assembly at its seventieth session;

24. *Recalls* rules 153 and 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and encourages the Chairs of the Main Committees and the Secretary-General to ensure observance of these rules, within their respective mandates;

25. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the role of the General Committee to support the work of the General Assembly;

26. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the Chairs of the Main Committees, in consultation with the General Committee and Member States, to enhance the coordination of the scheduling of the meetings of the Assembly, including high-level meetings and high-level thematic debates, with a view to optimizing their interactivity and effectiveness, especially during the general debate, and distribution of such events throughout the session;

27. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the general debate shall open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the Assembly and shall be held without interruption, and encourages the scheduling of future high-level meetings during the first half of the year, from within existing resources, taking into account the calendar of conferences and without prejudice to the current practice of convening one high-level meeting in September at the beginning of each session of the Assembly;

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<sup>227</sup> S/2016/619.



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28. *Decides* that, with sufficient time before the opening of each regular or special session of the General Assembly, the Secretariat, in particular its protocol and security services, shall hold discussions with all Member States on all aspects related to the organization of the high-level segment of the general debate and any other activities that may have special organizational requirements;

29. *Also decides* that, with due consideration given to accessibility issues, in all plenary meetings of the General Assembly, including plenary meetings of high-level events, the seating arrangement of Member States shall follow English alphabetical order, beginning with the name of the country selected by lot each year and avoiding distinctions between Member States as to the rank of the head of delegation;

30. *Recalls* the interim arrangement approved by the General Assembly in decision 68/505 of 1 October 2013, recommending a pattern for the rotation of the Chairs of the Main Committees until the seventy-third session of the Assembly, reiterates its request that the Ad Hoc Working Group prepare long-term arrangements concerning the election of the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees with the aim of establishing a predictable, transparent and fair mechanism, in consultation with regional groups, and that it submit them to the Assembly no later than at its seventy-second session, and in this regard reiterates its invitation to Member States to present proposals and to devote early attention to the matter of concluding a future arrangement, which would come into effect at the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly, with the annex to resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014 containing the guidelines on the election of the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees to be considered in this context;

31. *Encourages* Member States to seek gender balance in the distribution of Chairs of the Main Committees;

32. *Also encourages* Member States to make, to the extent possible, full use of the e-services provided by the Secretariat, in order to save costs, reduce the environmental impact and improve the distribution of documents, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to further improve, harmonize and, where appropriate, unify such e-services;

33. *Reiterates* the need to fully implement and observe rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which provides that during the sessions of the Assembly the *Journal of the United Nations* shall be published in the languages of the Assembly, expresses its concern about the lack of implementation of rule 55, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide during the seventy-first session of the Assembly innovative proposals on the possible changes to the format, production and editing of the Journal, by reallocating existing resources and economizing on the costs of publishing it;

### **Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads**

34. *Commends* the Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventieth session and the Security Council for December 2015 for having started the process of soliciting candidates for the position of Secretary-General by sending a joint letter to all Member States,<sup>228</sup> and also commends the circulation to all Member States on an ongoing basis of the names of individuals that have been submitted for consideration as candidates for the position, which have also been posted on the dedicated website of the President of the Assembly together with the vision statements of the candidates;<sup>229</sup>

35. *Also commends* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session for his active contribution to the implementation of provisions guiding the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General, as contained in resolution [69/321](#) and in accordance with the role accorded to him by that resolution;

36. *Strongly welcomes* the implementation of paragraph 42 of resolution [69/321](#) through the organization of informal dialogues to which all candidates for the position of Secretary-General have been invited;

37. *Reiterates* that the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General differs from the process used with regard to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, given the roles of the Security Council and the General Assembly in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, emphasizes in particular

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<sup>228</sup> [A/70/623-S/2015/988](#).

<sup>229</sup> See [A/70/672](#), [A/70/687](#), [A/70/688](#), [A/70/731](#), [A/70/732](#), [A/70/752](#), [A/70/768](#), [A/70/813](#), [A/70/827](#), [A/70/906](#), [A/70/908](#) and [A/70/979](#).

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that the process of selection of the Secretary-General is guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, building on the best practices and the participation of all Member States, and also emphasizes the need to continue to fully implement resolution [69/321](#);

38. *Notes* that the selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General is expected to take place in 2016, and as a result requests, without prejudice to the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the Charter, the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session to actively support this process in accordance with the role accorded to him by relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

39. *Reaffirms* paragraph 38 of resolution [69/321](#), and welcomes the presentation of a significant number of women for the position of ninth Secretary-General of the United Nations, following its invitation to Member States to do so;

40. *Stresses*, in particular, the need to ensure the appointment of the best possible candidate for the post of Secretary-General, who embodies the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and who demonstrates a firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills;

41. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its thorough consideration of the issues under the third thematic cluster of the Working Group, on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, including the examination of innovative ways to improve the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General and other executive heads in all its aspects, and recalls all relevant resolutions, including resolutions 11(I) of 24 January 1946, [46/77](#) of 12 December 1991, [47/233](#) of 17 August 1993, [48/264](#), [51/241](#) of 31 July 1997, [52/163](#) of 15 December 1997, [55/14](#) of 3 November 2000, [55/285](#) of 7 September 2001, [56/509](#) of 8 July 2002, [57/300](#) of 20 December 2002, [57/301](#), [58/126](#) of 19 December 2003, [58/316](#), [59/313](#), [60/286](#), [61/292](#) of 2 August 2007, [62/276](#) of 15 September 2008, [63/309](#) of 14 September 2009, [64/301](#) of 13 September 2010, [65/315](#) of 12 September 2011, [66/294](#) of 17 September 2012, [67/297](#) of 29 August 2013, [68/307](#) and [69/321](#), reaffirming the applicable procedures set out in the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in particular rule 141, and acknowledging existing relevant practices of the Assembly;

42. *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly to monitor and review the implementation by the Assembly of these resolutions;

43. *Welcomes* the briefing provided by the Secretariat to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the gender balance and regional origin of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take all effective measures towards achieving equal and fair distribution based on gender and geographical balance, while securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

44. *Recalls* its resolution [52/12 B](#) of 19 December 1997, in particular paragraph 2, which notes that the Secretary-General will appoint the Deputy Secretary-General following consultations with Member States, and stresses that the process of appointments to senior posts by the Secretary-General within the Organization should be inclusive and transparent, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure and as set out in the Charter;

45. *Stresses* the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard recalls its resolutions [46/232](#) of 2 March 1992 and [51/241](#), adopted without a vote, which contain the principles that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity are the paramount considerations in the recruitment and performance of international civil servants and that, as a general rule, there should be no monopoly on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States;

### **Strengthening the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly**

46. *Commends* the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session for strengthening the transparency and inclusivity of his Office, including the increased and creative use of online facilities, and for releasing detailed information on the finances, official travel, staffing and activities of his Office, and invites future Presidents of the Assembly to follow these good practices;

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47. *Notes with appreciation* the views expressed by the Office of the President of the General Assembly to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the strengthening of the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly and its relationship with the Secretariat and the measures already undertaken in this regard, while continuing to explore additional measures where feasible, and notes the support provided by the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Affairs Division of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to the Office of the President;

48. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General's Task Force on the functioning of the Office of the President of the General Assembly;<sup>230</sup>

49. *Encourages* the Presidents of the General Assembly to continue with the practice of periodically briefing Member States on their activities, including official travel;

50. *Commends* the initiative of convening a retreat on the strengthening of the General Assembly, which brings together the incoming and outgoing presidencies of each session of the Assembly, and in this regard takes note of the summary of the proceedings of the retreat held on 16 June 2015;<sup>231</sup>

51. *Encourages* exchanges between the President-elect of the General Assembly and the Council of Presidents of the General Assembly so that Presidents-elect may benefit from the experiences of former Presidents in terms of best practices and lessons learned;

52. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, assisted by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, to develop a standardized format for the written handover summary of best practices and lessons learned, to be transmitted to his or her successor as part of the handover briefing at the end of every Presidency and made available to Member States;

53. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to preserve the records and institutional memory during her or his term of office by using existing United Nations record-keeping and archiving facilities, taking into account existing record-keeping standards and practices of the Organization;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize the existing United Nations record-keeping and archiving facilities in order to archive the documents of the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

55. *Stresses* the need to promote and ensure gender balance throughout the United Nations system, and in this regard invites Member States to consider presenting women as candidates for the position of President of the General Assembly, and encourages Presidents-elect to continue to ensure respect for balanced gender and geographical representation in the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly on the sources of funding and staffing of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, including on any technical, logistical, protocol-related or financial questions, and for more clarification on the budgetary basis for the provision of such support by the Secretariat;

57. *Decides* that the President-elect of the General Assembly shall take an oath of office of his or her own, as detailed in annex I to the present resolution, at the moment of handing over the gavel in the final plenary meeting of the preceding session, and decides that the text of the oath shall be annexed to the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

58. *Also decides* that the President of the General Assembly shall observe a code of ethics, as detailed in annex II to the present resolution, and further decides that the text of the code of ethics for the President of the Assembly shall be annexed to the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

59. *Requests* the Ethics Office of the Secretariat and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to provide an induction briefing to all Presidents of the General Assembly and members of the Office of the President of the General Assembly prior to the assumption of their duties;

60. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure, from within agreed resources, that the Office of the President of the General Assembly is allocated dedicated Secretariat staff, with responsibility to, in an efficient and capable manner,

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<sup>230</sup> [A/70/783](#), annex.

<sup>231</sup> See [A/70/666](#).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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coordinate the transition between Presidents, manage interactions between the President and the Secretary-General and preserve institutional memory, welcomes the provision by Member States of staff from their respective permanent missions to be seconded to the Office of the President, and encourages the continuation of this existing good practice;

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General, and invites the heads of specialized agencies, funds and programmes, upon request by the President of the General Assembly, to consider seconding staff to work in the Office of the President of the General Assembly on a more systematic basis;

62. *Decides* that Presidents of the General Assembly shall provide financial disclosures upon assumption and completion of their duties, in line with the existing United Nations financial disclosure programme;

63. *Notes* that the activities of the President of the General Assembly have increased markedly in recent years, recalls provisions regarding support for the Office of the President of the General Assembly in previous resolutions, and expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support the Office, in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, as well as to continue discussions within the Ad Hoc Working Group on further steps to strengthen the Office;

64. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, proposals to review the budget allocation of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with existing procedures and bearing in mind the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General's Task Force on the functioning of the Office of the President, and in this connection looks forward to considering such proposals during the main part of its seventy-second session;

65. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make non-staff programme budget resources available to Presidents of the General Assembly from the date of their election;

66. *Stresses* the importance of the contributions of Member States to the Trust Fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and in this regard notes with appreciation the contributions that have been made to the Fund, and encourages Member States to continue to contribute to the Fund and to allow for unspent contributions from previous sessions to be made available for succeeding terms;

67. *Stresses* the need for all contributions to be vetted through the Ethics Office and for non-in-kind contributions to be channelled through the Trust Fund;

68. *Requests* Presidents of the General Assembly to publish information on the website of the President on an ongoing basis on substantive activities, contributions to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and details of official travel undertaken during his or her Presidency and to produce an end-of-term report on these matters;

69. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to report on the implementation of all mandates accorded to him or her by the present resolution to the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-first session of the Assembly.

### **Annex I**

#### **Oath of Office**

I solemnly declare that I shall truthfully perform my duties and exercise the functions entrusted to me as President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, and that I shall discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interest of the United Nations only in view and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the code of ethics for the President of the General Assembly, without seeking or accepting any instruction in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other source external to the Organization.

### **Annex II**

#### **Code of ethics for the President of the General Assembly**

1. The President of the General Assembly in performing his or her duties and responsibilities as an elected official, fully in line with the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, shall at all times from the date of election observe the highest standards of ethical conduct.

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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2. The President shall perform his or her duties and responsibilities in an impartial and equitable manner and in full honesty and good faith.
3. The President shall avoid any action that might result in or create the appearance of:
  - (a) The use of the office of the Presidency or resources attached thereto for private gain;
  - (b) Giving unwarranted preferential treatment to any State, organization or person;
  - (c) Impeding the work of the Organization, or taking a preferential, biased or prejudged approach;
  - (d) Affecting adversely the confidence of Member States in the integrity of the work of the Organization.
4. The President shall engage with Member States in a consultative and cooperative manner, while at the same time refraining from receiving or accepting instructions from any individual or governmental or non-governmental organization or group whatsoever.
5. The President shall avoid any situation involving a conflict between his or her own personal or private interest and the interests of the Presidency or the United Nations.
6. The President shall ensure the greatest possible transparency in the utilization of property, premises, services and resources made available for the discharge of the functions of the office and ensure that they are used only for the official business of the Presidency and not for other purposes.
7. The President shall ensure the greatest possible transparency in any external activities, and any commercial dealings, to protect against conflict of interest. Holding of any commercial office during his or her term in office is not compatible with the post of the President.
8. In the event that the President considers that a conflict of interest may arise, he or she shall recuse himself or herself from handling the matter and, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, appoint an Acting President in relation to that matter or meeting.
9. In the fulfilment of his or her mandate, the President is accountable to the General Assembly.
10. Any reference to the President in the present code shall also include members of his or her office while in the exercise of their functions as members of the Office of the President of the General Assembly.
11. Nothing in this code shall preclude the President or members of his or her Office from being seconded from their Government or from retaining the privileges, immunities and diplomatic status granted by a Member State.

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**RESOLUTION 70/268**

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/498/Add.1, para. 6)<sup>1</sup>

**70/268. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

*Recalling in particular* its resolution 69/287 of 8 June 2015,

*Affirming* that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

*Considering* the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

*Noting* the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee contained in paragraphs 19 to 369 of its report;
3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;
5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;
6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

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<sup>1</sup> The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/70/19)*.

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**RESOLUTION 70/113 B**

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/594/Add.1, para. 6)

**70/113. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

**B<sup>1</sup>**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali<sup>2</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2100 (2013) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2227 (2015) of 29 June 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 67/286 of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 70/113 A of 14 December 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 96.1 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 53 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 70/113, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No.49 (A/70/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 70/113 A.

<sup>2</sup> A/70/592 and A/70/735/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> A/70/742/Add.2.

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4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>3</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to approve the reassignment of one P-2 post;

10. *Expresses concern* about the continued loss of life and casualties, and requests the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to enhance safety and security measures and ensure the protection of the civilian and military personnel of the Mission and to report thereon at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly;

11. *Expresses serious concern* about the attacks on the Mission's camps and peacekeepers, which have led to the loss of life and the destruction of premises and equipment, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to take appropriate measures to enhance security arrangements, including by ensuring the safety and security of the Mission's personnel and peacekeepers as well as robust infrastructure and means of transportation and the use of modern technologies and mechanisms, including the All Sources Information Fusion Unit;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission continues to implement mine-detection and mine-clearing services in a timely manner;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>4</sup>

16. *Decides* to reduce the commitment authority in the amount of 80,336,300 dollars, approved for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 under the terms of its resolution [69/289](#) A of 19 June 2015, by the amount of 5,563,000 dollars to the amount of 74,773,300 dollars, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to 905,475,000 dollars, equal to the expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

17. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali an additional amount of 74,773,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June

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<sup>4</sup> [A/70/592](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, taking into account the amount of 830,701,700 dollars previously approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution 68/259 B of 30 June 2014;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 49,503,500 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 830,701,700 dollars already appropriated under the terms of resolution 68/259 B for the maintenance of the Mission and the actual expenditure of 905,475,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, less the amount of 25,269,800 dollars, representing other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 197,000 dollars, representing the difference between the estimated staff assessment income of 9,938,700 dollars approved for the Mission under the terms of resolution 68/259 B and the actual staff assessment income of 10,135,700 dollars for the financial period ended 30 June 2015;

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

20. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 989,720,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 933,411,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 40,536,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 9,843,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,930,000 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

21. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 989,720,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 82,476,700 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

22. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,949,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 12,336,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,468,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 715,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 429,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali".

**RESOLUTIONS 70/238 B and C**

**70/238. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors**

**Resolution B<sup>5</sup>**

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/624/Add.1, para. 7)

*The General Assembly,*

**I**

**Report of the Board of Auditors on the strategic heritage plan  
of the United Nations Office at Geneva**

*Recalling* section V of its resolution 68/247 A of 27 December 2013,

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the strategic heritage plan of the United Nations Office at Geneva<sup>6</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report,<sup>7</sup> as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>8</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the strategic heritage plan of the United Nations Office at Geneva<sup>6</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;<sup>7</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>8</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 17 and 18 of section X of its resolution 70/248 A of 23 December 2015;
4. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors;
5. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

**II**

**Report of the Board of Auditors on progress in the handling  
of information and communications technology  
affairs in the Secretariat**

*Recalling* its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011, section XV of its resolution 68/247 A of 27 December 2013 and section II of its resolution 69/262 of 29 December 2014,

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on progress in the handling of information and communications technology affairs in the Secretariat<sup>9</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report,<sup>10</sup> as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution 70/238, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 70/238 A.

<sup>6</sup> A/70/569.

<sup>7</sup> A/70/585.

<sup>8</sup> A/70/608.

<sup>9</sup> A/70/581.

<sup>10</sup> A/70/607.

<sup>11</sup> A/70/755.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on progress in the handling of information and communications technology affairs in the Secretariat<sup>9</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;<sup>10</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>11</sup>
3. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors;
4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report.

#### Resolution C

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/624/Add.2, para. 6)

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 69/249 B of 25 June 2015 and 70/238 A of 23 December 2015,

*Having considered* the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,<sup>12</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2015<sup>13</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Accepts* the financial report and audited financial statements of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>12</sup>
2. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;<sup>12</sup>
3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>14</sup>
4. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;
5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2015;<sup>13</sup>
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;
7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and measures taken in that regard;
8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken;
9. *Expresses concern* about the continued weaknesses in the areas of budget formulation and implementations, asset management, travel management, procurement and contracting, management of construction projects, information and communications technology and the global field support strategy, and in this

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<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 5, vol. II (A/70/5 (Vol. II)).*

<sup>13</sup> A/70/724.

<sup>14</sup> A/70/803.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to address these weaknesses, as a matter of priority, taking into account the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to hold staff members accountable, in particular senior managers, for mismanagement and poor decision-making leading to financial loss for the Organization.

#### RESOLUTIONS 70/248 B and C

#### 70/248. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017

##### Resolution B<sup>15</sup>

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/648/Add.1, para. 6)

*The General Assembly,*

##### I

#### Strengthening property management at the United Nations Secretariat

*Recalling* its decision 69/553 A of 29 December 2014,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening property management at the United Nations Secretariat<sup>16</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>17</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>16</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>17</sup>

##### II

#### Progress in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system

*Recalling* section II of its resolution 64/260 of 29 March 2010, section I of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011, sections II and IV of its resolution 67/254 A of 12 April 2013 and section III of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system<sup>18</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>19</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>18</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>19</sup>
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the organizational resilience management system in managing operational risks to the United Nations under an all-hazards approach;
4. *Welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system, and looks forward to receiving information on the next phases of implementation;

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<sup>15</sup> Resolution 70/248, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 70/248 A.

<sup>16</sup> A/69/400.

<sup>17</sup> A/69/571.

<sup>18</sup> A/70/660.

<sup>19</sup> A/70/7/Add.41.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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5. *Reiterates* paragraph 4 of section III of its resolution [68/247 B](#), in which it underlined the importance of the full implementation of the organizational resilience management system in the offices away from Headquarters, regional commissions, field missions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the participating specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in the next step of its implementation;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a holistic approach to emergency management across the United Nations system, welcomes the development of a template for crisis management that includes crisis response checklists and procedures adaptable to the local context of all entities and involves the host country for adequate coordination and planning;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to identify a detailed accounting of the actual cost of the organizational resilience management system initiative and provide updated information in the context of his next report;

8. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General with respect to the consideration of means of risk mitigation, including the insurance market and self-insurance mechanisms, and encourages him to continue those efforts with a view to securing adequate coverage at a reasonable cost for all United Nations installations and premises exposed to natural hazards and emergencies, and to report thereon in his next progress report;

9. *Also notes* the status of the implementation of recommendations emanating from the after-action review of Storm Sandy;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at the first part of its resumed seventy-third session, a progress report on the implementation of the organizational resilience management system, including information on the steps taken to expand the system to include offices away from Headquarters, regional commissions, field missions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs and the participating specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system;

### III

#### Managing after-service health insurance liabilities

*Recalling* its resolution [58/249 A](#) of 23 December 2003, section III of its resolution [60/255](#) of 8 May 2006, its resolution [61/264](#) of 4 April 2007, its resolution [64/241](#) and section XI of its resolution [64/245](#) of 24 December 2009, section IV of its resolution [65/259](#) of 24 December 2010, its resolution [68/244](#) of 27 December 2013 and its resolution [69/113](#) of 10 December 2014,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on managing after-service health insurance liabilities<sup>20</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>21</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>20</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>21</sup>

### IV

#### Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 under sections 27, Humanitarian assistance, and 36, Staff assessment: United Nations Monitoring Mechanism

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 under sections 27, Humanitarian assistance, and 36, Staff assessment: United Nations Monitoring Mechanism,<sup>22</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> [A/70/590](#).

<sup>21</sup> [A/70/7/Add.42](#).

<sup>22</sup> [A/70/726](#) and Corr.1.

<sup>23</sup> [A/70/7/Add.46](#).



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>22</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>23</sup>
3. *Approves* the additional resources in the amount of 4,323,600 United States dollars (net of staff assessment);
4. *Also approves* the appropriation of \$4,323,600 (net of staff assessment) under section 27, Humanitarian assistance, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund;
5. *Further approves* the amount of \$341,300 under section 36, Staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment;

### V

#### **Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council**

*Recalling* section IV of its resolution 69/262 of 29 December 2014, section II of its resolution 69/274 B of 25 June 2015 and section XX of its resolution 70/248 A of 23 December 2015,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council concerning the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General,<sup>24</sup> and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities: implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015),<sup>25</sup> and the related reports of the Advisory Committee,<sup>26</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;<sup>24,25</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee,<sup>26</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Recalls its commitment* in resolution 70/248 A to consider the review of the arrangement on the funding and backstopping of the special political missions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, notes that no decision was reached at the first part of the resumed seventieth session of the General Assembly, and expresses its commitment to consider this matter, with a view to making a decision, without prejudging the outcome, no later than at the main part of the seventy-first session of the Assembly;

#### **Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General: Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General**

4. *Notes* that there are multiple United Nations entities involved in addressing conflict prevention and mediation in the region, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to bring about synergies and efficiencies;
5. *Recognizes* the important role played by the regional and subregional actors in conflict prevention and mediation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue the partnership, cooperation, coordination and support of the United Nations with those actors, in accordance with the relevant mandates;
6. *Welcomes* the efforts and initiatives of the African Union and the East African Community, including the designation of mediators and facilitators to address the political challenges in Burundi;

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<sup>24</sup> A/70/348/Add.8 and Corr.1.

<sup>25</sup> A/70/348/Add.9.

<sup>26</sup> A/70/7/Add.44 and Add.47/Rev.1.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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7. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>27</sup> emphasizes the importance of continued use of the support services and facilities offered by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and requests the Secretary-General in his next report to the General Assembly to report on whether further functions could be performed in the Centre;

8. *Also recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to use existing in-house capacities available in the United Nations and in the region and subregion, as appropriate;

9. *Stresses* that it is important that the United Nations and its staff implement the given mandate by strictly adhering to the principles of impartiality and observe the highest level of professionalism;

10. *Decides* to establish for the year 2016 the 33 positions under cluster I listed in the annex to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the structure of the Office under review;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to reduce the allocation for official travel for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi, by 10 per cent;

12. *Approves* the amount of \$7,763,700 net (\$8,171,500 gross) for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016;

**Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels: Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities: implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)**

13. *Decides* to apply in 2016 a 40 per cent vacancy rate for the Professional positions and a 50 per cent vacancy rate for the General Service positions established to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015);

14. *Approves* additional resources in the total amount of \$3,176,400 net (\$3,421,100 gross), for:

(a) The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team (\$1,885,200 net (\$1,998,000 gross));

(b) The implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) (\$1,291,200 net (\$1,423,100 gross));

15. *Also approves* a charge totalling \$8,622,500 (net of staff assessment) against the provision for special political missions appropriated under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;

## VI

### Strategic capital review

*Recalling* section III of its resolution 65/259, section V of its resolution 68/247 B, section VII of its resolution 69/262 and section II of its resolution 69/274 A of 2 April 2015,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic capital review<sup>28</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>29</sup>

*Having also considered* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on capital/refurbishment/construction projects across the United Nations system organizations<sup>30</sup> and the comments of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> A/70/7/Add.47/Rev.1.

<sup>28</sup> A/70/697.

<sup>29</sup> A/70/7/Add.43.

<sup>30</sup> See A/70/368.

<sup>31</sup> A/70/368/Add.1.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic capital review;<sup>28</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>29</sup>
3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in executing the strategic capital review, to continue his efforts to incorporate best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of capital projects, including the use of alternative funding arrangements as well as voluntary contributions, and to report thereon in his future reports;
4. *Emphasizes* the central role of coordination and oversight by the Office of Central Support Services of the Department of Management of the Secretariat during the pre-planning phase of construction and renovation projects, and requests the Secretary-General to reflect this dimension in existing and upcoming projects.

#### Annex

#### Positions established for the year 2016 under section V, thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General: Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General

##### Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General

1	USG	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General	
1	P-5	Special Assistant	
1	P-5	Senior Political Affairs Officer	New York
1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	
1	GS (OL)	Personal Assistant	

##### Mediation Support Team

1	P-5	Senior Political Affairs Officer	
1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	Nairobi

##### Office of the Head of Office

1	D-2	Head of Office	
1	P-4	Public Information Officer	
2	NPO	Media Officers	Burundi
1	FS	Administrative Assistant	

##### Dialogue Support Unit

1	D-1	Principal Political Affairs Officer	
1	P-5	Senior Information Analyst	
1	P-5	Senior Political Affairs Officer	
1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	Burundi
1	P-3	Political Affairs Officer	
1	D-1	Principal Security Sector Reform Officer	
1	P-4	Rule of Law Officer	

##### Mission Support Unit

1	P-5	Chief of Mission Support	
1	P-3	Logistics Officer	
1	FS	Facilities Management Assistant	Burundi
1	FS	Administrative Officer	
1	FS	Information Systems Officer	

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1	LL	Administrative Assistant	
1	LL	Supply/Logistics Assistant	
3	LL	Drivers	
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<b>Staff Security and Safety Unit</b>			
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1	P-4	Chief Security Officer	Burundi
3	FS	Security Officers	
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*Abbreviations:* USG, Under-Secretary-General; D, Director; P, Professional; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer.

#### Resolution C

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/648/Add.2](#), para. 6)

*The General Assembly,*

#### I

##### **Supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development**

*Recalling* section XI of its resolution [70/248 A](#) of 23 December 2015,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>32</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>33</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>32</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>33</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

#### II

##### **Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 on the future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations under sections 3, Political affairs, 29D, Office of Central Support Services, and 36, Staff assessment**

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates relating to section 3, Political affairs, section 29D, Office of Central Support Services, and section 36, Staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 on the future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations<sup>34</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> [A/70/794](#).

<sup>33</sup> [A/70/883](#).

<sup>34</sup> [A/70/745](#).

<sup>35</sup> [A/70/7/Add.49](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>34</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>35</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
3. *Takes note* of the recommendation made in paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish nine posts in the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, as set out in the table below:

<i>Organizational unit</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>	<i>Category/level</i>
Africa I Division	2	1 P-3 (Nairobi), 1 General Service (local level) (Nairobi)
Africa II Division	3	1 P-5 (New York), 1 P-3 (New York), 1 General Service (Other level) (New York)
Americas Division	2	1 D-2 (New York), 1 P-4 (Central America team, New York)
Policy and Mediation Division	2	1 P-5 (Gender Unit, New York), 1 P-4 (Policy Planning Unit, New York)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level), 1 General Service (Local level)</b>

4. *Approves* additional resources in the amount of 2,063,600 United States dollars (net of staff assessment);
5. *Also approves* the appropriation of 2,063,600 dollars (net of staff assessment) under section 3, Political affairs (1,594,400 dollars), and section 29D, Office of Central Support Services (469,200 dollars), of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund for the biennium 2016–2017;
6. *Further approves* the appropriation of 196,600 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund for the biennium 2016–2017, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

#### RESOLUTION 70/255

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/649/Add.1, para. 8)

#### 70/255. Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 59/272 of 23 December 2004 and 60/254 of 8 May 2006, section I of its resolution 60/260 of 8 May 2006 and its resolutions 60/283 of 7 July 2006, 61/245 of 22 December 2006, 63/276 of 7 April 2009, 64/259 of 29 March 2010, 66/257 of 9 April 2012, 67/253 of 12 April 2013, 68/264 of 9 April 2014 and 69/272 of 2 April 2015,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat and the accountability of the Secretary-General for the performance of the Secretariat to all Member States,

*Emphasizing* that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at all levels of the Secretariat, especially at the highest level,

*Recognizing and reaffirming* the important role of the oversight bodies in the development of an accountability system that is relevant to the United Nations,

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Having considered* the fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat<sup>36</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>37</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat;<sup>36</sup>

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>37</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

#### **Monitoring and oversight mechanisms**

3. *Stresses* the indispensable roles of external and internal oversight mechanisms, carried out through regular audit reviews and the issuance of pertinent recommendations, and that the full and timely implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, which are aimed at strengthening the performance of managers in monitoring the activities for which they are held accountable, is an essential part of any effective system of accountability;

#### **Anti-fraud framework**

4. *Reaffirms* that the zero-tolerance approach to fraudulent acts and corruption, to be included in the anti-fraud framework, is indispensable for the strengthening of accountability at all levels, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure its timely implementation and to provide an update in the context of the sixth progress report on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat;

5. *Recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses that a single agreed definition, across the United Nations system, of what constitutes fraud and suspected or presumptive fraud, is essential in order to develop effective counter-fraud policies to ensure compatibility and comparability of related data across entities and to improve overall transparency;

#### **Policy against retaliation**

6. *Notes with concern* the delay in the revision of the policy against retaliation following the external expert review in 2014, urges the Secretary-General to finalize, without further delay, the revision of the policy against retaliation, which should be separate and distinct from mechanisms for handling staff grievances and interpersonal disputes and provide protection for whistle-blowers, and requests the Secretary-General to present the outcome in the sixth progress report;

#### **Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly**

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the status of the implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions on administrative and budgetary matters, in the context of the individual reports on matters that are addressed in the corresponding agenda items, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that comprehensive information on the implementation of such resolutions is contained in the biennial programme performance report;

8. *Takes note* of paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

#### **Results-based management**

9. *Reaffirms* that results-based management and performance reporting are essential pillars of a comprehensive accountability framework;

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<sup>36</sup> A/70/668.

<sup>37</sup> A/70/770.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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10. *Recognizes* the importance of results-based management and the need to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat for programme monitoring and reporting, and requests an update on measures taken in the context of the sixth progress report;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to accelerate the implementation of the results-based management framework throughout the Secretariat in a phased manner, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 6 of its resolution [67/253](#);

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include in the sixth progress report a detailed plan, with a fixed time frame and clear milestones, for the implementation of results-based management as part of the regular functioning of the Organization;

#### **Enterprise risk management**

13. *Welcomes* the progress made in establishing risk management framework tools with a view to improving institutional and personal accountability in the United Nations, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the culture of accountability is embedded, mainstreamed and continuously promoted throughout the Organization at all levels;

14. *Notes* that the phased implementation of the enterprise risk management system is ongoing in the peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to make full use of the lessons learned throughout the field missions and to provide the General Assembly with updates in the context of the sixth progress report;

#### **Evaluating outcomes**

15. *Emphasizes* that a strong evaluation function continues to be a critical tool in assessing the performance of the Organization, through which accountability can be enhanced and lessons can be learned in order to achieve stronger results;

16. *Also emphasizes* that the evaluation function, in particular self-evaluation, is an essential managerial tool and that senior managers have a responsibility to use evaluation to improve performance;

17. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take further, concrete measures to develop capacity for evaluation within the Secretariat programmes, with support provided by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat and external oversight bodies in terms of guidance and methodological advice;

18. *Recalls* that, in its resolution [70/247](#) of 23 December 2015, it approved specified resources, for the biennium 2016–2017, for monitoring and evaluation activities, covering mandatory self-assessments and discretionary self-evaluations;

#### **Operationalizing and enforcing a credible personal and institutional accountability framework**

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a clear, transparent and precise set of guidelines and parameters, aimed at defining areas of responsibility, in particular for senior managers, as well as non-compliance in respect of those areas of responsibility;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the continued inclusion in the senior managers' compacts of a managerial indicator related to the issuance of documentation to intergovernmental bodies and General Assembly committees, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it continues to be included in future compacts;

21. *Reiterates* that compacts and end-of-year assessments are unique accountability tools for senior managers and contribute to transparency in the Organization;

22. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to take further concrete measures to ensure that the compacts system becomes a meaningful and powerful instrument of accountability, to take actions to address systemic issues that prevent managers from meeting their targets, in particular those related to compliance with the recruitment timeline, and to report to the General Assembly on the progress achieved in this regard in the context of the sixth progress report;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take a more strategic approach and concrete actions to implement the accountability framework and to include in the progress reports comprehensive and tangible assessments of actions, activities and progress made by the Secretariat;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit for its consideration an annual report on progress made towards the implementation of the accountability framework;

25. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-first session on the implementation of the accountability framework, and decides to revert to the question of the frequency of future progress reports on accountability in the context of that report;

#### **Strengthening accountability in field missions**

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to strengthen accountability in all sectors of field missions and to ensure the full implementation of the zero-tolerance policy of the Organization regarding any kind of sexual exploitation and abuse, and looks forward to its consideration of the matter in the context of the next report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations;

27. *Recognizes* the responsibility of troop-contributing countries to investigate allegations of misconduct involving members of military contingents, and also recognizes the responsibility of troop- and police-contributing countries to hold accountable those against whom allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse have been substantiated, in accordance with their national legislation.

### **RESOLUTION 70/256**

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/800, para. 6)

#### **70/256. Amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules<sup>38</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>39</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>38</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>39</sup>
3. *Decides* that staff regulation 5.3 shall be amended to read:

#### **Regulation 5.3**

Eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every 24 months. However, the Secretary-General may grant home leave once in every 12 months to eligible staff members in duty stations having the most difficult conditions of life and work under specific conditions, as approved by the General Assembly. A staff member whose home country is either the country of his or her official duty station or the country of his or her normal residence while in United Nations service shall not be eligible for home leave.

4. *Also decides* that annex IV to the Staff Regulations shall be amended to read:

#### **Repatriation grant**

In principle, the repatriation grant shall be payable to staff members who have completed at least five years of qualifying service, whom the Organization is obligated to repatriate and who at the time of separation are residing, by virtue of their service with the United Nations, outside their country of nationality. The repatriation grant shall not, however, be paid to a staff member who is dismissed. Eligible staff members shall be entitled to a repatriation grant only upon relocation outside the country of the duty station. Detailed conditions and definitions relating to eligibility and requisite evidence of relocation shall be determined by the Secretary-General.

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<sup>38</sup> A/70/746.

<sup>39</sup> A/70/789.



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Years of qualifying service	Staff member with neither a spouse nor dependent child at time of separation		
	Staff member with a spouse or dependent child at time of separation	Professional and higher categories	General Service category
Weeks of gross salary, less staff assessment, where applicable			
5	14	8	7
6	16	9	8
7	18	10	9
8	20	11	10
9	22	13	11
10	24	14	12
11	26	15	13
12 or more	28	16	14

#### RESOLUTION 70/257

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/801, para. 6)

#### 70/257. Joint Inspection Unit

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008, 64/262 of 29 March 2010, 65/270 of 4 April 2011, 66/259 of 9 April 2012, 67/256 of 12 April 2013, 68/266 of 9 April 2014 and 69/275 of 2 April 2015,

*Reaffirming* the statute of the Unit<sup>40</sup> and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

*Having considered* the report of the Unit for 2015 and programme of work for 2016<sup>41</sup> and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2015,<sup>42</sup>

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2015 and programme of work for 2016;<sup>41</sup>
2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2015;<sup>42</sup>
3. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;
4. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;
5. *Commends* the Unit on the fiftieth anniversary of its founding;

<sup>40</sup> Resolution 31/192, annex.

<sup>41</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/70/34).

<sup>42</sup> A/70/716.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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6. *Stresses* the importance of the oversight functions of the Unit in identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions within the participating organizations and providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations to improve and strengthen the governance of the United Nations as a whole;

7. *Notes* the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Unit and its system-wide oversight capability;

8. *Recognizes* that the effectiveness of the Unit system-wide is a shared responsibility of the Unit, the Member States and the secretariats of the participating organizations;

9. *Also recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the impact of the Unit on the management efficiency and transparency of the participating organizations within the United Nations system;

10. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue to share experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of the audit and oversight bodies;

11. *Requests* the heads of participating organizations to make full use of the web-based system of the Unit and to provide an in-depth analysis of how the recommendations of the Unit are being implemented;

12. *Invites* the Unit, as appropriate, to develop indicators to measure system-wide efficiency and effectiveness achieved as a result of the implementation of its recommendations and to report thereon in the context of its future reports;

13. *Recalls* paragraph 107 of its resolution [70/247](#) of 23 December 2015, and reiterates its requests to the Secretary-General to consider options for hosting the website of the Unit in-house and to report on this matter in the context of the forthcoming report on the implementation of the information and communications strategy for the Secretariat;

14. *Reaffirms* article 20 of the statute of the Unit,<sup>40</sup> in which it is stipulated that the Unit shall be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates are being discussed;

15. *Welcomes* the continued reform efforts undertaken by the Unit to better serve the interests of the participating organizations and Member States, and encourages the Unit to continue its efforts in this regard;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit to consider optimizing the number of projects in its programme of work through prioritization;

17. *Notes with concern* the long-vacant posts in the Unit, and stresses the importance of expediting all recruitment processes and filling posts in a timely manner;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit to issue its reports in all the official languages of the United Nations, well in advance of meetings of the legislative organs of participating organizations so that the reports can be thoroughly and effectively utilized in their deliberations.

#### RESOLUTION [70/258](#)

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/634/Add.1](#), para. 6)

#### **70/258. Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [66/240](#) A of 24 December 2011, [66/240](#) B of 21 June 2012, [67/244](#) A of 24 December 2012, [67/244](#) B of 12 April 2013, [68/257](#) of 27 December 2013, [68/267](#) of 9 April 2014, [69/256](#) of 29 December 2014, [69/276](#) of 2 April 2015 and [70/243](#) of 23 December 2015,

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>43</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>44</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>43</sup>
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;<sup>44</sup>
3. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the continued support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in facilitating the construction of the new facility;
4. *Notes* the continued efforts made by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals related to the implementation of the project, including cost-saving measures and cooperation with other judicial institutions;
5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to include local knowledge and capacity in the implementation of the project;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all measures necessary to mitigate potential risks and to ensure that the construction project is monitored closely and is completed within the approved resources and the revised timeline;
7. *Recalls* paragraphs 21 and 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to pursue the recovery of the direct and indirect costs arising from errors and delays, where economically feasible to do so, and to report thereon in the context of the next progress report;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at the first part of its resumed seventy-first session, a progress report on the implementation of the project, outlining, inter alia, the project expenditures and total costs.

#### RESOLUTION 70/269

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/926, para. 6)

#### **70/269. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei<sup>45</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>46</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2287 (2016) of 12 May 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 15 November 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 66/241 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/294 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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<sup>43</sup> A/70/698.

<sup>44</sup> A/70/772.

<sup>45</sup> A/70/574 and A/70/701.

<sup>46</sup> A/70/742/Add.16.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 52.3 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 57 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>46</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Expresses concern* at the high vacancy rate in the Force, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that recruitment is completed as a matter of priority and to report thereon in the context of his next budget submission;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to establish one national General Service post in the Conduct and Discipline Section;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> [A/70/574](#).

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 284,829,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 268,624,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 11,665,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,832,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,706,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 106,811,175 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,358,586 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 860,625 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 374,362 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 77,212 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 46,387 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 178,018,625 dollars for the period from 16 November 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 23,735,817 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,264,314 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,434,375 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 623,938 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 128,688 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 77,313 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 27,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/270

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/927, para. 6)

#### 70/270. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad<sup>48</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>49</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 1.7 million United States dollars, notes with concern that only 179 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>49</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>48</sup>

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad in the amount of 35,052,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 35,052,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the agenda item entitled “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”;

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad”.

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<sup>48</sup> A/70/559.

<sup>49</sup> A/70/856.



**RESOLUTION 70/271**

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/928, para. 6)

**70/271. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic<sup>50</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>51</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2281 (2016) of 26 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 July 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 68/299 of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/257 B of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 72.4 million United States dollars, representing some 5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 53 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

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<sup>50</sup> A/70/604 and A/70/712.

<sup>51</sup> A/70/742/Add.12.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>51</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes* the proposed reorganization of the Mission Support Division, and requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the next budget submission, to provide detailed information on the rationale for the proposed reorganization, including clear justification and the goals expected to be achieved, as well as on measures taken to mitigate potential risks;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>52</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 976,272,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 920,727,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 39,985,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 9,709,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,849,400 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 81,356,017 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,341,909 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 962,642 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 285,133 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 58,817 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 35,317 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 894,916,183 dollars for the period from 1 August 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 81,356,017 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,760,991 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,589,058 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,136,467 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 646,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 388,483 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

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<sup>52</sup> [A/70/604](#).



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 15 and 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease of 234,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Also decides* that the decrease of 305,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

#### RESOLUTION [70/272](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/929](#), para. 6)

#### **70/272. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire<sup>53</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>54</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2284 (2016) of 28 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2017,

*Recalling also* its resolution [58/310](#) of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [69/258 B](#) of 25 June 2015,

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<sup>53</sup> [A/70/586](#) and [A/70/753](#).

<sup>54</sup> [A/70/742/Add.13](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 105.4 million United States dollars, representing some 1.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 55 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>54</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made to transfer residual activities of the Operation to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report of the Operation;

10. *Commends* the Operation for its efforts to prepare national staff for the transitional period by conducting training and hosting job fairs, encourages the Operation to continue to assist national staff in their transition to future professional careers outside the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to report, in the context of his revised budget proposal on the Operation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, on progress made in this regard;

11. *Stresses* the important contribution of experienced staff during the drawdown of the Operation, in particular the national staff;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> [A/70/586](#).

#### **Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016**

15. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding 153,046,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016;

#### **Financing of the commitment authority**

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 153,046,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,727,300 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016;

#### **Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 8,260,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, comprising 6,646,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,613,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 8,260,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#);

20. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 686,300 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 568,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 117,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 45,697,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

22. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 45,697,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Also decides* that the decrease of 65,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 45,697,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and practices established by the General Assembly;

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27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/273

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/930, para. 6)

#### 70/273. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus<sup>56</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>57</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2263 (2016) of 28 January 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/296 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

*Noting* that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,<sup>58</sup>

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 17.3 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 61 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

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<sup>56</sup> A/70/580 and A/70/717.

<sup>57</sup> A/70/742/Add.7.

<sup>58</sup> S/1994/647.

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4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>57</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Recalls* paragraph 20 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to establish one post at the P-3 level;
10. *Also recalls* paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next budget submission an updated cost-benefit analysis, including a timetable for a plan for phased acquisition of vehicles;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);
12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>59</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 57,810,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 54,849,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,382,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 578,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

15. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,440,733 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;
16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,739,131 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;
17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their

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<sup>59</sup> [A/70/580](#).

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respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 207,341 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 186,858 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 16,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 3,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,130,436 dollars for the period from 1 August 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 2,739,131 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,280,759 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,055,442 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 186,817 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 38,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 140,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2015, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,849,433 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

24. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2015, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 602,595 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

25. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

26. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

27. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

28. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".



**RESOLUTION 70/274**

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/931, para. 6)

**70/274. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>60</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>61</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title “United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2277 (2016) of 30 March 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2017,

*Recalling also* its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/297 of 25 June 2015,

*Recalling further* its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 512.2 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 15 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

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<sup>60</sup> A/70/613 and A/70/766.

<sup>61</sup> A/70/742/Add.5.

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6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>61</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 30, 62 and 63 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one National Professional Officer post and two United Nations Volunteer positions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve the security of communications in the Mission;

12. *Notes* the planned presidential election, and requests the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the revision of the electoral register pursuant to the mandate of the Mission and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit at the second part of the resumed seventy-first session of the General Assembly a proposal on options for administrative arrangements for the Entebbe Support Base and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, with a view to delivering efficiencies and avoiding duplication and overlap of efforts;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the transparency of future Mission budget proposals, including on the staffing structure, mission support and operational needs, with a view to ensuring an adequate level of resources for the effective and efficient discharge of the mandate of the Mission;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>62</sup>

18. *Decides* to reduce the commitment authority in the amount of 27,646,200 dollars, approved for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 under the terms of its resolution [69/297](#), by the amount of 7,935,800 dollars, to the amount of 19,710,400 dollars, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to 1,416,746,400 dollars, equal to the expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

19. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the additional amount of 19,710,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, taking into account the amount of 1,397,036,000 dollars previously approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution [68/287](#) of 30 June 2014;

#### **Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

20. *Decides* to finance the amount of 19,710,400 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 1,397,036,000 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution [68/287](#) for the maintenance of the Mission and the actual expenditure of 1,416,746,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, from a portion of the other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015;

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<sup>62</sup> [A/70/613](#).



#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

21. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 1,310,269,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 1,235,723,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 53,665,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 13,031,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,850,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

22. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 982,702,350 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 31 March 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

23. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 25,694,325 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 21,112,950 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,444,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 710,475 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 426,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

24. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 327,567,450 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 109,189,150 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

25. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,564,775 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,037,650 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,148,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 236,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 142,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

26. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, the amount of 8,506,700 dollars, representing the remaining part of other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

27. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations the amount of 8,506,700 dollars, representing the remaining part of other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 26 above;

28. *Decides* that the increase of 7,991,200 dollars in estimated staff assessment income, representing the difference between the estimated staff assessment income of 24,664,500 dollars approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution [68/287](#) and the actual staff assessment income of 32,655,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, shall be added to the credits in the amount of 8,506,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 above;

29. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

30. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

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31. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/275

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/932, para. 6)

#### 70/275. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste<sup>63</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>64</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 0.9 million United States dollars, notes with concern that only 171 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>64</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>63</sup>

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste in the amount of 9,065,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 9,065,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the agenda item entitled “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”;

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste”.

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<sup>63</sup> A/70/560.

<sup>64</sup> A/70/857.

**RESOLUTION 70/276**

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/933, para. 6)

**70/276. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti<sup>65</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>66</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2243 (2015) of 14 October 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2016,

*Recalling further* its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

*Recalling* its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/299 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 120.9 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 57 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

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<sup>65</sup> A/70/602 and A/70/740.

<sup>66</sup> A/70/742/Add.4.

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7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>66</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to abolish the temporary position of Director of Mission Support (D-2), and also decides to designate the Deputy Director of Mission Support (D-1) as the Chief of Mission Support;

10. *Notes* the upcoming presidential election in Haiti, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission continues to make the arrangements necessary to support the electoral process and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission for the Mission;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>67</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 364,597,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 345,926,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 15,022,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,647,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 106,340,940 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,904,190 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,451,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 374,940 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 77,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 258,256,560 dollars for the period from 16 October 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 30,383,125 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,053,010 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,954,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 910,560 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 187,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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<sup>67</sup> [A/70/602](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income of 858,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti”.

#### RESOLUTION [70/277](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/934](#), para. 6)

#### **70/277. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo<sup>68</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>69</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

*Recalling also* its resolution [53/241](#) of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [69/300](#) of 25 June 2015,

*Acknowledging* the complexity of the Mission,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

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<sup>68</sup> [A/70/566](#) and [A/70/707](#).

<sup>69</sup> [A/70/742/Add.10](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Mindful also* of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.5 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 59 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>69</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish the post of Chief Legal Affairs Officer (D-1), one D-1 post in the Office of Community Support and Facilitation and one P-4 post in the Mitrovica Regional Office;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>70</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 38,456,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 36,486,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 1,584,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 384,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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<sup>70</sup> [A/70/566](#).



#### Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 38,456,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,745,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,582,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 135,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 28,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Also decides* that the decrease of 243,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;

19. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo”.

#### RESOLUTION [70/278](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/935](#), para. 6)

#### **70/278. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia<sup>71</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> [A/70/595](#) and [A/70/719](#).

<sup>72</sup> [A/70/742/Add.11](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2239 (2015) of 17 September 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2016,

*Recalling further* its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

*Recalling* its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/259 B of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 86.1 million United States dollars, representing some 11 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 56 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>72</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the staffing structure of the Mission is commensurate with the delivery of mandated activities during the drawdown of the Mission;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;



**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>73</sup>

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 197,240,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 187,139,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 8,127,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,973,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

**Financing of the appropriation**

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 49,310,050 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 1,850,425 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,640,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 173,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,875 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 147,930,150 dollars for the period from 1 October 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 16,436,683 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 5,551,275 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,922,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 521,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 107,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 255,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

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<sup>73</sup> [A/70/595](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/279

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/936, para. 6)

#### 70/279. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>74</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>75</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2257 (2015) of 22 December 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/301 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 19,401,587 United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 56 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

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<sup>74</sup> A/70/572 and A/70/695.

<sup>75</sup> A/70/742/Add.1.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>75</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish six national General Service posts;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);
11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>76</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 50,289,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 47,714,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,072,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 503,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 25,144,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, at a monthly rate of 4,190,783 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;
15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 804,750 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 697,800 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 88,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 18,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;
16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 25,144,700 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 4,190,783 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;
17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 804,750 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 697,800 dollars

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<sup>76</sup> [A/70/572](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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approved for the Force, the prorated share of 88,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 18,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,981,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,981,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 12,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,981,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Disengagement Observer Force”.

### RESOLUTION [70/280](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/937](#), para. 11),<sup>77</sup> by a recorded vote of 155 to 3, with no abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:* Canada, Israel, United States of America

*Abstaining:* None

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<sup>77</sup> The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

#### 70/280. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon<sup>78</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>79</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2236 (2015) of 21 August 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/302 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010, 65/303 of 30 June 2011, 66/277 of 21 June 2012, 67/279 of 28 June 2013, 68/292 of 30 June 2014 and 69/302,

*Reaffirming* also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 118.8 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 56 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292 and 69/302;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292 and 69/302;

6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

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<sup>78</sup> A/70/571 and A/70/699.

<sup>79</sup> A/70/742/Add.8.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>79</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution [51/233](#), paragraph 5 of resolution [52/237](#), paragraph 11 of resolution [53/227](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [54/267](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [55/180 A](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [55/180 B](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 A](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 B](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [57/325](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [58/307](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [59/307](#), paragraph 17 of resolution [60/278](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [61/250 A](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 B](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 C](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [62/265](#), paragraph 19 of resolution [63/298](#), paragraph 18 of resolution [64/282](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [65/303](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [66/277](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [67/279](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [68/292](#) and paragraph 14 of resolution [69/302](#), stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>80</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 515,067,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 488,691,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 21,222,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 5,153,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 85,844,650 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,406,640 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,041,530 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 302,680 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 62,430 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 429,223,250 dollars for the period from 1 September 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 42,922,325 dollars, in accordance with the levels

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<sup>80</sup> [A/70/571](#).



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,033,260 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,207,670 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,513,420 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 312,170 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 23,826,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 23,826,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the increase of 948,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 23,826,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon”.

#### RESOLUTION [70/281](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/938](#), para. 6)

#### **70/281. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan<sup>81</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>82</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council

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<sup>81</sup> [A/70/599](#) and [A/70/791](#).

<sup>82</sup> [A/70/742/Add.15](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2252 (2015) of 15 December 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 July 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/260 B of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 312.0 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 53 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>82</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses that the use of technology in the Mission must uphold the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, namely respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, and adhere to the fundamental principles of peacekeeping, in particular regarding the consent of the host country;

10. *Notes* the continued delay related to implementation of the construction projects, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission continues to implement mine-detection and mine-clearing services in a timely manner;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307 and 70/286;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;



**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>83</sup>

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,147,048,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 1,081,788,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 46,980,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,407,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 6,872,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

**Financing of the appropriation**

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 95,587,400 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,016,917 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,571,309 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 335,008 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 69,108 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 41,492 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,051,461,400 dollars for the period from 1 August 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 95,587,400 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 22,186,083 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 17,284,391 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,685,092 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 760,192 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 456,408 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 84,763,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 84,763,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 219,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 84,763,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

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<sup>83</sup> A/70/599.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/282

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/939, para. 6)

#### 70/282. Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic<sup>84</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>85</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of some 0.1 million United States dollars, notes with concern that only 153 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>85</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>84</sup>

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic in the amount of 1,818,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full as early as possible;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 1,818,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the agenda item entitled “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”;

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<sup>84</sup> A/70/564.

<sup>85</sup> A/70/858.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/283

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/940, para. 6)

#### 70/283. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara<sup>86</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>87</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2285 (2016) of 29 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2017,

*Recalling also* its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/305 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 45.3 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 64 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

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<sup>86</sup> A/70/570 and A/70/696.

<sup>87</sup> A/70/742/Add.3.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>87</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>88</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 55,386,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 52,550,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,282,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 554,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 46,155,666 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 April 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,143,083 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,946,750 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 162,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 33,583 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 9,231,134 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 4,615,566 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 428,617 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 389,350 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 32,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 6,717 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,604,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

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<sup>88</sup> [A/70/570](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,604,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the decrease of 5,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 3,604,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/284

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/941, para. 6)

#### **70/284. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur<sup>89</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>90</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2228 (2015) of 29 June 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2016,

*Recalling also* its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/261 B of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Noting* the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

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<sup>89</sup> A/70/583 and A/70/730.

<sup>90</sup> A/70/742/Add.6.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 285.7 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 55 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>90</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>91</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 1,102,287,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 1,039,573,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 45,146,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 10,962,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 6,604,400 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,102,287,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 91,857,250 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its

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<sup>91</sup> [A/70/583](#).



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 29,621,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 24,483,000 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 3,863,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 796,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 478,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

15. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 93,928,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [67/239](#) of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution [67/238](#) of 24 December 2012;

16. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 93,928,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 15 above;

17. *Also decides* that the increase of 1,475,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 93,928,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above;

18. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

20. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

#### RESOLUTION [70/285](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/942](#), para. 6)

#### **70/285. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia<sup>92</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General<sup>93</sup> on the budget

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<sup>92</sup> [A/70/587](#).

<sup>93</sup> [A/70/773](#).



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia<sup>94</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>95</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

*Recalling also* the subsequent resolutions of the Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2289 (2016) of 27 May 2016, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 8 July 2016,

*Recalling further* its resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/306 of 25 June 2015,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia<sup>94</sup> as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 97.7 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 54 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>95</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Notes* the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia towards the holding of elections, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Support Office continues to support the political process and the preparation by the Government for an election, in accordance with the given mandate, and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission;

4. *Decides* to establish one post of Assistant Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep under review the structure of the Support Office to ensure that it is commensurate with delivery of the given mandates;

5. *Recalls* paragraph 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to establish one post of Programme Officer (P-4);

6. *Takes note* of paragraph 41 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one post at the P-4 level and one Field Service post;

7. *Notes* the continued delay related to the implementation of the construction projects, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

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<sup>94</sup> Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2245 (2015) of 9 November 2015, the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia was renamed the United Nations Support Office in Somalia.

<sup>95</sup> A/70/742/Add.14.

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>92</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 608,950,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 574,304,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 24,941,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 6,056,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 3,648,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

10. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 13,095,714 dollars for the period from 1 to 8 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

11. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 166,357 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 105,305 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 45,897 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 9,469 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 5,686 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

12. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 595,854,986 dollars for the period from 9 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 at a monthly rate of 50,745,892 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

13. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,569,243 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,791,395 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 2,088,303 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 430,831 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 258,714 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

14. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 21,736,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

15. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 21,736,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 14 above;

16. *Decides* that the increase of 96,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 21,736,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15 above;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)”.

#### RESOLUTION 70/286

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/943, para. 12)

#### 70/286. Cross-cutting issues

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B of 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/315 of 1 July 2004, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 and 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and budget for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017<sup>96</sup> and special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,<sup>97</sup> as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>98</sup>

*Having also considered* the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015,<sup>99</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 57/290 B, 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and budget for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017,<sup>96</sup> and special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;<sup>97</sup>

4. *Also takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015;<sup>99</sup>

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>98</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

7. *Recalls* its resolution 70/6 of 3 November 2015, takes note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations<sup>100</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations”,<sup>101</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to include relevant information in the context of his next overview report, recalling paragraph 6 of the present resolution, in accordance with established procedures and the respective purview of the relevant Main Committees of the General Assembly;

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<sup>96</sup> A/70/749.

<sup>97</sup> A/70/729.

<sup>98</sup> A/70/742.

<sup>99</sup> A/70/318 (Part II).

<sup>100</sup> See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

<sup>101</sup> A/70/357-S/2015/682.

I

**Budget presentation and financial management**

8. *Reiterates* that the delegation of authority on the part of the Secretary-General should be in order to facilitate the better management of the Organization, but stresses that the overall responsibility for management of the Organization rests with the Secretary-General as its Chief Administrative Officer;
9. *Reaffirms* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that the delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat and to field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;
10. *Stresses* that heads of departments report and are accountable to the Secretary-General;
11. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates and the use of human and financial resources;
12. *Welcomes* the new format for the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, encourages further positive developments in this regard, and reiterates its request that he ensure that budget data is provided in tabular, editable format in order to enhance the transparency of the budget document;
13. *Stresses* that, in formulating budget proposals, the Secretary-General must strictly abide by legislative mandates;
14. *Also stresses* the importance of further steps by the Secretary-General towards improving budget presentations and making more accurate forecasts;
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the results-based budget framework adequately permits consideration of the progress of each mission towards achieving mandated tasks and its effective use of resources, with full regard to accountability and the changing mandate of the mission;
16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on those improvements that have been made in the budget preparation and presentation as a result of the implementation of Umoja and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in his next overview report;

II

**Personnel issues**

17. *Pays tribute* to all United Nations peacekeepers who have been wounded in the line of duty or who have made the ultimate sacrifice while working in the pursuit of peace;
18. *Expresses its appreciation* to all United Nations personnel performing functions related to peacekeeping, in particular those serving in hardship duty stations under some of the most difficult conditions;
19. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve the ratio of substantive to support staff, with particular attention to the feasibility of nationalizing functions, especially Field Service level functions, to ensure that the civilian staffing structure is appropriate for the effective implementation of the current mission mandate and that it reflects staffing best practices across other missions;
21. *Stresses* the importance of leadership development at all staff levels, regular performance management for senior leadership and strengthened accountability, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in this regard and to report on these activities in the context of the next overview report;
22. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the recruitment lead time for staff in field missions, taking into account the relevant provisions governing recruitment of United Nations staff, to enhance the transparency of the staffing process at all stages and to report on the steps taken and results achieved in the context of his next overview report;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

24. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General to mainstream gender perspectives in United Nations peacekeeping, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that senior gender advisers in all United Nations peacekeeping operations report directly to mission leadership;

25. *Recognizes* the role of women in all aspects of peace and security issues, expresses concern about the gender imbalance in the staffing of peacekeeping operations, particularly at senior levels, requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to recruit and retain women in peacekeeping operations, in particular to appoint women to senior United Nations leadership positions, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, considering, in particular, women from troop- and police-contributing countries, and strongly encourages Member States, where applicable, to identify and regularly submit more women candidates for appointment to positions in the United Nations system;

26. *Expresses appreciation* to those troop- and police-contributing countries that have deployed women to peacekeeping operations, and encourages all troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of uniformed women they deploy;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on measures taken to expand the participation of women in peacekeeping operations and make further recommendations to increase the number of uniformed and civilian women in peacekeeping operations, taking into account facilities and services to facilitate their deployment, in the context of the next overview report;

28. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of section II of its resolution [63/250](#) of 24 December 2008 and paragraph 107 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the next report on human resources management, to provide detailed analysis of the financial implications and justification for the proposed expansion of the maximum duration of temporary duty assignments to meet requirements directly linked to a mission start-up or expansion owing to a crisis situation, and also requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the next overview report, to provide the same detailed analysis, with financial implications and justification, of the extension of the duration of the engagement of retired staff;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the timely review of the rate of death and disability compensation;

30. *Expresses deep concern* about delays in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and requests the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to eliminate the existing backlog of death and disability claims pending for more than three months and to report on the progress made to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

### III

#### Operational requirements

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the overall environmental footprint of each peacekeeping mission, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management and power generation systems, in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures;

32. *Recognizes* the increasing demands and challenges of the volatile work environment faced in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen capacity and standards with regard to the 10-1-2 casualty response, including capacity-building, training and education, and to continue to develop innovative solutions in this regard;

33. *Also recognizes* the use of new, innovative techniques, including the use of animals, in particular rats and dogs, for the detection of mines, explosives and weapons in some parts of the world, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the possible application of such techniques for demining activities in peacekeeping operations in the context of the next overview report;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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34. *Further recognizes* the contribution of unmanned aerial systems to mandate delivery, including situational awareness and the enhanced safety and security of peacekeepers, and stresses the need to address challenges facing the deployment and utilization of such systems in individual peacekeeping missions;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the security of information and communications in missions, including those gathered from the use of unmanned aerial systems, as a matter of priority;

36. *Recalls* paragraph 39 of its resolution [69/307](#) and paragraphs 136 to 138 of the report of the Advisory Committee, reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals in this regard, including by presenting expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, as well as information on outputs, as appropriate, in the context of the results-based budget framework, and also reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to include comprehensive information, including on lessons learned from the utilization of unmanned aerial systems in United Nations peacekeeping operations, in the next overview report;

37. *Also recalls* paragraph 40 of its resolution [69/307](#), requests the Secretary-General to report, in the context of the next overview report, on the efforts undertaken to ensure that the procurement of unmanned aerial systems from commercial providers complies with the United Nations Procurement Manual, and recalls its requests to the Secretary-General that he ensure that reimbursement of such systems provided by troop-contributing countries is consistent with the framework set out in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, and to submit to the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment an issue paper to clarify the current reimbursement arrangements for unmanned aerial systems provided by troop-contributing countries;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite the completion of the assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the Air Transportation Section, the Strategic Air Operations Centre and the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre and to make comprehensive proposals thereon in the context of the next overview report;

39. *Notes* that the continued implementation of the aviation information management system should help air operations planning, management and oversight, and requests the Secretary-General to provide details on the realized benefits of this system in the next overview report;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review and optimize the composition of mission vehicle fleets and ensure that the vehicles are fit for purpose, and to submit a cost-benefit analysis outlining, inter alia, the type, quality, efficiency, maintenance cost and environmental impact of vehicle adjustments in the context of the next overview report;

41. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that accommodation provided by the United Nations for uniformed and civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations meets the relevant United Nations standards and to report thereon at the second part of its resumed seventy-first session;

42. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present in individual mission budget proposals a clear vision of the annual construction requirements by ensuring, as appropriate, multi-year plans and to continue his efforts to enhance the accuracy of budgeting, by improving aspects of project planning, management and oversight, with due consideration of operational circumstances on the ground, and to closely monitor the execution of works to ensure their timely completion;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen oversight and internal controls in the areas of procurement and asset management across peacekeeping missions, including by holding a named official in mission management accountable for checking stock levels before undertaking any acquisition activity in order to ensure compliance with established asset management policies, taking into account the current and future needs of the mission and the importance of the full implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

44. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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45. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual;
46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make full use of the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, Uganda, for procurement in the field;
47. *Recalls* paragraph 38 of its resolution 69/307, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider measures to be implemented to strengthen the security of air crews working under contracts with the United Nations, including confirming that the appropriate lines of responsibility for the handling of related security aspects are in place, and to report thereon in the context of the next overview report;
48. *Notes* the dangerous environments in which peacekeeping operations are deployed, encourages the Secretary-General, further to the existing strategy, to continue to take additional measures, including improving situational awareness and using integrated technology, to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in operations under the auspices of the United Nations and to report on the progress made in this regard in the context of future overview reports;
49. *Recalls* paragraph 98 of the report of the Advisory Committee, which highlights the need to improve the transparency of the various technology projects, whether in a pilot phase or under implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the next overview report comprehensive information relating to the advancement of technology projects across peacekeeping operations, including a cost-benefit analysis;
50. *Also recalls* paragraphs 79 and 80 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide qualitative and quantitative information on the efficiency gains resulting from reform initiatives, including Umoja and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, in the context of the next overview report;
51. *Notes* ongoing efforts to ensure that both business continuity plans and disaster recovery plans are in place in all peacekeeping missions within a defined time frame, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement network intrusion detection and incident management software covering all missions and to continue to undertake information security awareness efforts in all missions and departments;
52. *Recalls* paragraph 102 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation to date of the O3b pilot project, along with a thorough cost-benefit analysis and business case for future proposals, in the next overview report;
53. *Stresses* the importance of timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment, in accordance with the existing rules, in order to improve the performance of peacekeeping missions;
54. *Recalls* the role of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment in the regular review of the rate of reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment;
55. *Recognizes* the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all planned projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance the impact of these projects while addressing underlying challenges;
56. *Also recognizes* the need for the United Nations to become a more field-oriented organization that enables more flexible, rapid and agile mandate delivery in peacekeeping operations;
57. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to request the Board of Auditors to issue a compilation of lessons learned from the global field support strategy for publication on the website of the Board;
58. *Stresses* the need to strengthen field support by ensuring cooperation and synergies between the various support functions, in close consultation with Member States;
59. *Also stresses* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process, in full coordination with all United Nations system entities, relevant regional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of essential roles and responsibilities when responding to changes in the mandate;



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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60. *Recalls* paragraphs 73 and 74 of the report of the Advisory Committee, as well as the relevant observations of the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that efficiency efforts are properly implemented, overseen and assessed and that the results of such efforts are reported to the General Assembly in a transparent, consistent manner;

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any initiatives related to field support and service delivery improvements take into account lessons learned and best practices from other Secretariat initiatives so as to maximize benefits and avoid possible duplication and overlap;

62. *Recalls* paragraph 59 of its resolution 69/307, notes the progress achieved in improving support to United Nations peacekeeping operations through the implementation of the global field support strategy from 2012 to 2015, but also notes that the four pillars of the strategy have not achieved their desired end state and need further development;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that Member States are provided with comprehensive and factual information to ensure that the benefits of the implementation of initiatives in the post-global field support strategy period are fully realized;

64. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop a cost-benefit analysis methodology, including benefits realization plans, that can be empirically verified to provide assurance regarding the benefits that have accrued or are expected to accrue as a result of the implementation of the global field support strategy and to provide follow-up information on this matter in the next overview report;

65. *Takes note* of the progress in the implementation of the supply chain management project, and decides that any changes in the organizational structures, roles and functions of the Department of Field Support, the Global Service Centre, the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and field missions attributed to this project shall be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval;

66. *Recalls* paragraph 63 of its resolution 69/307, notes the need for further progress in developing the scalability model for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General develop scalability models for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of the next overview report;

67. *Also recalls* paragraph 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all scalability models take into account, inter alia, workload factors and efficiency gains;

68. *Recognizes* that the inclusion of programmatic funds in mission budgets on a case-by-case basis is intended to support the effective implementation of mandated tasks, and, in order to provide greater transparency, requests the Secretary-General to clearly and consistently present the cost of such activities when they are included in future mission budgets;

69. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide information on programmatic funding, including the scope, criteria, governance and accounting procedures, in the context of his next overview report;

### IV

#### **Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**

70. *Recalls* the collective and unanimous position that one substantiated case of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is one case too many, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all peacekeeping operations implement fully the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel;

71. *Welcomes* the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the results achieved and challenges encountered in the next report;

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72. *Also welcomes* the appointment of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and requests the Secretary-General to regularly update Member States on progress with respect to her mandate;

73. *Expresses serious concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse contained in the most recent report of the Secretary-General,<sup>97</sup> in particular the significant increase in allegations in a small number of peacekeeping operations, and the number of allegations involving the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse;

74. *Reaffirms* that all categories of personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations must be held to the same standard of conduct so as to preserve the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations, and remains committed to further consideration of ways of ensuring managerial, command and individual accountability;

75. *Highlights* the importance of providing expeditious support to victims, notes with appreciation the establishment of the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, recalls paragraph 59 of its resolution 65/289, and decides to approve the transfer of withheld payments in substantiated cases of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian, military and police personnel to the Trust Fund;

76. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure coordination across United Nations entities at the country level in order for victims to receive immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs arising from alleged sexual exploitation and abuse;

77. *Welcomes* the strong commitment of the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

78. *Reiterates* the importance of further improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General and the troop- and police-contributing countries with regard to allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, emphasizing the need to maintain frequent exchange of information on all aspects related to sexual exploitation and abuse;

79. *Requests* the Secretary-General to immediately inform the Member States concerned about allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, of which United Nations entities may become aware, in missions operating under a Security Council mandate, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Member States concerned receive all available information to allow for appropriate follow-up by their national authorities;

80. *Recognizes* the risk factors linked to recent allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, as identified by the Secretary-General in paragraph 25 of his latest report, including the rehatting of troops, the absence of predeployment training on standards of conduct, the excessive length of deployment for certain contingents, the living conditions of contingents, including lack of welfare and communication facilities to stay in contact with home, camps being situated in proximity to and not properly separated from the local population, and lack of discipline among some contingents, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to further analyse all risk factors, including those listed above, in his next report and to provide recommendations to mitigate those risks, taking into account the respective responsibilities of missions, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries;

81. *Stresses* the importance of training all personnel for the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as part of the predeployment training, as well as in mission training and awareness-raising programmes, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite the deployment of the e-learning programme;

82. *Recalls* paragraph 175 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to include in future reports information on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by non-United Nations forces operating under a Security Council mandate;

83. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use the reporting methodology and template, as contained in annex III to the latest report of the Secretary-General, for all United Nations uniformed and civilian personnel and non-United Nations forces operating under a Security Council mandate and to include information on the nature of the allegations using the reporting methodology and template, as contained in annex I to that report;

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84. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General to include, in the next report on measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, information on referrals for criminal accountability for substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian personnel and experts on mission and on any related actions taken by the United Nations or Member States concerned;

85. *Recalls* paragraph 48 of its resolution [69/307](#), requests that the report of an independent review on sexual exploitation and abuse by international peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic be made available to the General Assembly, and looks forward to discussing the conclusions of the Secretary-General on that report no later than at the main part of its seventy-first session;

86. *Notes with concern* the findings in the independent review, including on the flaws of the United Nations system response, and requests the Secretary-General to report on lessons learned and measures to improve the system-wide response to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and to uphold the highest standards of transparency, efficiency and accountability;

87. *Recalls* the Secretary-General's bulletin on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations,<sup>102</sup> and welcomes the prompt reporting in good faith of any misconduct, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in peacekeeping operations;

#### V

#### Other issues

88. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote effective coordination and collaboration with regard to the audit, evaluation and investigation functions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in order to ensure an integrated approach for the oversight of peacekeeping missions, bearing in mind the operational independence of the Office;

89. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to enhance its process for identifying high-risk issues for thematic attention.

#### RESOLUTION [70/287](#)

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/70/943](#), para. 12)

#### **70/287. Support account for peacekeeping operations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [45/258](#) of 3 May 1991, [47/218 A](#) of 23 December 1992, [48/226 A](#) of 23 December 1993, [48/226 C](#) of 29 July 1994, [49/250](#) of 20 July 1995, [50/221 B](#) of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution [55/238](#) of 23 December 2000, its resolutions [55/271](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/241](#) of 24 December 2001, [56/293](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/318](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/298](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/301](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/268](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/279](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/250](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/287](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/271](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/290](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/265](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/287](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/283](#) of 30 June 2014 and [69/308](#) of 25 June 2015 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions [49/469](#) of 23 December 1994 and [50/473](#) of 23 December 1995,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015<sup>103</sup> and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017,<sup>104</sup> the report of the

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<sup>102</sup> [ST/SGB/2005/21](#).

<sup>103</sup> [A/70/612](#) and Add.1.

<sup>104</sup> [A/70/751](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017<sup>105</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>106</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon the adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within 30 days for traditional peacekeeping operations and 90 days for complex peacekeeping operations,

*Recognizing also* the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

*Mindful* that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017<sup>104</sup> and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget for the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;<sup>105</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resources requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Further reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and its other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>106</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Recalls* paragraphs 11, 13 and 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee, emphasizes that support functions should be scalable to the number, size and scope of peacekeeping operations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to present, at the second part of the resumed seventy-second session of the General Assembly, a comprehensive review of the support account to ensure that the support account broadly corresponds to the evolving mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions and to the implementation of organizational transformation initiatives;

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<sup>105</sup> [A/70/759](#).

<sup>106</sup> [A/70/837](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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11. *Also recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and notes with concern the continued upward shift in the grade structure of the United Nations Secretariat;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to promote the peacekeeping activities of the Organization;

13. *Recalls* paragraph 66 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the United Nations Office to the African Union and to submit his proposals for consideration by the General Assembly no later than during the main part of its seventy-first session;

14. *Reaffirms* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that their services should be used only when necessary, and stresses the need for using the in-house capacity of the Organization to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

15. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>103</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

17. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 327,380,300 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of the amount of 16,830,400 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project and 821,500 dollars for information and systems security, including 1,341 continuing posts and 28 new temporary posts, as well as the abolishment, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, 97 continuing and 7 new general temporary assistance positions and 41 person-months, as set out in annex II, as well as related post and non-post requirements;

#### **Financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial periods from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

18. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the amount of 1,880,700 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) The total amount of 2,328,300 dollars, comprising interest income of 567,400 dollars, other miscellaneous income of 78,200 dollars, cancellation of prior-period obligations of 1,658,200 dollars and prior-period adjustments of 24,500 dollars, in respect of the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(c) The amount of 910,600 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(d) The balance of 322,260,700 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(e) The net estimated staff assessment income of 27,576,300 dollars, comprising the amount of 26,707,300 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 and the increase of 869,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (d) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

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#### Annex I

#### A. Posts to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Department/office	Organizational unit	Posts			Status
		Number	Level	Function	
<b>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</b>					
Office of Military Affairs	Force Generation Service	1	P-4	Planning Officer (Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell)	New
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Mine Action Service (New York)	1	D-2	Director	New
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Office of the Director	1	P-4	Programme Officer (Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell)	New
	Integrated Training Service (Entebbe, Uganda)	1	P-4	Training Officer <sup>a</sup>	New/transfer as from 1 January 2017
		2	P-3	Training Officer <sup>a</sup>	New/transfer as from 1 January 2017
		2	NGS	Training Assistant <sup>a</sup>	New/transfer as from 1 January 2017
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>8</b>			
<b>Department of Field Support</b>					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	United Nations Support Office in Somalia -Headquarters Support Team	1	D-1	Team Leader	New
	Conduct and Discipline Unit	1	P-5	Senior Programme Officer (sexual exploitation and abuse)	New
		1	P-4	Programme Officer (sexual exploitation and abuse)	New
Logistics Support Division	Office of the Director	1	P-5	Senior Environmental Affairs Officer	New
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4</b>			
<b>Department of Management</b>					
Office of Central Support Services	Archives and Records Management Section	1	P-2	Associate Information Management Officer	Conversion from general temporary assistance
Office of Information and Communications Technology	Enterprise Applications Centre Bangkok (Bangkok office)	1	P-3	Development Officer (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		1	P-3	Development and Production Support Analyst (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance

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Department/office	Organizational unit	Posts			Status
		Number	Level	Function	
		1	P-2	Associate Applications Support Officer (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		1	GS (PL)	Customer Support Representative (Unite Service Desk) (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		4	GS (OL)	Customer Support Representative (Unite Service Desk) (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		2	GS (OL)	Customer Support Representative (Inspira) (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		1	GS (OL)	Database Administrator (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>		
<b>Office of Staff Legal Assistance</b>					
	Nairobi	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Office of Legal Affairs</b>					
	Office of the Legal Counsel	1	P-4	Legal Officer	New
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</b>					
		1	P-4	Administrative Officer	Conversion from general temporary assistance
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>		

*Note:* The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/751) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/837).

*Abbreviations:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); NGS, national General Service.

<sup>a</sup> Abolishment of posts in the United Nations Logistics Base and re-establishment under the support account.



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#### **B. Restructuring, redeployment, reassignment, reclassification and abolishment of posts under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

##### **Restructuring**

*Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Military Affairs/Force Generation Service*

Establishment of the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell

*Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions/Office of the Assistant Secretary-General*

Renaming of the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service to the Justice and Corrections Service

*Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Policy, Evaluation and Training Division/Integrated Training Service*

Transfer of the Civilian Predeployment Training Team from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to Entebbe, Uganda, with funding from the support account for peacekeeping operations as from 1 January 2017

*Department of Management/Office of Information and Communications Technology*

Realignment of posts and general temporary assistance positions under the support account to the approved structure of the Office of Information and Communications Technology

Integration of the Human Resources Information Systems Section from the Office of Human Resources Management to the Office of Information and Communications Technology

*Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division*

Establishment of Resident Investigations Offices in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

##### **Redeployment**

*Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Military Affairs/Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell*

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Military Planning Officer) from the Force Generation Service

*Department of Management/Office of Information and Communications Technology/Global Operations Division*

Redeployment of 1 post (GS (OL) Help Desk Assistant) from the Financial Information Operations Service in the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts

*Department of Management/Office of Information and Communications Technology/Enterprise Applications Centre New York*

Redeployment of 3 posts (1 P-4 Project Manager, 1 P-3 Business Analyst, 1 GS (OL) Umoja/Integrated Management Information System Help Desk Assistant) from the Human Resources Information Systems Section in the Office of Human Resources Management

*Department of Management/Office of Information and Communications Technology/Enterprise Applications Centre Bangkok (Bangkok office)*

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Project Manager) from the Enterprise Applications Centre Bangkok (New York office)

*Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division/Resident Investigations Office in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic*

Redeployment of 1 post (P-5 Senior Investigator) from the Investigations Division in New York

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Investigator) from the Regional Investigations Office in Entebbe

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*Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division/Regional Investigations Office in Entebbe*

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Investigator) from the Resident Investigations Office in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

#### **Reclassification**

*Department of Management/Office of Central Support Services/Procurement Division/Communications and Information Technology Procurement Section*

Reclassification of 1 post (P-4 Procurement Officer to P-5 Chief of Section)

#### **Abolishment**

*Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Office*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Administrative Assistant)

*Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Asia and Middle East Section*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Administrative Assistant)

*Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/East and Central Africa Section*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Administrative Assistant)

*Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/West Africa, Europe and Americas Section*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Administrative Assistant)

*Department of Management/Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts/Peacekeeping Financing Division*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Finance and Budget Assistant)

*Department of Management/Office of Central Support Services/Procurement Division*

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Team Assistant)

*Abbreviation:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

## **Annex II**

**General temporary assistance positions to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

<i>Department/office</i>	<i>Organizational unit</i>	<i>Position</i>		<i>Function</i>	<i>Status</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Level</i>		
<b>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</b>					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front office of the Office of the Chief of Staff	1	P-4	Organizational Resilience Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant (organizational resilience)	Continuation
	Executive Office	1	P-4	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
		–	3 months, 1 P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	2 months, 1 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	2 months, 1 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation

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Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Office of Operations	Africa II Division	1	P-4	Electoral Affairs Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	1	P-4	Rule of Law and Security Institutions Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
	Justice and Corrections Service	1	P-4	Judicial Affairs Officer	Continuation
	Police Division	1	P-4	Police Programme Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section	1	P-4	Policy and Planning Officer (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>9</b>			
<b>United Nations Office to the African Union</b>					
		–	3 months, 1 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	3 months, 1 NGS	Leave replacement	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>–</b>			
<b>Department of Field Support</b>					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Operational Support Team	1	P-4	Planning Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
	Conduct and Discipline Unit	1	P-4	Disciplinary Officer	Continuation
Field Budget and Finance Division	Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section	1	P-3	Finance Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
	Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
Field Personnel Division	Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section	12	P-3	Human Resources Officer (occupational groups)	Continuation
		4	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (occupational groups)	Continuation
	East and Central Africa Section	1	P-4	Human Resources Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>21</b>			

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Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
<b>Department of Management</b>					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Executive Office	–	3 months, 1 P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	3 months, 1 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Management Evaluation Unit	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	Office of the Controller	1	P-4	Project Manager (International Public Sector Accounting Standards)	Continuation
		1	P-4	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
		2	P-3	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
	Accounts Division	1	P-4	Finance Officer (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Finance Assistant (insurance)	Continuation
		2	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
Office of Human Resources Management	Medical Service Division	1	P-4	Medical Officer	New
	Human Resources Policy Service	1	P-2	Associate Legal Officer	Continuation
	Learning, Development and Human Resources Services Division	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (performance management)	Continuation
	Strategic Planning and Staffing Division	1	P-4	Project Manager (data warehouse) (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (mobility) (from the Learning Development and Human Resources Services Division)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (from the Learning Development and Human Resources Services Division)	Continuation
Office of Central Support Services	Procurement Division	1	P-3	Procurement Officer (engineer) (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Procurement Assistant	Continuation
Office of Information and Communications Technology	Enterprise Applications Centre New York	1	P-4	Project Manager (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Business Analyst (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Continuation

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
		1	GS (OL)	Umoja/Integrated Management Information System Help Desk Assistant (from the Human Resources Information Systems Section)	Continuation
	Enterprise Applications Centre Bangkok (New York office)	1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (customer relationship management for the troop contribution management project)	Continuation
	Enterprise Applications Centre Bangkok (Bangkok office)	1	P-4	Project Manager (rations management system)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (fuel management system)	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>23</b>			
<b>Office of Internal Oversight Services</b>					
Executive Office		–	2 months, 2 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	2 months, 3 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
Investigations Division	Vienna	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		4	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Investigator (from the United Nations Mission in Liberia)	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
	Entebbe, Uganda	3	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Nairobi	1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
	United Nations Mission in Liberia	1	P-5	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Mission in South Sudan	2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	1	P-5	Chief Resident Investigator (from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)	Continuation
		1	P-4	Investigator (from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)	Continuation

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
		2	P-3	Investigator (from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Investigator (from Vienna)	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant (from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	1	P-3	Investigator (from Entebbe)	Continuation
Internal Audit Division	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	3	P-4	Resident Auditor	Continuation
		2	P-3	Resident Auditor	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	3	P-4	Resident Auditor	Continuation
		2	P-3	Resident Auditor	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>43</b>			
<b>Executive Office of the Secretary-General</b>					
		–	3 months, 2 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>–</b>			
<b>Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services</b>					
Regional Ombudsman's Office in Entebbe		2	P-4	Conflict Resolution Officer	New
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>			
<b>Office of Legal Affairs</b>					
General Legal Division	Administration of Justice Cluster	–	3 months, 1 P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>–</b>			
<b>Department of Public Information</b>					
		–	1.5 months, 1 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	1.5 months, 1 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>–</b>			
<b>Department of Safety and Security</b>					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Integration Project Team	1	P-5	Senior Project Manager	New
		1	P-4	Project Manager	New
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>			

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
<b>Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions</b>					
		1	P-5	Senior Administrative Officer	Continuation
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1</b>			
<b>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>					
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division	Peace Mission Support Section (New York)	1	P-4	Human Rights Officer	Continuation
	Peace Mission Support Section (Addis Ababa)	1	P-3	Human Rights Officer	New
Research and Right to Development Division	Methodology, Education and Training Section (Geneva)	1	P-3	Human Rights Officer	New
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>3</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>		<b>Positions and 41 person-months (positions of less than 12 months' duration)<sup>a</sup></b>	

*Note:* The specific assignment and location of each of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/751) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/837).

*Abbreviations:* GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); NGS, national General Service.

<sup>a</sup> Person-months are indicated in the column entitled "Level".

#### RESOLUTION 70/288

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/943, para. 12)

#### 70/288. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and its resolution 62/231 of 22 December 2007,

*Recalling also* its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/309 of 25 June 2015,

*Recalling further* its resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution 69/309,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base<sup>107</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>108</sup>

*Reiterating* the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

<sup>107</sup> A/70/609 and A/70/779.

<sup>108</sup> A/70/742/Add.9.



### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, Spain;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>108</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;
4. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to resubmit proposals for the official designation of the facility in Valencia;
5. *Underlines* the fact that the provision by the Global Service Centre of support to clients should be carried out within the terms of the relevant General Assembly mandates;
6. *Recalls* paragraphs 37 and 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee, requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat with the conduct of a review and evaluation covering the level, size and composition of strategic deployment stocks, rotation processes, governance and clearing-house policy and their value in view of historical utilization trends, as well as their contribution to faster mission start-up and expansion, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed seventy-first session, with a view to the Assembly taking a decision on the write-off and replenishment of strategic deployment stocks;
7. *Also recalls* paragraph 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with the conduct of an audit, including a review of procedures, policies and internal controls;
8. *Notes* the ongoing centralization effort regarding geospatial information systems and the reorganization of the Geospatial Information Systems Section;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present, in the next report on the budget for the United Nations Logistics Base, comprehensive and updated information on the Service for Geospatial, Information and Telecommunications Technologies and its client missions, including resource requirements at the client missions, the status of outputs, the utilization of such outputs and the impact of the Service on mandate delivery;
10. *Stresses* that any decisions taken on the operational needs of the Service for Geospatial, Information and Telecommunications Technologies should be in full compliance with all relevant rules and regulations of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep track of and record all relevant decisions taken in this regard, along with any expenditures incurred, and to report on the matter in the context of the relevant performance report;
11. *Recalls* paragraph 72 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to approve the conversion of five general temporary assistance positions (1 P-5, 1 P-3, 3 P-2) to posts in the Geospatial Information Systems Section;
12. *Also recalls* paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, expresses its concern at the continued lack of progress made towards improving the performance and enhancing the effectiveness of the Strategic Air Operations Centre, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure strict and full implementation of the standard operating procedures related to strategic and out-of-mission-area flights;
13. *Further recalls* paragraph 93 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to develop a scalability model for the United Nations Logistics Base, taking into account support requirements related to the provision of hosting services for information and communications technologies and enterprise data centre services to the Secretariat as a whole, as well as benefits derived from Umoja, and to report thereon in the context of his next report;
14. *Recalls* paragraphs 40 and 91 of the Advisory Committee, stresses that indicators of achievement should be measurable, objective and meaningful, and urges the Secretariat to review the indicators of achievement to ensure that they provide a meaningful assessment of the achievements of the United Nations Logistics Base;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide in future budget submissions a breakdown of resource requirements and expenditures, including performance targets and actual achievements in service delivery for the United Nations Logistics Base and for the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, and to include the corresponding information in performance reports;

16. *Takes note* of paragraph 73 of the report of the Advisory Committee, decides not to abolish four posts (2 P-4 and 2 P-3) in the Standing Police Capacity tenant unit, and decides to abolish five posts (1 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 national General Service) in the Integrated Training Service tenant unit, effective 1 January 2017;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;<sup>109</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

18. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 82,857,800 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

#### **Financing of the budget estimates**

19. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,605,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) The balance of 78,252,300 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 5,688,600 dollars, comprising the amount of 5,917,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 and the decrease of 228,500 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

20. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-first session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

### **RESOLUTION 70/289**

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/70/943, para. 12)

#### **70/289. Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 69/307 of 25 June 2015,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017<sup>110</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> A/70/609.

<sup>110</sup> A/70/754.

<sup>111</sup> A/70/742/Add.17.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions [57/290 B](#) of 18 June 2003, [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012 and [69/307](#), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>110</sup>

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>111</sup> subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Takes note* of paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Advisory Committee, decides not to establish a post at the D-2 level, and also decides to maintain the leadership of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, at the D-1 level at this time;

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017**

5. *Approves* the amount of 39,203,600 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

#### **Financing of the budget estimates**

6. *Decides* that the requirements for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The amount of 38,462,200 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active client peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) The amount of 741,400 dollars, to be charged against the appropriation under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions [70/249 A-C](#) of 23 December 2015;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 2,786,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active client peacekeeping operations;

7. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-first session the question of the financing of the Regional Service Centre.

## IV. Decisions

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## A. Elections and appointments

### 70/403. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

#### B<sup>1</sup>

At its 106th and 108th plenary meetings, on 28 and 30 June 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, elected BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), ETHIOPIA, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN and SWEDEN as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANGOLA, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, SPAIN and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

As a result, as of 1 January 2017, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),\*\* CHINA, EGYPT,\* ETHIOPIA,\*\* FRANCE, ITALY,\*\* JAPAN,\* KAZAKHSTAN,\*\* RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL,\* SWEDEN,\*\* UKRAINE,\* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

### 70/404. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

#### B<sup>2</sup>

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, elected ANDORRA, AZERBAIJAN, BENIN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CAMEROON, CHAD, CHINA, COLOMBIA, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, TAJIKISTAN, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BANGLADESH, BOTSWANA, CHINA, the CONGO, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, FINLAND, GEORGIA, GUATEMALA, KAZAKHSTAN, PANAMA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2017, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following 54 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,\*\* ALGERIA,\*\* ANDORRA,\*\*\* ARGENTINA,\* AUSTRALIA,\*\* AZERBAIJAN,\*\*\* BELGIUM,\*\* BENIN,\*\*\* BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,\*\*\* BRAZIL,\* BURKINA FASO,\* CAMEROON,\*\*\* CHAD,\*\*\* CHILE,\*\* CHINA,\*\*\* COLOMBIA,\*\*\* CZECHIA,\*\* ESTONIA,\* FRANCE,\* GERMANY,\* GHANA,\* GREECE,\* GUYANA,\*\*\* HONDURAS,\* INDIA,\* IRAQ,\*\* IRELAND,\* ITALY,\*\* JAPAN,\* LEBANON,\*\* MAURITANIA,\* NIGERIA,\*\* NORWAY,\*\*\* PAKISTAN,\* PERU,\*\* PORTUGAL,\* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,\*\*\* REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,\*\* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,\*\*\* RWANDA,\*\* SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES,\*\*\* SOMALIA,\*\* SOUTH AFRICA,\*\* SWAZILAND,\*\*\* SWEDEN,\*\*\* TAJIKISTAN,\*\*\* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,\* UGANDA,\* UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,\*\*\* UNITED KINGDOM

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 70/403, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/403 A.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 70/404, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/404 A.

## IV. Decisions

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OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,\*\*<sup>3</sup> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,\*\* VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF),\*\*<sup>3</sup> VIET NAM\*\* and ZIMBABWE.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

\*\*<sup>3</sup> Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

### 70/405. Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

#### B<sup>3</sup>

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 15 April 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected KENYA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, NIGERIA and UGANDA for a six-year term of office beginning on 27 June 2016.

#### C

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected BURUNDI and SRI LANKA for a six-year term of office beginning on 27 June 2016.

As a result, as of 27 June 2016, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following 60 Member States: ARGENTINA,\*\* ARMENIA,\* AUSTRALIA,\*\* AUSTRIA,\*\* BELARUS,\*\* BRAZIL,\*\* BULGARIA,\* BURUNDI,\*\* CAMEROON,\* CANADA,\* CHILE,\*\* CHINA,\* COLOMBIA,\*\* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,\* CZECHIA,\*\* DENMARK,\* ECUADOR,\* EL SALVADOR,\* FRANCE,\* GERMANY,\* GREECE,\* HONDURAS,\* HUNGARY,\* INDIA,\*\* INDONESIA,\* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),\*\* ISRAEL,\*\* ITALY,\*\* JAPAN,\* KENYA,\*\* KUWAIT,\* LEBANON,\*\* LESOTHO,\*\* LIBERIA,\* LIBYA,\*\* MALAYSIA,\* MAURITANIA,\* MAURITIUS,\*\* MEXICO,\* NAMIBIA,\* NIGERIA,\*\* PAKISTAN,\*\* PANAMA,\* PHILIPPINES,\*\* POLAND,\*\* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,\* ROMANIA,\*\* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,\* SIERRA LEONE,\* SINGAPORE,\* SPAIN,\*\* SRI LANKA,\*\* SWITZERLAND,\* THAILAND,\*\* TURKEY,\*\* UGANDA,\*\* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,\* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,\*\* VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)\*\*<sup>3</sup> and ZAMBIA.\*

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\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2019.

\*\* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2022.

### 70/406. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

#### B<sup>4</sup>

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 1 July 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of GERMANY as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 1 July 2016 and ending on 31 December 2018.

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<sup>3</sup> Decision 70/405, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/405 A.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 70/406, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/406 A.



#### IV. Decisions

As a result, as of 1 July 2016, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 19 Member States:<sup>5</sup> AUSTRIA,\* BAHRAIN,\*\* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,\*\* FRANCE,\*\* GERMANY,\*\*\* GHANA,\*\*\* HUNGARY,\*\*\* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),\*\*\* JAMAICA,\* JAPAN,\* LIBERIA,\*\*\* MAURITANIA,\* NAMIBIA,\*\* PARAGUAY,\*\* QATAR,\* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,\*\* SRI LANKA,\*\* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA\* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

#### 70/407. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

##### B<sup>6</sup>

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>7</sup> appointed Ms. Carmel Power as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 16 May 2016 and ending on 31 December 2016, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Richard Moon.

As a result, as of 16 May 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Takeshi AKAMATSU (*Japan*),\* Mr. Pavel CHERNIKOV (*Russian Federation*),\*\* Mr. Fernando DE OLIVEIRA SENA (*Brazil*),\*\* Mr. Ihor HUMENNYI (*Ukraine*),\*\*\* Mr. Conrod HUNTE (*Antigua and Barbuda*),\*\*\* Mr. Ali A. Ali KURER (*Libya*),\*\* Mr. Dietrich LINGENTHAL (*Germany*),\*\* Mr. Eihab OMAISH, (*Jordan*),\*\*\* Ms. Carmel POWER (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),\* Mr. Carlos RUIZ MASSIEU (*Mexico*),\* Mr. Babou SENE (*Senegal*),\*\*\* Mr. Tesfa Alem SEYOUM (*Eritrea*),\*\*\* Mr. David TRAYSTMAN (*United States of America*),\*\* Mr. Devesh UTTAM (*India*),\* Ms. Catherine VENDAT (*France*)\* and Mr. YE Xuenong (*China*).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

#### 70/408. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

##### B<sup>8</sup>

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>9</sup> appointed Mr. Simon Hough as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 13 May 2016 and ending on 31 December 2017, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Kunal Khatri.

As a result, as of 13 May 2016, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Syed Yawar ALI (*Pakistan*),\*\*\* Mr. Jean Pierre DIAWARA (*Guinea*),\* Ms. Jasminka DINIĆ (*Croatia*),\*\*\* Mr. Gordon ECKERSLEY (*Australia*),\* Mr. Mohamed A. ELSHAKSHUKI (*Libya*),\* Mr. Edward FARIS (*United States of America*),\*\*\* Mr. FU Daopeng (*China*),\*\* Mr. Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (*Uruguay*),\* Mr. Simon HOUGH (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),\*\* Mr. Nikolay LOZINSKIY (*Russian Federation*),\*\* Mr. Toshiro OZAWA

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<sup>5</sup> Two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States remain to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 70/407, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/407 A.

<sup>7</sup> [A/70/539/Add.1](#), para. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 70/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/408 A.

<sup>9</sup> [A/70/540/Add.1](#), para. 3.

## IV. Decisions

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(*Japan*),\*\*\* Mr. Pedro Luis PEDROSO CUESTA (*Cuba*),\* Mr. Tõnis SAAR (*Estonia*),\*\*\* Mr. Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA PINTO (*Brazil*),\*\* Mr. Thomas SCHLESINGER (*Austria*),\*\* Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*),\* Mr. Josiel Motumisi TAWANA (*South Africa*)\*\*\* and Ms. YOON Seongmee (*Republic of Korea*).\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

### 70/419. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 12 February 2016, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

As a result, as of 1 January 2017, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Ms. Aicha AFIFI (*Morocco*),\*\*\* Mr. George BARTSIOTAS (*United States of America*),\* Mr. Jean Wesley CAZEAU (*Haiti*),\* Mr. Petru DUMITRIU (*Romania*),\*\*\* Mr. Jorge FLORES CALLEJAS (*Honduras*),\*\*\*\* Mr. A. GOPINATHAN (*India*),\* Mr. Jeremiah KRAMER (*Canada*),\*\*\* Ms. Sukai PROM-JACKSON (*Gambia*),\* Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*),\*\*\* Mr. Rajab SUKAYRI (*Jordan*)\*\* and Mr. Gennady TARASOV (*Russian Federation*).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

\*\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

### 70/420. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2016, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,<sup>10</sup> elected Mr. Erik SOLHEIM as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2016 and ending on 14 June 2020.

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly took note that the term of office of Mr. Erik SOLHEIM began on 27 June 2016 and would end on 26 June 2020.<sup>11</sup>

### 70/421. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session<sup>12</sup>

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 13 June 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected Mr. Peter THOMSON of Fiji as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

### 70/422. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session<sup>12</sup>

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 13 June 2016, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-

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<sup>10</sup> A/70/859.

<sup>11</sup> See A/70/859/Add.1.

<sup>12</sup> In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

<sup>13</sup> In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

#### IV. Decisions

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first session: ARMENIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BELIZE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DJIBOUTI, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GERMANY, MAURITANIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

#### **70/423. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session<sup>12</sup>**

On 13 June 2016, the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (a) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.<sup>14</sup>

At the 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third and Sixth Committees of the Assembly at its seventy-first session:

<i>First Committee:</i>	Mr. Sabri BOUKADOUM (Algeria)
<i>Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):</i>	Mr. Vladimir DROBNJAK (Croatia)
<i>Second Committee:</i>	Mr. Dian Triansyah DJANI (Indonesia)
<i>Third Committee:</i>	Ms. María Emma MEJÍA VÉLEZ (Colombia)
<i>Sixth Committee:</i>	Mr. Danny DANON (Israel)

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<sup>14</sup> The Chair of the Fifth Committee would be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly.

## B. Other decisions

### 1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

#### 70/504. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

##### B<sup>15</sup>

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 18 March 2016, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 70, entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to hold a special meeting in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 70/140 of 17 December 2015.

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (a) entitled “Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions” of agenda item 114 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.<sup>16</sup>

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 26 April 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report,<sup>17</sup> decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session an additional item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration”, as agenda item 175, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 13 May 2016, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions” of agenda item 114 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.<sup>18</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 78 entitled “Report of the International Criminal Court”, under heading F (Promotion of justice and international law), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>19</sup>

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2016, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 20 entitled “Sustainable development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>20</sup>

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 12 entitled “Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and

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<sup>15</sup> Decision 70/504, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/504 A.

<sup>16</sup> [A/70/539/Add.1](#).

<sup>17</sup> [A/70/250/Add.2](#).

<sup>18</sup> [A/70/540/Add.1](#).

<sup>19</sup> [A/70/L.47](#).

<sup>20</sup> [A/70/L.53](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.<sup>21</sup>

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (c) entitled “Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme” of agenda item 113 entitled “Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the note by the Secretary-General.<sup>22</sup>

#### **70/555. Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 18 March 2016, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 70/140 of 17 December 2015 in which it requested the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Human Rights Council to continue convening annual commemorative meetings of the Assembly and the Council during the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, with the appropriate focus and themes, and to hold a debate on the state of racial discrimination worldwide, with the participation of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in that context encouraged the participation of eminent personalities active in the struggle against racial discrimination, Member States and civil society organizations in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Ahmed Reid, member of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent of the Human Rights Council, to make a statement at the commemorative meeting.

#### **70/556. International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade**

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2016, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Ms. Sheila Walker, Executive Director of Afrodiaspora Inc., to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting.

#### **70/557. Plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the global road safety crisis**

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 15 April 2016, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, Mr. Jean Todt, to make a statement at the plenary meeting on the global road safety crisis.

#### **70/558. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal**

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.<sup>23</sup>

#### **70/559. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters**

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:

(a) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council;

(b) Also decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 of

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<sup>21</sup> [A/70/983](#).

<sup>22</sup> [A/70/859/Add.1](#).

<sup>23</sup> [A/70/983](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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15 September 2008, 63/565 B of 14 September 2009, 64/568 of 13 September 2010, 65/554 of 12 September 2011, 66/566 of 13 September 2012, 67/561 of 29 August 2013, 68/557 of 8 September 2014 and 69/560 of 14 September 2015, building on the informal meetings held during its seventieth session, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, and using the elements of convergence circulated on 12 July 2016 to help to inform its future work, while welcoming the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noting with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Chair undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(c) Further decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(d) Decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council".

#### **70/560. Closing date of the seventieth session of the General Assembly**

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2016, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to postpone the closing date of the seventieth session of the Assembly to 13 September 2016.

#### **70/561. Prevention of armed conflict**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

#### **70/562. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 60/509 of 31 October 2005, decided to include the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

#### **70/563. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

#### **70/564. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

#### **70/565. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

#### **70/566. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor**

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2016, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

### **70/567. Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers**

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2016, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 82 to 9, with 21 abstentions,<sup>24</sup> decided to include the item entitled “Global awareness of the tragedies of irregular migrants in the Mediterranean basin, with specific emphasis on Syrian asylum seekers” in the draft agenda of its seventy-first session.

## ***2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee***

### **70/548. Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee**

**B**<sup>25</sup>

At its 111th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2016, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Committee.<sup>26</sup>

## ***3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee***

### **70/553. Questions deferred for future consideration**

**B**<sup>27</sup>

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>28</sup> decided to defer until its seventy-first session consideration of the following documents:

#### *Item 134*

#### *Programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017*

#### *Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council*

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of arrangements for funding and backstopping special political missions<sup>29</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

*Against:* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

*Abstaining:* Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.

<sup>25</sup> Decision 70/548 in Section B.4 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/548 A.

<sup>26</sup> [A/70/518/Add.1](#).

<sup>27</sup> Decision 70/553 in Section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/70/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 70/553 A.

<sup>28</sup> [A/70/649/Add.1](#), para. 9.

<sup>29</sup> [A/66/340](#).

<sup>30</sup> [A/66/7/Add.21](#).



## IV. Decisions

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### *Operational arrangements and conditions of service of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

Note by the Secretary-General on operational arrangements and conditions of service of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>31</sup>

### *Proposed United Nations Secretariat contribution to the United Nations Development Group cost-sharing arrangement for the resident coordinator system*

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed United Nations Secretariat contribution to the United Nations Development Group cost-sharing arrangement for the resident coordinator system<sup>32</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>33</sup>

### *Construction and property management*

Report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters<sup>34</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>35</sup>

### *Item 139*

#### *Human resources management*

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Use of non-staff personnel and related contractual modalities in the United Nations system organizations”<sup>36</sup> and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon<sup>37</sup>

## C

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 17 June 2016, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-first session consideration of the following documents:<sup>38</sup>

### *Item 148*

#### *Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations*

##### *Closed peacekeeping missions*

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015<sup>39</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>40</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2014<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> A/70/544.

<sup>32</sup> A/70/703.

<sup>33</sup> A/70/7/Add.48.

<sup>34</sup> A/70/708.

<sup>35</sup> A/70/7/Add.45.

<sup>36</sup> A/70/685.

<sup>37</sup> A/70/685/Add.1.

<sup>38</sup> A/70/649/Add.2, para. 5.

<sup>39</sup> A/70/552.

<sup>40</sup> A/70/829.

<sup>41</sup> A/69/659.

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Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>42</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2013<sup>43</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>44</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2012<sup>45</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>46</sup>

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011<sup>47</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> [A/69/827](#).

<sup>43</sup> [A/68/666](#).

<sup>44</sup> [A/68/837](#).

<sup>45</sup> [A/67/739](#).

<sup>46</sup> [A/67/837](#).

<sup>47</sup> [A/66/665](#).

<sup>48</sup> [A/66/713](#) and Corr.1.



## Annex I

### Allocation of agenda items<sup>a</sup>

1. The following sub-items, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventieth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):<sup>b</sup>

114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions.

2. The following additional item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventieth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):<sup>c</sup>

175. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration.

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<sup>a</sup> Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

<sup>b</sup> See decision 70/504 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

<sup>c</sup> A/70/252/Add.2.



## Annex II

### Checklist of resolutions and decisions

#### Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
70/113.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali				
	Resolution B	160	105th	17 June 2016	171
70/238.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	131	90th	1 April 2016	174
	Resolution C	131	105th	17 June 2016	175
70/248.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017				
	Resolution B	134	90th	1 April 2016	176
	Resolution C	134	105th	17 June 2016	181
70/252.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	33	83rd	22 January 2016	3
70/253.	Graduation of Angola from the least developed country category	9	84th	12 February 2016	7
70/254.	Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism	16 and 117	84th	12 February 2016	8
70/255.	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	132	90th	1 April 2016	182
70/256.	Amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules	139	90th	1 April 2016	185
70/257.	Joint Inspection Unit	140	90th	1 April 2016	186
70/258.	Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch	146	90th	1 April 2016	187
70/259.	United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)	15	90th	1 April 2016	8
70/260.	Improving global road safety	13	91st	15 April 2016	10
70/261.	Modalities for the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020	23 (a)	91st	15 April 2016	15
70/262.	Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture	15 and 116	93rd	27 April 2016	17
70/263.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration	175	94th	27 April 2016	23
70/264.	Report of the International Criminal Court	78	95th	13 May 2016	23
70/265.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	35	96th	7 June 2016	27
70/266.	Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030	11	97th	8 June 2016	28

**Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions**

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
70/267.	International Day of the Tropics	20	104th	14 June 2016	47
70/268.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	56	104th	14 June 2016	168
70/269.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	149	105th	17 June 2016	188
70/270.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	150	105th	17 June 2016	191
70/271.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	151	105th	17 June 2016	192
70/272.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	152	105th	17 June 2016	194
70/273.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	153	105th	17 June 2016	197
70/274.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	154	105th	17 June 2016	200
70/275.	Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	156	105th	17 June 2016	203
70/276.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	157	105th	17 June 2016	204
70/277.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	158	105th	17 June 2016	206
70/278.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia	159	105th	17 June 2016	208
70/279.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	161 (a)	105th	17 June 2016	211
70/280.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	161 (b)	105th	17 June 2016	213
70/281.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan	162	105th	17 June 2016	216
70/282.	Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic	163	105th	17 June 2016	219
70/283.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	164	105th	17 June 2016	220
70/284.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	165	105th	17 June 2016	222
70/285.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	166	105th	17 June 2016	224
70/286.	Cross-cutting issues	148	105th	17 June 2016	227
70/287.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	148	105th	17 June 2016	234
70/288.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	148	105th	17 June 2016	245
70/289.	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda	148	105th	17 June 2016	247
70/290.	High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants	15 and 116	108th	30 June 2016	47
70/291.	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review	117	110th	1 July 2016	50
70/292.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	66 (b)	111th	7 July 2016	60

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