

Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its seventy-third session

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NOTE

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

Regular sessions

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

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

Special sessions

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

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

Emergency special sessions

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

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

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

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 23 December 2018 to 16 September 2019. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 18 September to 22 December 2018 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

Contents

| <i>Section</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee..... | 1 |
| II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)..... | 151 |
| III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee | 153 |
| IV. Decisions | 215 |
| A. Elections and appointments..... | 217 |
| B. Other decisions | 224 |
| 1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee | 224 |
| 2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee | 230 |

Annexes

| | |
|--|-----|
| I. Allocation of agenda items | 233 |
| II. Checklist of resolutions and decisions | 235 |

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Contents

| <i>Resolution number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 73/282. | Commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization..... | 3 |
| 73/283. | 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..... | 3 |
| 73/284. | United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030)..... | 6 |
| 73/285. | Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief..... | 11 |
| 73/286. | International Delegate’s Day..... | 12 |
| 73/290. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie..... | 13 |
| 73/291. | Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation | 21 |
| 73/292. | 2020 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 | 29 |
| 73/294. | Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women..... | 47 |
| 73/295. | Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965 | 48 |
| 73/296. | International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief..... | 50 |
| 73/297. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea | 52 |
| 73/298. | Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia | 53 |
| 73/299. | Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations | 55 |
| 73/300. | International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice | 56 |
| 73/301. | Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | 57 |
| 73/302. | United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse | 59 |
| 73/303. | Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development | 59 |
| 73/304. | Towards torture-free trade: examining the feasibility, scope and parameters for possible common international standards..... | 60 |
| 73/305. | Enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism..... | 62 |
| 73/326. | Format and organizational aspects of the international migration review forums..... | 65 |
| 73/327. | International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021 | 68 |
| 73/328. | Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech | 70 |
| 73/329. | Promoting the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience | 72 |
| 73/330. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization..... | 73 |
| 73/331. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization | 79 |
| 73/332. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum | 81 |

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

| <i>Resolution number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 73/333. | Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277 | 84 |
| 73/334. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization | 87 |
| 73/335. | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support..... | 89 |
| 73/336. | 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 | 98 |
| 73/337. | Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030..... | 108 |
| 73/338. | International Year of Peace and Trust, 2021..... | 116 |
| 73/339. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries | 118 |
| 73/340. | Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women..... | 121 |
| 73/341. | Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly | 123 |
| 73/342. | International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work..... | 129 |
| 73/343. | Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife..... | 130 |
| 73/344. | Academy for Human Encounters and Dialogue | 136 |
| 73/345. | Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade..... | 138 |
| 73/346. | Multilingualism..... | 140 |
| 73/347. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community | 149 |

RESOLUTION 73/282

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 15 January 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.73](#) and [A/73/L.73/Add.1](#), as orally revised, sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Jamaica

73/282. Commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Labour Organization was established in 1919 to pursue a vision based on the premise that universal, lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice,

Recalling also that in 1946 the International Labour Organization became the first specialized agency of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the International Labour Organization is the principal United Nations specialized agency responsible for coordinating policies in the world of work,

Considering that 2019 will mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization,

1. *Congratulates* the International Labour Organization on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of its establishment;
2. *Notes with satisfaction* the positive contributions that the International Labour Organization has made during its 100 years of promoting social justice;
3. *Decides* to devote one day, during its seventy-third session, to the commemoration, within existing resources, of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization under the theme “The future of work”;
4. *Also decides*, as part of the commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization, to convene a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be held on 10 April 2019;
5. *Declares* that the commemorative plenary meeting will be held in the General Assembly Hall;
6. *Decides* that the Director-General of the International Labour Organization, the General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation, the President of the International Organization of Employers and a youth representative, to be identified by the President of the General Assembly, will address the commemorative plenary meeting;
7. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in a transparent manner and in consultation with Member States, with support from the International Labour Organization, to finalize the organizational arrangements, including identification of the sub-themes and panellists, with due regard given to gender balance and equitable geographical distribution, for two interactive panel discussions, to be held following the commemorative plenary meeting, one from 3 to 4.25 p.m. and the other from 4.30 to 5.55 p.m., followed by a brief closing segment of the plenary meeting;
8. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly to prepare and bring to the attention of Member States a summary of the panel discussions and to transmit the summary to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, to be held in 2019.

RESOLUTION 73/283

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 1 March 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.75](#) and [A/73/L.75/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,

Namibia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe

73/283. 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 peace and the 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,

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 Kimberley Process Participants and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as observers,

Acknowledging 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 Goals¹ in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

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

Recognizing that the Kimberley Process promotes legitimate rough diamond trade, and recalling the positive benefits of legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, including its transparency and accountability throughout the diamond industry, and the contribution it has made to the economies of producing, exporting and importing States, and therefore underlining the need for continued international action with regard to the ethical exploitation, sale and trade of rough diamonds,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 16 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the valuable development impact it has had in improving the lives of many people dependent on the trade in diamonds, recognizing the contribution of the Kimberley Process to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and noting that the 2018 plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continuing to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains an effective multilateral tool for conflict prevention in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and 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,

¹ See resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme² 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,

Recognizing that regular review and reform of the Kimberley Process will be necessary to keep pace with and aim to address the ongoing threat of instability, conflict and contemporary challenges in the diamond trade, as well as to seize contemporary opportunities,

Welcoming the decision of the 55 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 82 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 Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Welcoming Gabon as the fifty-fifth Kimberley Process Participant,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to, and welcoming 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, and not to hinder the development of the diamond industry,

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 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 important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by Participants, civil society organizations from across Participant countries, and the diamond industry, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Taking note of the updated System of Warranties guidelines promulgated by the World Diamond Council in 2018,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform agreed in principle to the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat and that it plans to work further on this matter in 2019,

Taking note of the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 26 July 2018 to grant an extension until 31 December 2024 of a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the 2018 plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Brussels by the European Union from 12 to 16 November 2018,³ and reaffirms its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme² 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. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, stresses that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the

² See [A/57/489](#).

³ See [A/73/720](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

work of the Kimberley Process by participating actively in the Certification Scheme and ensuring compliance with its undertakings and the effective implementation of its measures, underscores the importance of the Civil Society Coalition and its members to the Kimberley Process, and acknowledges the importance of supporting additional applications for membership by civil society organizations;

4. *Commends* the work of Kimberley Process working bodies in advancing the objectives of the Kimberley Process;

5. *Recalls* the central place of mining communities in the Kimberley Process and the need to devote particular attention to engaging artisanal miners in governance structures, developing best practices, building upon experiences in other minerals and gold in artisanal and small-scale mining and promoting the rule of law;

6. *Welcomes* efforts to enhance cooperation with and assistance to Participants in Kimberley Process matters, including with a regional dimension, focusing on the implementation of best practices, capacity-building and compliance with Kimberley Process standards, rules and procedures;

7. *Recognizes* the value of engaging with relevant external organizations to support the work of the Kimberley Process and its working bodies, and in this regard welcomes the guidelines adopted by the Kimberley Process, which will facilitate engagement in a spirit of transparency and inclusiveness;

8. *Encourages* further strengthening of the Kimberley Process to enhance its effectiveness in addressing challenges posed to the diamond industry and related communities, including from instability and conflict, and to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant for the future and continues to contribute to international peace and security and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals, and looks forward to further exploring and advancing the ways in which the Kimberley Process contributes to peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

9. *Recalls* the commitment of the Kimberley Process to the reform and review, and notes that the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform will continue discussion and consultations on the areas of consolidation of the core document and strengthening of the peer review mechanism, establishment of the Permanent Secretariat, establishment of the multi-donor fund, and considering how to strengthen the scope of the Kimberley Process;

10. *Also recalls* the critical importance of the peer review mechanism for the credibility of the Kimberley Process, and welcomes progress ongoing towards enhancing its effectiveness;

11. *Notes* initiatives put forward by Participants as well as joint initiatives by industry and by civil society as elements of a strengthened Kimberley Process that illustrate their continuous engagement towards a more effective, responsible and inclusive Kimberley Process, and invites further contributions from other Participants and observers for consideration by the Kimberley Process in 2019;

12. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that the European Union, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2018, has made towards curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of India as the Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2019, the Russian Federation as the Vice-Chair for 2019 and the Chair for 2020 and Botswana as the Vice-Chair for 2020 and the Chair for 2021;

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

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

RESOLUTION 73/284

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 1 March 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.76](#) and [A/73/L.76/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

73/284. United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁴ in which the role of ecosystem restoration in achieving sustainable development was highlighted,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and 1989/84 of 24 May 1989 on guidelines for international decades in economic and social fields and General Assembly resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling further the proclamation of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010–2020),⁵ the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011–2020,⁶ the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028,⁷ the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, 2021–2030,⁸ and the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028),⁹

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

Emphasizing the need for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner,

Underlining that several targets related to ecosystem restoration contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have a deadline of 2020 and that urgent action is therefore needed to achieve them,

Emphasizing that forests, wetlands, drylands and other natural ecosystems are essential for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and improved human well-being,

Stressing the importance of the ecosystem approach for the integrated management of land, water and living resources and the need to step up efforts to tackle desertification, land degradation, erosion and drought, biodiversity loss and water scarcity, which are seen as major environmental, economic and social challenges for global sustainable development,

⁴ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁵ Resolution [62/195](#), para. 3.

⁶ Resolution [65/161](#), para. 19.

⁷ Resolution [71/222](#), para. 3.

⁸ Resolution [72/73](#), para. 292.

⁹ Resolution [72/239](#), para. 1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions calling for the conservation and restoration of ecosystems,¹⁰

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹¹ and its vision for cities and human settlements that protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity, minimize their environmental impact and change to sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Stressing the need for cooperation, coordination and synergies in the work related to ecosystem restoration among relevant United Nations entities, according to their mandate,

Recalling decision XII/19 on ecosystem conservation and restoration, adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹² in which it was noted with concern that, according to the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, not enough progress had been made towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 15,¹³ decision XIII/5 of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,¹⁴ by which the parties adopted a short-term ecosystem restoration plan, decision 14/5 on biodiversity and climate change, adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and decision 14/30 on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, adopted at the same meeting, in which the parties welcomed the initiative of the Government of Egypt to promote a coherent approach for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation, as well as the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being, adopted at the high-level segment of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,¹⁵

Recognizing the importance of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in China in 2020, in formulating a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on the planet and thus facilitate and reduce the need for ecosystem restoration,

Recalling that, in the preamble to the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁶ the parties recognized the importance of the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of the greenhouse gases referred to in the Convention,

Recalling also that sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases include forests, oceans, wetlands and soil, and recalling further their essential role in the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and in enhancing the resilience of ecosystems and societies to its impacts,

Acknowledging the additional contribution and importance of carbon sequestration resulting from the restoration of ecosystems to the achievement of the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging also that the achievement of the objective of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁷ and

¹⁰ Including resolutions 1/5 on chemicals and waste and 1/8 on ecosystem-based adaptation (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex); resolutions 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production, 2/13 on sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication, 2/16 on the mainstreaming of biodiversity for well-being and 2/24 on combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex); and resolutions 3/4 on environment and health (UNEP/EA.3/Res.4), 3/6 on managing soil pollution to achieve sustainable development (UNEP/EA.3/Res.6), 3/7 on marine litter and microplastics (UNEP/EA.3/Res.7) and 3/10 on addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems (UNEP/EA.3/Res.10).

¹¹ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹² See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29.

¹³ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

¹⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/25.

¹⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.

¹⁶ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

of a land degradation-neutral world will contribute to and be facilitated by the restoration of ecosystems and that those efforts are connected to the climate change, sustainable economic development and poverty eradication agendas,

Welcoming the efforts under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to support the development of viable large-scale private projects on land rehabilitation and sustainable land management worldwide through the launch of the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund,¹⁸

Taking note of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–2024, adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,¹⁹ which includes targets for the restoration of wetlands, including in connection with biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that the world's forest area decreased from 31.6 per cent to 30.6 per cent of global land area between 1990 and 2015, but that the pace of loss has slowed in recent years,

Noting also the invitation extended to countries by the Committee on Forestry of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its twenty-fourth session, to actively pursue more integrated approaches to the restoration of degraded lands, support the development of financing mechanisms dedicated to ecosystem restoration and better engage the private sector in restoration initiatives,²⁰

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030²¹ and the need to reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort to address climate change,²²

Acknowledging the emergence of voluntary restoration initiatives and commitments at all levels, created to spur ambition and action to restore ecosystems across the world,

Taking note of existing restoration initiatives such as the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience, undertaken with a view to reversing the loss of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure, combating land degradation and desertification, mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, enhancing resilience and improving people's well-being,

Welcoming the fact that, to date, almost 60 countries have announced political commitments to bring more than 170 million hectares of degraded land under restoration as part of the Bonn Challenge,

Noting that, in spite of political commitment, additional momentum is needed to generate the necessary transformational impact at all levels in order to conserve and restore ecosystems and to achieve sustainable development,

Noting also that restoration needs to be carried out in ways that balance social, economic and environmental objectives and with the engagement of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities,

Recognizing the crucial role that women play in ecosystem conservation and restoration, and stressing the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for ecosystem conservation and restoration,

Noting in this context the importance of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,²³ adopted in 2012 by the Committee on World

¹⁸ The establishment of the Fund was welcomed in paragraph 6 of the Ordos Declaration, adopted at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Ordos, China, from 6 to 16 September 2017 (ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1, decision 27/COP.13, annex). More information on the Fund is available at www.unccd.int/actions/impact-investment-fund-land-degradation-neutrality.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

²⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFO/2018/REP, para. 20 (d).

²¹ See resolution 71/285.

²² Global forest goal 1 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030.

²³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Food Security, and the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management, endorsed by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its 155th session,

Recognizing that protecting ecosystems and avoiding harmful practices against animals, plants, microorganisms and non-living environments contributes to the coexistence of humankind in harmony with nature,

Recognizing also that ecosystem restoration is a complement to conservation activities and that priority should be given to conserving biodiversity and preventing the degradation of natural habitats and ecosystems by reducing pressures and maintaining ecological integrity and the provision of ecosystem services,

Concerned about the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services worth more than 10 per cent of annual global gross domestic product, due to land degradation,

Noting that land degradation is a pervasive, systemic phenomenon occurring in all parts of the terrestrial world and that urgent and timely action is needed to avoid, reduce and reverse it, and noting in this regard the relevant work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,²⁴

Noting also that coral reefs are projected to decline by a further 70 to 90 per cent at a temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius, with larger losses at 2 degrees Celsius, and that there has been a decline of about 35 per cent in both marine/coastal and inland natural wetland areas studied between 1970 and 2015,

Recalling the commitment to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity,

Noting the invitation to the General Assembly by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fourteenth meeting, in its decision 14/30, to designate the decade 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, within existing structures and available resources, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration;

2. *Stresses* that ecosystem restoration and conservation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁵ as well as other related United Nations major outcome documents and multilateral environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁶ and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹³ and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

3. *Encourages* Member States:

(a) To foster political will, the mobilization of resources, capacity-building, scientific research and cooperation and momentum for ecosystem restoration at the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate;

(b) To mainstream ecosystem restoration into policies and plans to address current national development priorities and challenges due to the degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, biodiversity loss and climate change vulnerability, thereby creating opportunities for ecosystems to increase their adaptive capacity and opportunities to maintain and improve livelihoods for all;

(c) To develop and implement policies and plans to prevent ecosystem degradation, in line with national laws and priorities, as appropriate;

(d) To build on and reinforce existing restoration initiatives in order to scale up good practices;

(e) To facilitate synergies and a holistic view of how to achieve international commitments and national priorities through the restoration of ecosystems;

²⁴ See, for example, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, *Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration: Summary for Policymakers* (Bonn, Germany, 2018), in which the Platform reaffirmed the global dimension of land degradation and reconfirmed the economic sense of urgent and concerted action and investment in avoiding land degradation and restoring degraded lands.

²⁵ Resolution 70/1.

(f) To promote the sharing of experiences and good practices in ecosystem conservation and restoration;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with the secretariats of the Rio conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and entities of the United Nations system, including by identifying and developing possible activities and programmes, within their mandates and existing resources, and through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

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

6. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children according to their evolving capacities, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, in the context of the Decade at all levels;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the status of the implementation of the present resolution, including its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

RESOLUTION 73/285

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 2 April 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.79](#) and [A/73/L.79/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

73/285. Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁶ to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, including resolution [73/164](#) of 17 December 2018 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, and resolution [73/176](#) of 17 December 2018 on freedom of religion or belief,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming also the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination and violence on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely,

Expressing deep concern at the instances of intolerance and discrimination and acts of violence occurring in the world, including cases motivated by discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities, in addition to the negative projection of the followers of religions and the enforcement of measures that specifically discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

Noting the Secretary General's call upon the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations "to reach out to governments and faith-based organizations, religious leaders and others, and explore actions to prevent attacks against, and guarantee the sanctity of, religious sites",

²⁶ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

Reiterating that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Deeply alarmed by all terrorist attacks against places of worship that are motivated by religious hatred, including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and Christianophobia,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the heinous, cowardly terrorist attack aimed at Muslim worshippers in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 15 March 2019, and expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and the people of New Zealand;

2. *Strongly condemns* continuing violence and acts of terrorism targeting individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief;

3. *Underlines* the need to hold perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these acts of terrorism accountable and to bring them to justice;

4. *Strongly deplores* all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief and such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres and places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law;

5. *Urges* all States to work together to protect individuals against acts of violence, discrimination and hate crimes based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

6. *Urges* States to protect and promote freedom of religion and belief and to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by countering incitement to religious hatred and violence and by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through education and awareness-building;

7. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue on the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and for the diversity of religions and beliefs, emphasizing that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in such efforts.

RESOLUTION 73/286

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 2 April 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.78](#) and [A/73/L.78/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

73/286. International Delegate's Day

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the celebration, in 2020, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the San Francisco Conference, in which 850 delegates took part, and which resulted in the creation of the United Nations, an organization that now comprises 193 Member States and serves as the main international venue for collective dialogue between the delegates of its Member States,

Recognizing the role of the representatives of the Governments assembled in San Francisco who agreed to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution [168 \(II\)](#) of 31 October 1947, by which it declared 24 October United Nations Day, devoted to making known to the peoples of the world the aims and achievements of the United Nations and to gaining their support for the work of the United Nations,

Welcoming the initiatives of States Members of the United Nations on the establishment and celebration of a diplomatic workers' or service day, where such exist,

Recalling 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,

1. *Decides* to designate 25 April as International Delegate's Day,²⁷ to be observed every year, beginning in 2020;
2. *Invites* all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe International Delegate's Day, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to highlight the role of the delegates of the States Members of the United Nations in fulfilling the main goals of the United Nations, in particular in maintaining international peace and security and employing international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in promoting effective multilateralism, and notes that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States Members and observers of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 73/290

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.81](#) and [A/73/L.81/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia

73/290. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [33/18](#) of 10 November 1978, [50/3](#) of 16 October 1995, [52/2](#) of 17 October 1997, [54/25](#) of 15 November 1999, [56/45](#) of 7 December 2001, [57/43](#) of 21 November 2002, [59/22](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/7](#) of 20 October 2006, [63/236](#) of 22 December 2008, [65/263](#) of 14 January 2011, [67/137](#) of 18 December 2012, [69/270](#) of 2 April 2015 and [71/289](#) of 24 May 2017, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions [61/266](#) of 16 May 2007, [63/306](#) of 9 September 2009, [65/311](#) of 19 July 2011, [67/292](#) of 24 July 2013, [69/324](#) of 11 September 2015 and [71/328](#) of 11 September 2017 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of 81 States Members of the United Nations, representing more than one third of the members of the General Assembly, is promoting multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

Bearing in mind also that, according to the Charter of la Francophonie, adopted on 23 November 2005 at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo, the objectives of the International Organization of la Francophonie are to assist in the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts, support for the rule of law and for human rights, the intensification of dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the establishment of closer ties among peoples through mutual knowledge, the strengthening of their solidarity through multilateral cooperation activities with a view to promoting the growth of their economies, and the promotion of education and training,

Welcoming the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives,

²⁷ In accordance with rule 25 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly in relation to the States Members of the United Nations.

Affirming the importance of a balanced and effective multilateral system that is representative of today's world, one that is based upon a strong and renewed United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women, girls and youth and their active participation in society, access to quality education and training, multilingualism and multilateral cooperation for peace, democratic governance and the rule of law, economic governance and solidarity, sustainable development and its financing, especially poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, protection of the environment, access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, combating climate change, countering terrorism in all its forms and preventing and countering radicalization to terrorism,

Welcoming the adoption of the Yerevan Declaration²⁸ at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Yerevan on 11 and 12 October 2018 on the theme "Living together in solidarity, with shared humanistic values and respect for diversity: a source of peace and prosperity for the French-speaking community", and noting the decision to hold the eighteenth Summit in Tunis in 2020,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",²⁹

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

Noting with satisfaction the commitments by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development³⁰ and the Paris Agreement on climate change,³¹ reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, together with an undertaking to play an active role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty, to ensuring sustainable and universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services and to protecting the environment, and noting with satisfaction also the outcome of the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Katowice, Poland, from 2 to 14 December 2018, including the adoption of the decisions on the Paris Agreement work programme,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 71/289,³²

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the will of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and strengthen the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields with respect to each of the pillars of international peace and security, development and human rights,

²⁸ A/73/596, annex.

²⁹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

³⁰ Resolution 69/313, annex.

³¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

³² See A/73/328-S/2018/592, sect. II.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,³² and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;
2. *Notes with satisfaction*, in accordance with the Yerevan Declaration²⁸ adopted by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, the active participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the United Nations, among whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends;
3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and in the promotion of gender equality, and commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, management and resolution, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, full respect for human rights and good governance, the fight against impunity and the promotion of international criminal justice, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration of 3 November 2000 on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the francophone world,³³ and reaffirmed at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint Boniface, Canada;
4. *Welcomes* the signing in December 2018 of a memorandum of understanding between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Permanent Secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with, among others, the United Nations, to crisis resolution, recovery and peacebuilding;
5. *Also welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, including to provide support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms, and further welcomes the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the two organizations in the three identified areas of cooperation, namely, the promotion of diversity and the fight against all forms of discrimination, support for the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and protection of the rights of migrants;
6. *Recalls* the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)³⁴ and the establishment of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, takes note of the resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Principles adopted at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, and recognizes in this regard the potential for strengthened and complementary cooperation among the United Nations, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the promotion and protection of human rights;
7. *Welcomes* the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Principles, the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,³⁵ commonly referred to as the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³⁶ and the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,³⁷ observed in December 2018, and notes in this regard the contributions of francophone countries and the International Organization of la Francophonie to the high-level commemorative events

³³ [A/55/731](#), annex.

³⁴ Resolution [48/134](#), annex.

³⁵ Resolution [53/144](#), annex.

³⁶ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³⁷ Resolution [260 A \(III\)](#), annex.

held within or in cooperation with the United Nations, including the seventieth anniversary of the adoption of the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;³⁸

8. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in countries in crisis or emerging from crisis, and particularly against women and children, as well as refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, and welcomes the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

9. *Welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, encourages the pursuit of this initiative with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary, and invites the relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to reduce risks and latent vulnerabilities, including by considering the development of risk management and resilience strategies;

10. *Recognizes*, as part of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, the interest in intensifying efforts to move from early warning to rapid response and the need to promote the full participation of women and youth in conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms, including through their involvement in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreement processes;

11. *Welcomes* the impetus given to the participation of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in peacekeeping operations, while recalling that it is up to the United Nations to preserve multilingualism and the Secretariat to integrate multilingualism into the activities of these operations, and draws attention to the strengthened cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie, on the one hand, and the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, on the other, with a view to reaching a satisfactory level of French-speaking personnel involved in United Nations peacekeeping operations in French-speaking countries, where the need has been expressed by the Secretariat, including the number of women, within the existing relevant United Nations legislative framework on staff selection;

12. *Notes* that a large number of civilian and military peacekeeping personnel are deployed by the United Nations in francophone countries, and in this regard encourages the continuation of efforts by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie and by the Organization itself, taking into account the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to increase the supply of French-speaking civilian and military contingents on missions to francophone countries and to build their capacities, including access by French-speaking personnel to senior-level positions in peacekeeping operations in francophone countries, taking fully into account Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

13. *Welcomes* the good functioning of the Francophone Expertise and Training Network for Peace Operations and the fruitful cooperation that it has established with the Secretariat, particularly with the Police Division of the Department of Peace Operations, to improve the capacity of the peacekeeping personnel deployed in French-speaking countries by promoting the use of the French language through the dissemination of the *En avant!* learning method and the organization of training courses by the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support;

14. *Also welcomes* the good functioning of the Boutros-Ghali Peacekeeping Observatory, which constitutes in particular a framework for exchanges between French-speaking experts and personalities from personnel-contributing countries and strives to support French-speaking States in their efforts to better prepare for their participation in peacekeeping operations, particularly those deployed in a francophone environment;

15. *Further welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the Peacebuilding Commission on Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

16. *Welcomes* the establishment in 2018 of the Francophone Network for the Prevention of Violent Radicalization and Violent Extremism that Could Lead to Terrorism (FrancoPREV), which aims to pool francophone expertise, disseminate results of research conducted in French-speaking countries and exchange good practices in the area of prevention, while respecting the local context of each country;

17. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations to prevent and combat terrorism, particularly with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

18. *Further welcomes* the endorsement by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie of the declaration commending the adoption of General Assembly resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017 on the establishment of the Office of Counter-Terrorism;

19. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting international criminal justice as well as the signing of a partnership agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Criminal Court, which illustrates the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in protecting human rights, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity;

20. *Also welcomes* the importance given by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperating in the area of international criminal justice, and their efforts to prevent the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and to combat impunity for the perpetrators of such crimes, and in this connection stresses the importance of facilitating the development of mutual legal assistance between States in order to investigate and prosecute the most serious crimes;

21. *Further welcomes* the efforts of the International Organization of la Francophonie to establish citizen-responsive democratic governance of security systems, to define a francophone position with regard to justice, truth and reconciliation in order to support French-speaking States in crisis and in transition, and to promote the diversity of legal systems;

22. *Welcomes* the creation of two new regional offices of the International Organization of la Francophonie, one for North Africa, in Tunis in 2019, and one for the Middle East, in Beirut in 2020 or 2021, following the decision endorsed at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie;

23. *Also welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie and its member States and Governments aimed at promoting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;³⁹

24. *Further welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting education and training, including the integration of digital issues in those areas, and welcomes in this regard the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Protocol establishing the International French-Language University for African Development (Senghor University in Alexandria, Egypt) and its primary and effective role in training African country executives and in supporting the promotion of their skills;

25. *Welcomes* the work of the Francophonie Institute for Education and Training in Dakar, the main mission of which is to provide the States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie and their partners with technical expertise for developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their education policies in order to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;

26. *Also welcomes* the economic forum held in Yerevan on 9 and 10 October 2018 on the margins of the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, which brought together business leaders from the francophone countries and representatives of international economic organizations, and in this regard notes with appreciation the launch of the Francophone Network of Ministers for the Digital Economy at the economic forum;

27. *Further welcomes* the holding of the International Conference on Access to Quality Medicines and Other Medical Products in French-speaking Africa, held in Geneva on 22 May 2018, at the initiative of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and with the support of the Director General of the World Health Organization and the collaboration of the Fondation Chirac;

³⁹ See resolution [70/1](#).

28. *Welcomes* the collaboration developed between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the World Trade Organization for strengthening the contribution of the French-speaking delegations to the ministerial conferences of the World Trade Organization;

29. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area;

30. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with heads of regional organizations, and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and sustainable development, and in that regard encourages cooperation in the field between the United Nations, the International Organization of la Francophonie and regional organizations aimed at promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through mediation;

31. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to involve the International Organization of la Francophonie, taking into account its expertise as well as the adoption at the twenty-second session of the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Bucharest on 26 September 2006, of the Vademecum on the Use of French in International Organizations, in the efforts to promote multilingualism, a core value of the United Nations, bearing in mind the objective of eliminating disparities between the use of English and the use of other official languages within the Organization, including the activities linked to public relations and information, documentation, language services and conference services, human resources management and staff training, as well as the activities affected by those disparities in field offices and peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, and takes note in this regard of the concrete contribution made by the International Organization of la Francophonie to the implementation of an integrated policy on multilingualism at the United Nations by providing high-level expertise;

32. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, also reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat unless the functions of the post require a specific working language;

33. *Considers* that the interaction of the United Nations with the local population in the field is essential and that language skills constitute an important element of the selection and training processes, and therefore affirms that a good command of the official language or languages spoken in the country of residence should be taken into account as an important asset during those processes;

34. *Notes* the commitment of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to improve global governance so as to promote a balanced multilateral system which assures permanent and equal representation of African member States in decision-making bodies;

35. *Also notes* the firm commitment by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to international peace and security, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, linguistic and cultural diversity, good governance, sustainable development and bridging the digital gap, as reaffirmed at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, and the commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie to take specific actions in the following areas, as agreed at the seventeenth Summit and set out in the Yerevan Declaration and the resolutions adopted at the Summit:

- (a) Prevention of violent radicalization and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;
- (b) Promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
- (c) Ending child, early and forced marriages;
- (d) Sustainable management of water resources;
- (e) Engaging local authorities in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level;
- (f) Promotion of education and professional and technical training;
- (g) Implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change;³¹

(h) Promotion of ocean-based economies that aim at sustainable management of natural resources, as well as of green economy as one of the tools available for achieving sustainable development;

(i) Promotion of investments in the health sector;

(j) Promotion of intercultural dialogue as a factor for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³⁹ and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(k) Promotion of the use of the French language and linguistic diversity;

(l) Promotion of the role of youth, their employment and mobility;

(m) Promotion of education for democracy, citizenship and human rights;

(n) Promotion of cultural participation;

(o) Promotion of knowledge transfer and research commercialization;

(p) Fight against neglected tropical diseases;

36. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to strengthen the cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of sustainable development, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, economic growth, energy, the environment and the fight against climate change, culture, education, training and the development of new information technologies, in particular with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, to the benefit of all, including children, young people and women;

37. *Welcomes* the implementation of the agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, as well as their cooperation, in particular in such areas as women's participation in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life, advocacy for the equality of women and men, the integration of gender equality into sustainable development and combating violence and sexual exploitation and abuse against women and girls, and invites the two institutions to strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

38. *Takes note* of the Framework Agreement between the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the International Organization of la Francophonie to enhance cooperation in addressing conflict-related sexual violence, signed in Yerevan on 10 October 2018;

39. *Welcomes* the Framework Agreement for Cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Support Office, signed in New York on 26 September 2018;

40. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language, at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, of the strategy for the promotion of equality between women and men and the rights and empowerment of women and girls in the francophone countries, which is intended to promote gender equality in the public and private spheres; encourage access for girls and women to high-quality and inclusive education, training, decent work and health; promote their empowerment; prevent and combat all forms of violence, abuse and discrimination committed against them; and promote their full, effective and equal participation in political, economic, cultural and public life, including the prevention and resolution of conflicts;

41. *Further welcomes* the implementation of the Framework Agreement signed on 7 December 2015 between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Development Programme, and their cooperation, particularly in the fields of peace and democracy, sustainable development, climate change, economic development, South-South cooperation and support for civil society, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, giving priority to job creation and entrepreneurship, as well as inclusive, sustainable and resilient development;

42. *Welcomes* the strengthening of the partnership between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation for the benefit of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes, in particular, the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the two parties in New York on 25 September 2018, as well as the launch of the Network of Francophone Actors for South-South and Tripartite Cooperation in Rabat in July 2018;

43. *Notes* the contribution of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the preparatory process of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,⁴⁰ in line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,⁴¹ and to the outcome of the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017;⁴²

44. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie to implement the memorandum of understanding signed in Geneva on 12 May 2014 between the two organizations aimed at intensifying their technical cooperation efforts for the benefit of their members;

45. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, refers to the Yerevan Call on Living Together, endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie as a document to set forth the principles of living together for the francophone countries and to guide their collective efforts toward enhanced cooperation, solidarity, dialogue and tolerance, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect for provisions on multilingualism;

46. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two organizations, thereby serving their mutual interests in the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental fields, in particular in the framework of the joint activities carried out by the International Organization of la Francophonie with the United Nations Environment Programme and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as in the context of developing exchanges between the International Organization of la Francophonie and United Nations Volunteers;

47. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of and follow-up to international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as witnessed at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015, the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, held in New York from 4 to 15 May 2015, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, 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 11 December 2015, the first World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016, 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, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held in New York on 19 September 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, and the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016;

48. *Also welcomes* the high-level meetings held periodically between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between their representatives as well as with the Group of Francophone Ambassadors at United Nations Headquarters in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation through the use of the French language as a vector for development;

49. *Further welcomes* the participation of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie in the high-level interactive dialogue organized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the heads of regional organizations

⁴⁰ Resolution 73/195, annex.

⁴¹ Resolution 71/1.

⁴² Resolution 71/312, annex.

and other organizations on 12 and 13 June 2018 in Manhasset, New York, which was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and its regional and international partners, as an invitation for regular exchanges of views and experiences, particularly in areas related to peace and security;

50. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations;

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

52. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 of la Francophonie”.

RESOLUTION 73/291

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.80](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

73/291. Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [71/318](#) of 28 August 2017, in which it decided that the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation would be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Argentina for hosting the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation from 20 to 22 March 2019 and for assuming all the costs of the High-level Conference as well as providing all the necessary support;

2. *Endorses* the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

1. We, heads of delegations and high representatives of Governments, gathered in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019 at the Second United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which adopted the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, reaffirm that the overarching theme of the present Conference is “Role of South-South cooperation and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: challenges and opportunities.”

2. We renew our commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and reaffirm the resolution [33/134](#) of 19 December 1978, endorsing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which constitutes a major milestone in the evolution of South-South and triangular cooperation and the resolution [64/222](#), endorsing the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.

3. We welcome the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the New Urban Agenda and recall other relevant major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as well as all General Assembly resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

4. We take note of the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the first South Summit, the Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

5. We note that significant changes are taking place in international political and economic relations, which create conditions conducive to promoting South-South cooperation and pursuing sustained economic development, and national and collective self-reliance.
6. We recognize that South-South and triangular cooperation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving the overarching goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, as it shares the comprehensive vision of development contained in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, that balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – the economic, social and environmental.
7. We recognize that South-South cooperation is conducted among countries of the South, including but not limited to the economic, social, cultural, environmental, and technical domains, that can take place in a bilateral, regional or interregional contexts, for developing countries to meet their development goals through concerted efforts, taking into account the principles of South-South cooperation.
8. We recognize the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation, and we reaffirm our view of South-South cooperation as a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, according to national priorities and plans. South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and 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.
9. We acknowledge the voluntary, participative, and demand driven nature of South-South Cooperation, born out of shared experiences and sympathies, based on their common objectives and solidarity. We further recognize that South-South cooperation leads to more diverse opportunities for development. South-South Cooperation should not be seen as Official Development Assistance.
10. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.
11. We acknowledge the need to enhance the development effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation.
12. We further recognize that triangular cooperation complements and adds value to South-South cooperation by enabling requesting developing countries to source and access more, and a broader range of, resources, expertise and capacities, that they identify as needed in order to achieve their national development goals and internationally agreed sustainable development goals.
13. We recognize that developing countries tend to share common views on national development strategies and priorities when faced with similar development challenges. The proximity of experience is therefore a key catalyst in promoting capacity development in developing countries and, in this regard, it accentuates the principles of South-South cooperation. It is important to enhance South-South cooperation in order to fulfill its full development potential.
14. We underline the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development, and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Good governance, rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems, and measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts.
15. We recognize that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation enables developing countries to achieve sustainable development through partnership and, inter alia, to promote unity and cooperation, which contribute to establishing a fair and equitable international economic order.
16. We note that in the past few decades, while North-South cooperation is the main modality for development cooperation, South-South cooperation has expanded its scope, facilitated regional, subregional and interregional integration, provided innovative approaches for collective actions and strengthened its contribution to sustainable development in its three dimensions. We acknowledge incremental institutionalization in South-South cooperation and its incorporation into policymaking by some countries and regions. There has been an expansion of the number of relevant actors in development, including multiple stakeholders, subnational entities and parliamentarians, civil society, private sector, volunteer groups, faith-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, scientific and technological communities, foundations and think-tanks, and academia, as appropriate. Multilateral institutions,

international and regional banks and funds, including those newly established by developing countries, are providing financial support to South-South cooperation initiatives.

17. We acknowledge that developing countries continue to face serious challenges, as well as new and emerging challenges, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and we recognize the need to enhance capacity in developing countries by enhancing resources, and by building local capabilities, institutions, expertise, human resources, where appropriate, in contribution to national development priorities, at the request of developing countries. We recognize the need for international development cooperation to better understand the multidimensional perspective.

18. We also recognize that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation increasingly take different and evolving forms, including technical cooperation, the sharing of knowledge and experience, training, capacity building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, aimed at achieving sustainable development through the promotion of, inter alia, economic cooperation, including trade, investment, infrastructure development and connectivity, agriculture and rural development, food security and nutrition, food safety, health, energy, disaster risk reduction, addressing climate change, as well as mutual learning and the coordination of development policies and strategies among developing countries.

19. We recognize the contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in sustainable development and encourage further efforts to mainstream gender perspectives in these modalities of cooperation.

20. We note the role of trade in growth and economic development of developing countries and recognize the significant contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation in the area of trade and its ability to promote sustainable development, and in this regard reaffirm the importance of strengthening South-South trade in WTO-consistent manner, including the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries.

21. We reaffirm the key role of the United Nations funds, programs, specialized agencies, non-resident agencies, UN Regional Commissions, including UN country teams in supporting and promoting South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation while reiterating that every country has the primary responsibility for its own development.

22. We recognize the increasing role played by inclusive partnerships in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, acting as an instrument which help improve the impact and actions in the field, acknowledging that governments have the principal role of coordinating and leading development efforts, call upon all actors in development cooperation to be meaningfully engaged. We also welcome the increasing role that developing countries play through South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation towards the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

23. We acknowledge the importance of sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices on South-South and triangular cooperation, on a voluntary basis, in the attainment of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development.

24. In order to step up South-South and triangular cooperation and to bolster support for national and regional development efforts towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we:

(a) *recognize* that poverty reduction policies and strategies, in conformity with national conditions and circumstances, have enabled some developing countries to lift millions of their citizens out of extreme poverty and we invite all relevant stakeholders to share their knowledge and experience, particularly homegrown development approaches, in order to intensify efforts towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions through South-South and triangular cooperation;

(b) *call* upon developed and developing countries and all relevant stakeholders to strengthen the efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by promoting the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, including in all South-South and triangular cooperation policies and activities to ensure a more holistic and coherent approach to sustainable development;

(c) *call* upon multilateral, regional and bilateral financial and development institutions to consider increasing financial resources and technical cooperation to promote South-South and triangular cooperation;

(d) *emphasize* the need to leverage the role of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation as a means to promote and support industrial and semi-industrial ventures and ensure food security and nutrition, including

through the promotion of sustainable agriculture and food systems, food processing agro-industries, which have the potential to link with global value chains and effectively address the market needs of developing countries;

(e) *note* the establishment of new institutions regional and global banks and funds, which will contribute to the advancement of South-South cooperation and the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and we highlight the importance for these institutions to be run in a transparent and efficient way;

(f) *note* with concern the increase in debt levels globally and call on on borrowers and creditors to address the challenges linked to debt sustainability as a matter of priority in order to prevent negative impact on long-term development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

(g) *encourage* developing countries to adopt or strengthen national policies to advance South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and to enhance the capacity of national and sub-national coordination mechanisms, as appropriate, in order to improve policy coordination, the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and good practices, and the adaptation of such practices, including through the voluntary exchange of experience and expertise according to national policies and priorities for development;

(h) *encourage* developed and developing countries to promote, through South-South and triangular cooperation, access to and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into account national legal frameworks of developing countries, and encourage broader South-South collaboration on technological developments, including collaboration on the acquisition of capabilities for research and development, the management of technology and information networks inclusive of technology producers and users as well as those working on infrastructure and human resources development. We also emphasize the need to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

(i) *call* upon relevant centers of excellence, in accordance with national development policies and priorities, to strengthen South-South platforms and the exchange of experience among sub-regional and regional groupings, as appropriate, for the purpose of building multi-stakeholder partnerships and cross-border collaborative frameworks and programmes to scale up best practices with the potential to benefit many developing countries;

(j) *commend* the contribution of think tanks, communities of practice, networks and expert groups to the improvement of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation practices, and encourage United Nations entities to continue to engage, as appropriate, these organizations more effectively in efforts to better understand the role and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and regional development frameworks such as the African Union Agenda 2063;

(k) *note* that corruption and illicit financial flows impede economic development, deepen income inequality, and reduce the domestic resources mobilization for sustainable development in developing countries. In this regard, we call upon all countries and encourage greater South-South and triangular cooperation, including the sharing of knowledge and best practices, to prevent and combat corruption and illicit financial flows, including through strengthened good practices on assets return;

(l) *reaffirm* our support for the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation and call upon the Committee, within existing resources, to continue to engage Member States, in inclusive and transparent consultations, during its regular sessions, for further enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation through peer-learning, sharing knowledge and experiences as well as best practices on a voluntary basis, by convening, inter alia, round table discussions and interactive dialogues, and to present recommendations, as deemed appropriate, to the General Assembly; and

(m) *recognize* that South-South and triangular cooperation represents an opportunity for support to developing countries in designing implementable strategies to strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as agents of sustainable development, including sustainable industrialization. Also recognize that South-South and triangular cooperation should enhance the capacity of developing countries to develop strategies for creating an enabling environment for MSMEs to grow and thrive, and to build their capacity to contribute more to decent work for all and sustained economic growth.

25. We encourage developing countries to develop country-led systems to evaluate and assess the quality and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation programs and improve data collection at the national level to promote cooperation in the development of methodologies and statistics to that end, as appropriate, while bearing in mind the

specific principles and unique characteristics of South-South cooperation, and encourage all actors to support initiatives for information and data collection, coordination, dissemination and evaluation of South-South cooperation, upon the request of developing countries.

26. In this regard, we invite interested developing countries to engage in consultations, within the regional commissions, relevant intergovernmental fora on South-South and triangular cooperation, or regional organizations, as appropriate, on non-binding voluntary methodologies, building upon existing experiences, taking into account the specificities and different modalities of South-South cooperation and respecting the diversity within South-South cooperation and within national approaches. In this regard, we take note of the efforts of certain developing countries that have developed methodologies for planning, monitoring, measuring and evaluating South-South and triangular cooperation in their regions on a voluntary basis and acknowledge the interest of some developing countries in order to establish a methodology for accounting and evaluating South-South and triangular cooperation.

27. Stressing the need to reinvigorate the United Nations development system in supporting and promoting South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, aiming at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we:

(a) *note* with appreciation that many United Nations entities have integrated South-South and triangular cooperation into their respective strategic frameworks or work plans and designed innovative South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives to benefit developing countries; and have established or strengthened specialized units and set up programmes with dedicated human and financial resources to advance South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation; in this context, we encourage the United Nations development system to continue incorporating South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation into policies, programmes, strategic frameworks and other planning instruments, including appropriate indicators and methodologies, as agreed by the governing bodies, and provide support for the exchange of good practices on innovative policies and approaches between developing countries, while taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development that sets the global framework for financing sustainable development;

(b) *request* the United Nations development system, within existing resources and with the approval of respective governments, to continue its support to the strengthening of relevant public research institutions, academic institutions, think tanks, knowledge networks and relevant regional or thematic centers of excellence, as institutional spaces for knowledge development and sharing on South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives;

(c) *call upon* the United Nations Development System to assist developing countries, upon request, in building the human and institutional capacity needed to formulate and implement national development policies, strategies and programmes for South-South and triangular cooperation, including the sharing of good practices and experiences from the South, especially with the least developed countries, and in a manner consistent with their mandates and strategic plans, and to encourage the transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms for the benefit of developing countries to address poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(d) *urge* the United Nations Development System to enhance its assistance to developing countries in seeking for potential cooperation partners in strategic areas identified by developing countries, in line with their national development policies and plans, and to act, upon request and in a manner consistent with the respective mandates of United Nations Development System entities, as enablers of the building of these partnerships;

(e) *request* the United Nations Development System, within existing resources, to enhance, within existing resources, its support to South-South and triangular cooperation inter alia in the areas of promoting capacity-building, regional integration, interregional linkages, infrastructure interconnectivity and the development of national productive capacities through policy coordination, exchanges of knowledge, technological innovations and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and in several areas of sustainable development, such as poverty eradication and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

(f) *call upon* all United Nations entities to improve the effectiveness, the coherence and coordination and complementarity of their operational activities in support of South-South and triangular cooperation, in accordance with national development plans, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and their respective mandates. In this context we take note of the measures taken to develop the United Nations System-wide Strategy on South-South Cooperation that is being led by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation

(UNOSSC) through the United Nations Inter-Agency Mechanism for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, while taking into account the ongoing repositioning of the United Nations Development System and keeping Member States fully informed;

(g) *commend* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its many years of hosting the UNOSSC and for its commitment in the promotion of South-South approaches to sustainable development; we call upon UNDP to continue hosting UNOSSC under the oversight of the UNDP Executive Board and call upon the General Assembly to continue providing guidance, and request the Secretary-General to remain engaged on this matter;

(h) *reaffirm* the mandate and the central role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation as the focal point for promoting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis. In this regard, we call on the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to continue supporting policy dialogues, programmes, and capacity-building, providing support for Member States to build South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships, as well as enabling the sharing of good practices and experiences;

(i) *recognize* the role of the United Nations Regional Commissions in supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, in accordance with their respective mandates, and bearing in mind the ongoing United Nations Development System reform, by ongoing activities such as enhancing connectivity, harnessing the human and other resources of relevant knowledge networks, partnerships, technical and research capacity to enhance sub-regional, regional and interregional South-South and triangular cooperation and by continuing their technical, policy and research support for countries of their regions and by cooperating, as appropriate, with United Nations country teams to continue to support the capacity of Member States in areas in which South-South and triangular cooperation could have the highest development impact; and

(j) *urge* the United Nations system to continue its support to regional and subregional organizations for the continued promotion of transparent, sustainable and accountable development practices, and to enable more partnerships, with a view to promoting and scaling up best practices to benefit developing countries.

28. We recognize that triangular cooperation is a modality that builds partnerships and trust, between all partners, and that combines diverse resources and capacities, under the ownership of the requesting developing country, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals; and that it provides added value by leveraging and mobilizing additional technical and financial resources, sharing a wider range of experiences, promoting new areas of cooperation, and combining affordable and context-based development solutions under flexible arrangements and agreed shared modalities, we:

(a) *recognize* the support provided by developed countries, international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to developing countries, upon their request, in improving their expertise and national capacities through triangular cooperation mechanisms, including direct support or cost-sharing arrangements, joint research and development projects, personnel exchange, third-country training programs and support for relevant centers of excellence, as well as by providing the necessary knowledge, experience and resources, so as to support developing countries, in accordance with their national development priorities and strategies. In this context, we encourage these partners to enhance their support to the activities;

(b) *note* the inclusive and diverse nature of triangular cooperation that supports partnerships where each partner can contribute according to its own capacities and means, and call upon establishment and promotion of innovative development solutions and partnerships, involving various stakeholders at different levels, including local and regional authorities, civil society, the private sector, academia, research centers and non-governmental organizations;

(c) *calls upon* Member States for increased use of triangular cooperation, which allows the mobilization of additional resources, knowledge and expertise under the leadership of beneficiary country necessary to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and to increase cooperation capacities and to foster strong partnerships to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(d) *recognize* the need to better understand triangular cooperation and to provide more evidence and rigorous information on its scale, scope and impact. We encourage the continuation of information and knowledge sharing and mutual learning from various experiences of triangular cooperation and to make best use of its comparative advantages, sharing knowledge, learning jointly, and co-creating development solutions;

(e) *note* that triangular cooperation offers an adaptable and flexible approach to evolving development challenges, builds on the complementary strengths of different actors to find innovative and cost-effective, flexible context-specific solutions to development challenges, and can arise from a combination of South-South and North-South cooperation, creating partnerships around the pursuit of shared development goals. In this regard, we welcome ongoing efforts to enhance the development effectiveness of triangular cooperation, in order to reduce transaction costs and maximize the impact of triangular cooperation projects, and invite interested developed and developing countries and organizations to further engage in these efforts;

(f) *welcome* the ongoing voluntary efforts to map and document good practices in triangular cooperation, and note that scaling up effective private sector involvement, where appropriate, can multiply the potential of development cooperation and mitigate risks when resources are limited; and in this context, we note voluntary initiatives such as Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, including the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation.

(g) *call* upon all partners to further increase their support to South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives for achieving sustainable development.

29. We acknowledge the need to enhance the effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation by continuing to increase their respective mutual accountability and transparency, in accordance with national development plans and priorities. We also recognize that the impact of South-South cooperation should be assessed with a view to improving, as appropriate, its quality in a results-oriented manner. In this regard, we encourage relevant partners to further enhance development effectiveness of both modalities, and to assess their impact, taking into account, as applicable, the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

30. Recognizing that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation are important complementary modalities for scientific cooperation, innovation, the application of information and communication technology to development and for making the transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms, more accessible, adaptable and affordable to developing countries, we:

(a) *note* with appreciation the initiatives supported by the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;

(b) *call* upon countries that have established institutions with world-class expertise in science, technology and innovation to consider providing more scholarships and other relevant arrangements that would enable students and young scientists, including women and girls, from countries of the South to gain greater access to such institutions for higher studies and research; we also welcome the measures taken by some regions to grant visa-free entry to the citizens of their respective member states;

(c) *call* for more regional mechanisms to share and strengthen successful science, technology and innovation policies and strategies, to explore new opportunities and to promote cross-border and interregional coordination and collaboration between various science, technology and innovation initiatives, as well as research in scientific areas. More support for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and for the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries, especially financial contributions to its operations, and related initiatives can assist developing countries in building human and institutional capacity in science, technology and innovation, including for the better representation of women and girls;

(d) *call* upon Member States and the United Nations Development System to further incorporate South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in technology facilitation mechanisms at a global and regional level, where appropriate, in order to increase matchmaking between technology needs and solutions, support project implementation, and to assess opportunities for triangular partnership-building; and

(e) *recognize* emerging technological advances that pose new opportunities and challenges, and we encourage Member States, with the support of United Nations entities, to conduct relevant studies and convene dialogues to explore policy options for developing countries to individually and collectively manage challenges and enhance the benefits from the evolution of technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, robotics and other technological innovations, according to national plans and policies.

31. Recognizing the value of inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches to South-South and triangular cooperation led by Member States whereby governments create enabling environments that mobilize collective action by a growing number of diverse actors in South-South and triangular cooperation, we:

(a) *encourage* Member States and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to establish or strengthen, coordinated mechanisms at sub-national, national, regional and global levels to leverage the expertise and other resources of multi-stakeholder partnerships to support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation initiatives towards the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) *encourage* Member States to share relevant knowledge, experience and best practices on public-private partnerships, including risk assessment, and regulatory frameworks, to further contribute to sustainable development, and in this regard, we welcome the ongoing work of the United Nations Development System, including the United Nations Regional Commissions, within existing resources, including studies on possible models of international public-private partnership in support of South-South and triangular cooperation;

(c) *recognize* that the shortage of resources continues to hinder the expansion of South-South and triangular cooperation. We thus underscore the need for further mobilization of resources and to engage, inter-alia, the private sector in South-South and triangular initiatives for sustainable development. We also encourage business practices to be aligned with the sustainable development goals and their targets, in line with national plans and priorities, to contribute to the development and transfer of science, technology and innovation-based solutions on mutually agreed terms, across the South; and

(d) *recognize* that South-South and triangular cooperation has the potential to enhance capacity-building, strengthen human resources and leverage the catalytic role of education and human development in the creation of employment opportunities and encourage developed and developing countries to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation in the field of education, particularly in the area of science technology, innovation and technical and vocational education to enhance developing countries' capacities to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and produce more high-value goods and services.

32. We recognize trends towards rapid urbanization in developing countries and call for greater South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives aimed at eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions in urban and rural areas through more coordinated policies and sharing of knowledge, solutions and experience, by raising the productivity, resilience and sustainability at the local level, including of urban centers where 68 per cent of the world's population is projected to live by 2050. An important means to this end is sharing of good practices in participatory urban planning and management. We stress the importance of scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation towards decent work for all, local community development and service delivery in rural areas to address the drivers of rural-to-urban migration and related challenges.

33. We recognize the need to mobilize adequate resources from all sources, including public, private, domestic and international, for enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation and, in this context, we commend developing countries that have partnered with United Nations entities and established financing facilities and trust funds to advance South-South cooperation for addressing development challenges. We commend developed countries for their support, to South-South cooperation and engagement in triangular cooperation and encourage them to further scale it up.

34. We welcome contributions to the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and invite all developed and developing countries to keep up and scale up their efforts in this regard. In this context, we encourage UNOSSC to support these efforts by undertaking resource mobilization initiatives to facilitate the effective and efficient use of financial and in-kind resources for the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, in line with the overall UNDP resource mobilization strategy and strategic plans while avoiding fragmentation of financing arrangements. We also encourage UNOSSC and relevant United Nations entities, upon request, to facilitate developing countries to access South-South cooperation funds.

35. We welcome the progress made since Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development to develop and mobilize support for innovative sources and mechanisms of additional financing, and we encourage countries to further explore new sources and instruments of innovative financing for funding the Sustainable Development Goals at the global, regional, national and subnational levels, as appropriate.

36. We call upon the Secretary General to report, on the implementation of this outcome document, in his existing reports to the General Assembly and the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, as appropriate.

37. We convey our appreciation and gratitude to the Republic of Argentina and its people for the excellent organization and hosting of the Second United Nations High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation and the warm hospitality extended to us in the city of Buenos Aires.

RESOLUTION 73/292

Adopted at the 80th plenary meeting, on 9 May 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.82](#) and [A/73/L.82/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

73/292. 2020 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 the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁴³

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

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

Reaffirming further that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will depend upon a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors, and noting in this regard the interest expressed in holding future conferences or events at a high level that would complement but not duplicate existing efforts and activities to support the implementation of and to maintain political momentum to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recognizing the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the high-level political forum on sustainable development held under their auspices, as well as the significant role of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea and the important contribution of all relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

⁴³ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

Recalling that, pursuant to its resolutions [70/226](#) of 22 December 2015 and [70/303](#) of 9 September 2016, 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 was convened at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Oceans Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recalling also its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the 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, and in this regard affirming the important role of the declaration in demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

Recalling further that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental,

Recognizing the important contributions of the partnership dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context 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 to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Recalling its call upon all stakeholders to urgently undertake, inter alia, the actions highlighted in the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” and implement the respective voluntary commitments pledged by individual Member States and other stakeholders during 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,

Recalling also that the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, held from 10 to 19 July 2017, reviewed in depth Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14, as well as Goal 17, which is reviewed annually, and that the outcome 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 was welcomed in the ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”,⁴⁴

Recognizing synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴⁵ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴⁶

Acknowledging the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole,

1. *Decides* to convene the high-level 2020 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 in Lisbon, from 2 to 6 June 2020, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;

2. *Also decides* that all costs relating to the Conference and its preparation shall be financed through extrabudgetary resources;

3. *Welcomes* the generous offer by the Governments of Kenya and Portugal to co-host and assume the costs of the Conference;

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/72/3)*, chap. VI, sect. E.

⁴⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴⁶ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

4. *Reiterates* the call made in the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”⁴⁷ for action to be taken on an urgent basis to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

5. *Decides* that the Conference shall:

(a) Build on existing successful partnerships and stimulate innovative and concrete new partnerships to advance the implementation of Goal 14;

(b) Support further action to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, giving due consideration to the call made in the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”;

(c) Identify further ways and means to support the implementation of Goal 14;

(d) Involve all relevant stakeholders, bringing together Governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other interested international bodies, 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;

(e) Share the experiences gained at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of Goal 14;

(f) Identify possible challenges and obstacles relating to the achievement of all the targets under Goal 14, as well as opportunities and innovative ways and means to support their implementation;

(g) Invite Member States and other relevant stakeholders to provide an update on the implementation of the voluntary commitments made in the context 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, and invite new voluntary commitments in support of Goal 14, as well as support the sharing of experiences and lessons learned on their implementation;

(h) Share ongoing efforts, successes and challenges between relevant ocean-related initiatives and processes with a view to promoting collaboration, cooperation and coordination, as well as preventing the unnecessary duplication of efforts, to ensure further efficiency and effectiveness in support of Goal 14;

(i) Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁸ 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, and 70/299 of 29 July 2016, unless otherwise agreed in line with the aforementioned resolutions, on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;

6. *Also decides* that the overarching theme of the Conference shall be “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”;

7. *Encourages* participation in the Conference at the highest possible level;

8. *Decides* that the Conference shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: two Presidents, one from Kenya and one from Portugal, and 13 Vice-Presidents,⁴⁹ one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur-General;

9. *Also decides* that the Conference shall comprise eight plenary meetings and eight interactive dialogues, to be held from 2 to 6 June 2020;

⁴⁷ Resolution 71/312, annex.

⁴⁸ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁹ 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.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

10. *Further decides* that the first plenary meeting of the Conference will commence at 9 a.m. on 2 June and will resume at 10 a.m. on 3 June to continue with the opening of the Conference and that the plenary meetings will be held as follows:

Tuesday, 2 June: from 9 to 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 3 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 4 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Saturday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;

11. *Decides* that the interactive dialogues will be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Tuesday, 2 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 3 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 4 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Saturday 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

12. *Also decides* that the interactive dialogues shall be collaborative 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, taking into account the theme of the Conference;

13. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the interactive dialogues will be as follows:

(a) Each interactive 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 interactive dialogues. The panel discussions, facilitated by the moderator, will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant stakeholders;

14. *Recommends* the provisional agenda set forth in annex I to the present resolution for adoption by the Conference;

15. *Decides* that the Conference shall be organized in accordance with the organization of work set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

16. *Recommends* the provisional rules of procedure set forth in annex III to the present resolution for adoption by the Conference;

17. *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;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Adviser to the Presidents of the Conference on oceans and legal matters;

19. *Decides* that the Conference shall adopt, by consensus, a brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration focusing on, and highlighting, the science-based and innovative areas of action to support the implementation of Goal 14 and a report containing the co-chairs' summaries of the interactive dialogues, as well as a list of voluntary commitments for the implementation of Goal 14 registered after 9 June 2017 and announced at the Conference;

20. *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 the declaration by May 2020;

21. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene a two-day preparatory meeting, in February 2020, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, to be chaired by the two co-facilitators, with

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

interpretation services on an as-available basis, with a view to considering the themes for the interactive dialogues and elements for the declaration, taking into consideration paragraph 19 above, in particular the call for a brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background note by the end of January 2020, including a proposal for themes of the interactive dialogues, for the preparatory meeting;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare concept papers on each of the themes of the interactive dialogues, taking into account the relevant ocean-related processes of the General Assembly and other possible contributions, and in that regard invites the stakeholders referred to in paragraph 5 (d) above to submit inputs;

24. *Requests* the co-facilitators to present a brief, concise and action-oriented draft declaration no later than March 2020, taking into account the deliberations of the preparatory meeting and other inputs, without prejudice to the intergovernmental conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 69/292 of 19 June 2015 on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to developing the instrument as soon as possible, which was convened by the Assembly in its resolution 72/249 of 24 December 2017;

25. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Conference no later than April 2020;

26. *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,⁵⁰ 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;

27. *Invites* other relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other interested international bodies 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;

28. *Invites* associate members of the regional commissions⁵¹ to participate 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;

29. *Decides* that accreditation to the Conference and the preparatory meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

30. *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;

31. *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.

⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

⁵¹ American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Curaçao, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

Annex I

Provisional agenda of the 2020 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

Lisbon, 2 to 6 June 2020

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the 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 organs, 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. Interactive dialogues.
10. Outcome of the Conference.
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
12. Closure of the Conference.

Annex II

Proposed organization of work of the 2020 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

Lisbon, 2 to 6 June 2020

1. The 2020 United 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 in Lisbon, from 2 to 6 June 2020.

I. Organization of work

A. Plenary meetings

2. The Conference will consist of a total of eight plenary meetings, to be held as follows:

Tuesday, 2 June: from 9 to 10 a.m.

Wednesday, 3 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 4 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Saturday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
3. The plenary meetings will be devoted to statements.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

4. 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.
5. At the opening of the Conference, to take place during the first plenary meeting, to be held on the morning of Tuesday, 2 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 organs, 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 resumed first plenary meeting, to be held on the morning of Wednesday, 3 June, 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.
6. The plenary meetings will also hear statements from representatives of other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, international bodies, the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as major groups and other stakeholders listed in paragraph 27 in accordance with the practices of the General Assembly.
7. The final plenary meeting, to be held on the afternoon of Saturday, 6 June, is expected to conclude with, *inter alia*, reporting on the interactive dialogues, to be followed by the adoption of the brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration and of the report of the Conference.
8. The plenary meetings will run in parallel with the interactive dialogues, unless otherwise specified in the present resolution.

B. Interactive dialogues

9. The Conference will include eight interactive dialogues, to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:
 - Tuesday, 2 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
 - Wednesday, 3 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.
 - Thursday, 4 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
 - Friday, 5 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
 - Saturday, 6 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
10. Summaries of the interactive dialogues should be submitted to the Conference at its closing plenary meeting and included in the final report of the Conference.

C. Main Committee

11. 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 of the Conference, and will be responsible for finalizing any outstanding matters.

II. Credentials of representatives to the Conference: appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

12. The Credentials Committee will be appointed according to the rules of procedure of the Conference.

III. Accreditation: institutional stakeholders

13. Relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international bodies that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 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, the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on

the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and to previous United Nations conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States, held in Barbados, Mauritius and Samoa, including associate members of the regional commissions,⁵² may participate in the deliberations of the Conference and its preparatory meeting, as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

14. Interested intergovernmental organizations that were not accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 13 above may apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the established accreditation procedure.

IV. Accreditation: non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders

15. The non-governmental organizations and major groups as identified in Agenda 21,⁵³ in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as those that were accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 13 above, shall register in order to participate.

16. The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up lists 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 the preparatory meeting as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and shall submit the proposed lists to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis. The President of the General Assembly shall bring a list to the attention of the General Assembly before the preparatory meeting and, in any case, no later than December 2019, and, where applicable, shall bring another list to the attention of the Assembly before the Conference and, in any case, no later than April 2020.⁵⁴

17. 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

18. 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.

19. The Special Adviser to the Presidents of the Conference on oceans and legal matters will support the achievement of the goals of the Conference by providing both substantive and procedural advice.

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.

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 the intergovernmentally agreed declaration, 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 interactive dialogues and a list of voluntary commitments registered after 9 June 2017 and those announced at the Conference should also be included in the report of the Conference.

⁵² American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Curaçao, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

⁵³ *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.

⁵⁴ The lists 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.

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 interactive 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 Global Communications of the Secretariat for journalists covering the Conference. In addition, regular press releases will be issued on the results of plenary meetings, interactive dialogues and other events. All relevant documentation will be made available on the Conference website.

26. The plenary meetings, the interactive dialogues 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 2020 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 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-fourth 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 Kenya and one from Portugal, each of whom shall preside separately. The Conference shall also elect 13 Vice-Presidents,⁵⁵ 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 her or him 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 President remains, in the exercise of her or his functions, under the authority of the Conference.

Rule 8 Acting President

1. If both Presidents are to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, they 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 or the Presidents

If either of the Presidents is unable to perform her or his functions, a new President shall be elected. If both Presidents are unable to perform their functions, new Presidents shall be elected.

Rule 10 Voting rights of the presiding President

The presiding President, or a Vice-President acting as the presiding President, shall not vote in the Conference, but may appoint another member of her or his delegation to vote in her or his place.

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. One of the two Presidents, as agreed between them, 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

⁵⁵ 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.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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, she or he may designate a member of her or his 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 her or his substitute. When serving on the General Committee, a Vice-Chair of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if she or he 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 a 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 or a 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 his absence, any member of the Secretariat designated by 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 States participating in the Conference are present. The presence 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 her or his 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 her or him 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 States 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 of the Main Committee, or of other subsidiary organs, 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 of a State 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 her or his 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 her or his designated representative, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in the languages of the Conference. Unless the Conference decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall not be discussed or put to a decision unless copies have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. 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 States 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, by consensus, a brief, concise, action-oriented and intergovernmentally agreed declaration focusing on, and highlighting, the science-based and innovative areas of action to support the implementation of Goal 14 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 States 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 States 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 States 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 "States present and voting"

For the purpose of the present rules, the phrase "States present and voting" means States casting an affirmative or negative vote. States which abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

Rule 37

Method of voting

1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Conference may 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 actual conduct of the voting.

Rule 39

Explanation of vote

1. 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.

2. When the same matter is considered successively in several organs of the Conference, a State should, as far as possible, explain its vote only in one such organ, unless its vote in one organ is different from that in another organ.

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.

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 organs

Rule 46
Main Committee

The Conference may establish a Main Committee.

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. 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 committees 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.

Rule 51

Quorum

1. The Chair of the Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the States participating in the Conference are present. The presence of a majority of the States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.
2. A majority of the members of the General Committee or the Credentials Committee or of any committee, subcommittee or working group shall constitute a quorum.

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 members 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 five 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 of the languages of the Conference.

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 interactive dialogues and 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 held during 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, the Credentials 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 a designated representative.

XI. Other participants and observers

Rule 60

Intergovernmental organizations and other entities⁵⁶ having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly

Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly 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 commissions⁵⁷

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 organizations⁵⁸

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 and other international bodies

Save where otherwise specifically provided with respect to the European Union in these rules of procedure, representatives designated by other intergovernmental organizations and other international bodies 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.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Curaçao, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

⁵⁸ For the purpose of the present rules, the term “related organizations” includes the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Court, the International Organization for Migration, the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the Organisation 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 organizations⁵⁹

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 States present and voting, after the General Committee has reported on the proposed amendment.

RESOLUTION 73/294

Adopted at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 May 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.86](#) and [A/73/L.86/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia,

⁵⁹ 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.

Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

73/294. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/9](#) of 12 June 2018,

Recognizing the significance of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995,

Recalling that the Council, in its resolution [2016/3](#) of 2 June 2016, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, to consider and make a recommendation at its sixty-second session on how best to utilize the year 2020, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

1. *Decides*, in order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, to convene a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly in the margins of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, and that the outcome of the high-level meeting shall take the form of a Chair's summary;

2. *Recommends* that the President of the General Assembly conduct consultations to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION 73/295

Adopted at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 May 2019, by a recorded vote of 116 to 6, with 56 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.84/Rev.1](#) and [A/73/L.84/Rev.1/Add.1](#) by: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Nicaragua, Senegal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

* *In favour:* Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Hungary, Israel, Maldives, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu

73/295. Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the inalienable right of self-determination of peoples,

Considering that respect for the obligations arising from the Charter and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution [71/292](#) of 22 June 2017, by which it decided, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion on the following two questions relating to the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965:

(a) “Was the process of decolonization of Mauritius lawfully completed when Mauritius was granted independence in 1968, following the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius and having regard to international law, including obligations reflected in General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960, [2066 \(XX\)](#) of 16 December 1965, [2232 \(XXI\)](#) of 20 December 1966 and [2357 \(XXII\)](#) of 19 December 1967?”

(b) “What are the consequences under international law, including obligations reflected in the above-mentioned resolutions, arising from the continued administration by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Chagos Archipelago, including with respect to the inability of Mauritius to implement a programme for the resettlement on the Chagos Archipelago of its nationals, in particular those of Chagossian origin?”

Having received the advisory opinion of the Court, rendered on 25 February 2019,⁶⁰ in which the Court found that:

(a) “The process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed when that country acceded to independence in 1968, following the separation of the Chagos Archipelago”,

(b) “The United Kingdom is under an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible”,

(c) “All Member States are under an obligation to co-operate with the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of Mauritius”,

(d) “As regards the resettlement on the Chagos Archipelago of Mauritian nationals, including those of Chagossian origin, this is an issue relating to the protection of the human rights of those concerned, which should be addressed by the General Assembly during the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius”,

Considering that respect for the Court and its functions, including in the exercise of its advisory jurisdiction, is essential to international law and justice and to an international order based on the rule of law,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#), to assist in the process of decolonization of Mauritius,

1. *Welcomes* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 25 February 2019 on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965;⁶⁰

2. *Affirms*, in accordance with the advisory opinion of the Court, that:

(a) Because the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago was not based on the free and genuine expression of the will of the people of Mauritius, the decolonization of Mauritius has not been lawfully completed;

(b) The Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius;

(c) Since the decolonization of Mauritius was not conducted in a manner consistent with the right of peoples to self-determination, it follows that the continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland constitutes a wrongful act entailing the international responsibility of that State;

⁶⁰ See [A/73/773](#).

(d) The United Kingdom is under an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible;

(e) Since respect for the right to self-determination is an obligation *erga omnes*, all States have a legal interest in protecting that right and all Member States are under an obligation to cooperate with the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of Mauritius;

(f) The resettlement of Mauritian nationals, including those of Chagossian origin, must be addressed as a matter of urgency during the completion of the decolonization process;

3. *Demands* that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdraw its colonial administration from the Chagos Archipelago unconditionally within a period of no more than six months from the adoption of the present resolution, thereby enabling Mauritius to complete the decolonization of its territory as rapidly as possible;

4. *Urges* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cooperate with Mauritius in facilitating the resettlement of Mauritian nationals, including those of Chagossian origin, in the Chagos Archipelago, and to pose no impediment or obstacle to such resettlement;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the United Nations to ensure the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from any action that will impede or delay the completion of the process of decolonization of Mauritius in accordance with the advisory opinion of the Court and the present resolution;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations and all its specialized agencies to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing, or giving effect to any measure taken by or on behalf of, the “British Indian Ocean Territory”;

7. *Calls upon* all other international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, including those established by treaty, to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing, or giving effect to any measure taken by or on behalf of, the “British Indian Ocean Territory”;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including any actions taken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other Member States.

RESOLUTION 73/296

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 28 May 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.85](#) and [A/73/L.85/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, State of Palestine

73/296. International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶¹ in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

⁶¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

Seriously concerned at continuing acts of intolerance and violence based on religion or belief against individuals, including against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities around the world, and at the increasing number and intensity of such incidents, which are often of a criminal nature and may have international characteristics,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely,

Recognizing that the open, constructive and respectful debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national, regional and international levels, can play a positive role in combating religious hatred, incitement and violence,

Reaffirming the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶²

Emphasizing that freedom of religion or belief, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of association are interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the role that these rights can play in the fight against all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Emphasizing also that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Acknowledging the positive contribution of individuals and of relevant civil society organizations to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and the culture of peace,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations in the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, and noting also the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting intercultural dialogue in this respect,

Strongly condemning continuing violence and acts of terrorism targeting individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief, and underlining the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive community-based preventive approach, involving a wide set of actors, including civil society and religious communities,

Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation,

Reiterating that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Strongly deploring all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, as well as any such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres or places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law,

Recognizing that working together to enhance the implementation of existing legal regimes that protect individuals against discrimination and hate crimes, increasing interreligious, interfaith and intercultural efforts and expanding human rights education are important first steps in combating incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals on the basis of religion or belief,

Recognizing also the importance of providing victims of acts of violence based on religion or belief and members of their families with appropriate support and assistance in accordance with applicable law,

⁶² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

1. *Decides* to designate 22 August as the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief;
2. *Invites* all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and the private sector, to observe the International Day in an appropriate manner;
3. *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 73/297

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 28 May 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.87](#) and [A/73/L.87/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, China, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

73/297. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

The General Assembly,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁶³

Referring to the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Referring also to its resolution [63/133](#) of 11 December 2008, by which it granted the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea observer status in the General Assembly,

Referring further to its resolution [72/273](#) of 12 April 2018 on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea,

Taking note with appreciation of the joint communiqué adopted by the Heads of State of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan during a meeting of the Council of Heads of the Founding States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, held in the Avaza national tourist area in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 24 August 2018,⁶⁴

Acknowledging that the negative humanitarian, environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the Aral Sea basin tragedy go well beyond the region and represent a global concern,

Welcoming the efforts of the States members of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to attain objectives consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the creation of the multi-partner human security trust fund for the Aral Sea region under the auspices of the United Nations, which aims to overcome the negative circumstances of the ecological catastrophe in the Aral Sea region and implement projects to improve the socioeconomic situation in the region,

Convinced that the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and its bodies should take into account the interests and needs of all the countries of Central Asia,

Reaffirming that achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social or humanitarian nature is one of the purposes of the United Nations,

Referring to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, as well as statements by the President of the Council in which the Council emphasized the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter,

⁶³ [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#).

⁶⁴ [A/73/444](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Welcoming the commitment of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to intensifying and deepening its cooperation with the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system,

Referring to its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and calling for more effective cooperation between Central Asian States and United Nations agencies in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁵

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea will advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* the need for further improvement of the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to strengthen regional cooperation in such areas as social and economic development; environmental protection and response to natural disasters; water resources management; adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its consequences; exchange of information; science and innovation; and other related areas;

2. *Also notes* the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and invites the Secretary-General to hold for that purpose regular consultations with the Chair of the Executive Committee of the International Fund, making use of appropriate inter-agency forums and formats, including consultations between the Secretary-General and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Further notes* the proposal on the need to consider the possibility of developing a United Nations special programme for the Aral Sea basin and in this regard to hold consultations in 2019 with the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Member States and relevant United Nations agencies;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the development and effective implementation of regional environmental protection programmes for sustainable development in Central Asia, including assistance programmes for the countries of the Aral Sea basin;

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions, to develop their cooperation with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Fund for Saving the Aral Sea”.

RESOLUTION 73/298

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2019, by a recorded vote of 79 to 15, with 57 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.89](#) and [A/73/L.89/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen

⁶⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

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

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

73/298. 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, [70/165](#) of 17 December 2015, [70/265](#) of 7 June 2016, [71/290](#) of 1 June 2017, [72/182](#) of 19 December 2017 and [72/280](#) of 12 June 2018,

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 Displacement⁶⁶ as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

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

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 [72/280](#),⁶⁷

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;

⁶⁶ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

⁶⁷ [A/73/880](#).

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-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

RESOLUTION 73/299

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.91](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

73/299. Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognizing the need to promote and strengthen multilateralism, and reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in that regard,

Bearing in mind that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in 2020 is an opportunity to reaffirm its collective commitment to multilateralism and to the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations shall be commemorated in 2020 under the theme “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism”;

2. *Also decides* that the theme of the seventy-fifth anniversary shall guide all activities, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations in 2020, including the general debate of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly, and encourages all Member States and observers of the Assembly to share their views on the theme;

3. *Further decides* to convene in New York, on 21 September 2020, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, and that the following modalities will apply:

(a) The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and conclude before 9 p.m. on 21 September 2020;

(b) The President of the General Assembly will make an opening statement and invite the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the President of the International Court of Justice and youth representatives to make statements;

(c) Following opening statements, the meeting will hear statements from the host country, Member States and observers of the General Assembly on the basis of a list of speakers to be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice of the Assembly and the time limits for statements will be three minutes for statements of individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(d) The meeting will be a stand-alone event and no other intergovernmental meetings or side events will be organized in parallel at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 21 September 2020;

(e) Non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council are invited to register with the Secretariat to attend the meeting;

4. *Decides* to adopt by consensus at the high-level meeting on 21 September 2020 a concise, substantive, forward-looking and unifying declaration that captures the collective commitment of Member States to multilateralism and to the United Nations and their shared vision for a common future, and requests the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to appoint two co-facilitators to lead and conclude intergovernmental negotiations on the declaration no later than June 2020;

5. *Also decides* to commemorate, on 26 June 2020, the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and, on 24 October 2020, United Nations Day, through meaningful observance ceremonies at United Nations Headquarters in New York, open to Member States and observers of the General Assembly, as well as non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and requests the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to determine the modalities of those ceremonies, taking into account the views of Member States and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and youth;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to engage civil society and youth in all activities to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and decides to convene a youth plenary at United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the auspices of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session and the President of the Economic and Social Council, in conjunction with the youth forum of the Council in 2020;

7. *Invites* the youth plenary to engage in an inclusive, forward-looking, youth-driven global dialogue on the theme of the seventy-fifth anniversary and to send representatives to address the high-level meeting on 21 September 2020;

8. *Encourages* Member States and observers of the General Assembly, organizations of the United Nations system, as well as civil society organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to observe and actively support the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in an appropriate manner, including through national and regional initiatives, with a view to raising awareness of the work of the United Nations and of the importance of multilateralism in addressing global challenges;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a focal point in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General to coordinate all activities within the United Nations system relating to the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary, ensuring a coherent and inclusive approach and a global communications and outreach strategy;

10. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat to disseminate statements made by heads of delegation, at the high-level meeting on 21 September 2020 as well as at the general debate, on the theme of the seventy-fifth anniversary, to a global audience using information technology in order to raise awareness of the commemoration and the role of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements to receive voluntary contributions to support the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and encourages Member States and other donors in a position to do so to make financial contributions generously and as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION 73/300

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 20 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.92](#) and [A/73/L.92/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

73/300. International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the achievement of international cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted on 2 November 2001 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁶⁸ including its appeal for greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

⁶⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October–3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. V, resolution 25, annex I.

Reaffirming further the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁶⁹ which addresses the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, in particular the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, including the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature,

Recognizing the importance of facilitating indigenous peoples' livelihoods, which may be achieved by, inter alia, the recognition of their traditions,

Mindful that the celebration of the solstice, as the embodiment of the unity of cultural heritage and centuries-long traditions, plays a significant role in strengthening the ties among peoples on the basis of mutual respect and the ideals of peace and good-neighbourliness,

Considering that indigenous peoples celebrate various sun rituals and ceremonies, including the beginning of the new year, on the occasion of the solstice on 21 June,

Recognizing that many indigenous peoples, who belong to civilizations that have existed since ancient times, have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Bearing in mind that the solstices and equinoxes are events of particular relevance for indigenous peoples that symbolize the fertility of the land, agricultural and food production systems, cultural heritage and their millenary traditions and play a significant role in strengthening ties among indigenous peoples on the basis of mutual respect, complementarity, reciprocity and cooperation,

1. *Recognizes* 21 June as the International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice in its different manifestations;

2. *Encourages* Member States to make efforts to raise awareness of the celebration of the solstice in its different manifestations, inter alia, the Inti Raymi, the We Tripantu, the Willkakuti and Yasitata Guasú, and to organize annual events in commemoration of these celebrations, as appropriate;

3. *Invites* interested Member States, the United Nations, in particular its relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, mainly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and interested international and regional organizations, within existing resources, and non-governmental organizations to participate in events organized by Member States, indigenous peoples and communities in which the solstice is celebrated and to raise awareness in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 73/301

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 20 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.93](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

73/301. Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷⁰ constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and, bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,⁷¹ calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

⁶⁹ Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution [66/138](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Welcoming the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the human rights treaty with the most ratifications in history, and acknowledging that the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto contain a comprehensive set of international legal standards for the protection and well-being of children,

Recognizing that, while progress has been made, the situation of children is critical in many parts of the world and many challenges remain to ensure the full realization of their rights, and that in this regard the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention is an occasion for States to reflect on implementation gaps and to undertake additional measures to ensure children's rights,

1. *Decides* to convene a high-level commemorative event to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁷⁰ during the high-level week of the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, on 25 September 2019, from 8.30 to 9.30 a.m. in the Trusteeship Council Chamber;

2. *Also decides* that, in addition to the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Messenger of Peace Ms. Malala Yousafzai, and representatives of Poland, as the initiator of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, and of the first Member State from each regional group to have ratified the Convention, in their national capacity, will address the high-level commemorative event;

3. *Further decides* to convene a one-day high-level meeting in the General Assembly Hall on 20 November 2019 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and that the high-level meeting will begin with an opening plenary meeting and an interactive segment with the meaningful participation of children, and will continue with a high-level plenary meeting;

4. *Decides* that, in addition to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, as well as a representative of civil society engaged in the promotion of the rights of the child, to be identified by the President of the General Assembly, will address the opening plenary meeting, and that following the interactive segment, Member States will address the high-level plenary meeting and observers of the General Assembly will also be invited to address the high-level plenary meeting;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in a transparent manner and in consultation with Member States, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level commemorative event and the high-level meeting, with due regard given to gender balance and equitable geographical distribution, as well as the meaningful participation of children;

6. *Encourages* Member States and observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the high-level commemorative event and the high-level meeting at the highest possible level and to include children and young persons in their delegations;

7. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate the views and perspectives of children in their commemorative activities on the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child at the regional, national and subnational levels, with a view to continuing to take action and to strengthen efforts for the advancement of the rights of the child, and to consider sharing their experiences during the high-level meeting;

8. *Invites* all relevant United Nations entities and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to participate in the high-level commemorative event and the high-level meeting at the highest possible level;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of interested representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the high-level commemorative event and the high-level meeting;

10. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, in a timely manner, to draw up a list of other representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may attend the high-level commemorative event and participate in the interactive segment of the high-level meeting, 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;⁷²

11. *Further requests* the President of the General Assembly, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund, to prepare a summary of the high-level meeting in November and to bring the summary to the attention of Member States, relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders.

RESOLUTION 73/302

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 20 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.90](#) and [A/73/L.90/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

73/302. United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling also its resolutions [71/278](#) of 10 March 2017 and [72/312](#) of 13 September 2018 on United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse, [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018 and [73/293](#) of 20 May 2019 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and [72/112](#) of 7 December 2017 and [73/196](#) of 20 December 2018 on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and taking note of Security Council resolutions [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015 and [2272 \(2016\)](#) of 11 March 2016,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷³

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled "Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy", and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports, pursuant to resolution [57/306](#) of 15 April 2003, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including on progress made in implementing a zero-tolerance policy within the United Nations system, for consideration by the General Assembly under the aforementioned item, in line with existing mandates and procedures.

RESOLUTION 73/303

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.95](#) and [A/73/L.95/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Australia, Benin, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Libya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia

⁷² 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.

⁷³ [A/73/744](#).

73/303. Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Considering that 2019 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

1. *Decides* to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development at a half-day, high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly during its seventy-third session, in the afternoon session of 16 July, to be held in the General Assembly Hall;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with support from relevant United Nations agencies, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level plenary meeting in consultation with Member States;

3. *Decides* that the high-level plenary meeting shall feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Member States, and invites observers of the General Assembly to address the high-level plenary meeting, as well as a representative of civil society to be identified by the President of the General Assembly, taking into consideration time constraints;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of interested representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the high-level meeting;

5. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, in a timely manner, to draw up a list of other representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may attend the high-level plenary meeting, 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.⁷⁴

RESOLUTION 73/304

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2019, by a recorded vote of 81 to 20, with 44 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.94](#) and [A/73/L.94/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Against: Bahamas, Bahrain, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Yemen

Abstaining: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian

⁷⁴ 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.

Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

73/304. Towards torture-free trade: examining the feasibility, scope and parameters for possible common international standards

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming its respect for and commitment to international law, including international human rights law,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁵ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁷⁶ and the Second Optional Protocol thereto⁷⁷ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁷⁸ and the Optional Protocol thereto,⁷⁹

Reaffirming its resolution 72/163 of 19 December 2017, in which it called upon all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and prohibit the production, trade, export, import and use of equipment that has no practical use other than for the purpose of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Noting and encouraging relevant initiatives, undertaken at the international, regional and subregional levels between States, including those of the United Nations, and the role played by non-governmental organizations and civil society, to enhance cooperation and improve information exchange and transparency in the field of trade in goods used for (a) capital punishment, (b) torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recognizing that the absence of common international standards on the import, export and transfer of goods used for (a) capital punishment, (b) torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a contributory factor to facilitate the availability of these goods and enable such practices,

Acknowledging the growing support across all regions for concluding an international instrument, negotiated on a non-discriminatory, transparent and multilateral basis, to establish common international standards for the import, export and transfer of goods used for (a) capital punishment, (b) torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Acknowledging also the importance of international trade and the need to ensure that the establishment of non-discriminatory, transparent, multilaterally agreed common international standards for the import, export and transfer of goods used for (a) capital punishment, (b) torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment does not create barriers to international trade in other goods,

Taking note of the launching of the Alliance for Torture-Free Trade,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the provisions of resolution 72/163 in mind, to seek the views of Member States on the feasibility and possible scope of a range of options to establish common international standards for the import, export and transfer of goods used for (a) capital punishment, (b) torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of his report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, to establish a group of governmental experts, to be chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and guided by the need to appoint individuals reflecting the highest standards of efficiency, competence in the fields of human rights and/or international trade, and integrity, to examine, commencing in 2020,

⁷⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁷⁶ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1642, No. 14668.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

the feasibility, scope of the goods to be included and draft parameters for a range of options to establish common international standards on the matter and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its seventy-fifth session;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with any assistance and services that may be required for the discharge of its task;

4. *Decides* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 73/305

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.88](#) and [A/73/L.88/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Yemen

73/305. Enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸⁰ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁸¹ and other relevant instruments of international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

Recalling previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on human rights and terrorism and on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism,

Recalling also the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁸² and the consecutive General Assembly resolutions on the reviews of the Strategy, including their provisions related to victims of terrorism,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to taking measures aimed at addressing the dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

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,

Reaffirming that Member States have the primary responsibility in countering terrorism and supporting victims of terrorism,

Recognizing that terrorism has a detrimental effect on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and impedes the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights,

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,

Recognizing that victims of terrorism should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity and have their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms, as provided for in applicable domestic law, fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of funds, as permitted under domestic law, for compensation or reimbursement to victims should be encouraged,

⁸⁰ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁸² Resolution 60/288.

Reiterating its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism, and to deny impunity and pursue accountability in relation to the perpetrators of terrorist acts and their supporters,

Strongly condemning all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, abductions, trafficking in persons, rape, forced marriage, enslavement and other forms of violence perpetrated by terrorist groups, and stressing the importance of bringing perpetrators to justice and addressing the needs of victims, in particular women and children, in this regard,

Deeply deploring the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims and their families, and, while stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism, in particular women and children, reaffirming its profound solidarity with them and stressing the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance, while respecting, inter alia, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, accountability, truth and justice, in accordance with international law,

Recognizing the importance of respecting the human rights of victims of terrorism and their families and of providing them with appropriate support and assistance in accordance with applicable law,

Recalling the adoption of its resolution [72/165](#) of 19 December 2017, entitled “International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism”, as an important step,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism,⁸³

Underlining that victims of terrorism play an important role in the criminal justice process, highlighting the importance of the sharing of good practices in addressing victims’ needs after a terrorist attack and during the criminal justice process, and in this regard taking note of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime handbook entitled “The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism” and publication entitled “Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework”,

Welcoming the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre support programme for victims of terrorism for the period 2018–2020, which is focused on raising awareness of victims’ issues and strengthening their voices,

Highlighting the importance of effective coordination among relevant governmental offices and agencies and cooperation with civil society organizations providing support and assistance to victims and their families,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to develop comprehensive assistance plans for victims of terrorism, consistent with domestic law, taking into account a gender perspective, to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families with regard to their relief and rehabilitation, ensuring that they are provided with proper support and assistance, both immediately after an attack and in the long term, including through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned related to the protection of and assistance to victims of terrorism;

2. *Urges* Member States to establish systems of assistance, consistent with domestic law, that would address the needs of victims of terrorism and their families and promote and protect their rights, including by partnering with health professionals, emergency planning managers and members of law enforcement, prosecutors’ offices and civil society, where applicable, to institutionalize the provision of assistance to victims;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider the impacts of terrorism on women and children and to seek greater consultations, as appropriate, with women and women’s organizations when developing their victim assistance plans;

4. *Emphasizes* that the granting of such assistance should be provided, in accordance with domestic law, to victims of terrorist acts regardless of whether the perpetrator of the terrorist act is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted;

⁸³ [A/73/599](#).

5. *Underlines* that, if a victim does not normally reside in the territory of the State in which the terrorist act occurred, that State should cooperate and coordinate with the victim's State of residence in ensuring that the victim receives assistance, in accordance with domestic law;

6. *Stresses* the importance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable domestic and international law, in supporting victims of terrorism, and encourages Member States to consider victims of terrorism in this regard, including when developing and maintaining appropriate strategies for prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration and addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;

7. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism to further enhance coordination and coherence across the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities on raising awareness of victims' issues and the delivery of United Nations capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States;

8. *Also calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in particular the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, within their respective mandates, to assist requesting Member States in developing their comprehensive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and in building their capacity to assist victims of terrorism;

9. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing technical assistance for building the capacity of requesting Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism, in accordance with relevant national legislation, and requests the Office, within its mandate, to continue to enhance its support to Member States, at their request, to improve the criminal justice system response to support victims of acts of terrorism by continuing and enhancing its assistance relating to international legal and judicial cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism and by fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact working group on promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism and supporting victims of terrorism to continue to raise awareness of victims' issues and the promotion and protection of victims' rights, including in the criminal justice process, and urges the working group to increase the attention paid to strengthening efforts to build the capacity of requesting Member States and to engagement with relevant civil society organizations to assist and support victims of terrorism in protecting their rights and needs, including the need to have public recognition and to keep their memory alive;

11. *Recognizes* the valuable roles that civil society and the private sector play in supporting victims of terrorism, including by assisting with the provision of assistance and medical, legal and psychosocial support services, by advocating on behalf of victims and by helping victims to bring public awareness to the human impact of terrorist acts, which can also contribute to the prevention of terrorism and the building of resilience and social cohesion;

12. *Also recognizes* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States in building sustainable national systems to assist victims of terrorism, and in this regard stresses the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building projects;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the dignity and legal rights of victims of terrorism, as provided for in domestic law, in criminal litigation and in gaining access to justice, including the right to be considered for witness protection measures and appropriate assistance and support during criminal proceedings, awareness of court proceedings and charges, the right to be treated with fairness and with respect for their dignity and privacy and for their safety from intimidation and retaliation, in particular where they appear as witnesses, the right to full and timely restitution and the ability to address the court and consult with prosecutors;

14. *Takes note* of the United Nations support portal for victims of terrorism, and urges the United Nations to provide relevant information for victims, their families and communities, including but not limited to psychosocial support and access to national criminal justice systems or rehabilitation opportunities offered by Member States;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, containing an evaluation of the existing United Nations activities regarding victims of terrorism, with a focus on concrete recommendations and, as appropriate, detailed options, including for a voluntarily funded comprehensive programme to support Member States, at their request, in assisting victims of terrorism through national systems.

RESOLUTION 73/326

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2019, by a recorded vote of 118 to 5, with 13 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.99](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

* *In favour:* Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Estonia, Hungary, Israel, Poland, United States of America

Abstaining: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Singapore, Switzerland

73/326. Format and organizational aspects of the international migration review forums

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [71/1](#) of 19 September 2016, entitled “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants”, welcoming the convening of the Intergovernmental Conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration, and recalling also resolution [73/195](#) of 19 December 2018, by which it endorsed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,

Recalling also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁴ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁸⁵ and the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,⁸⁶

Reaffirming that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact) presents a non-legally binding, cooperative framework, fostering international cooperation among all relevant actors on migration, acknowledging that no State can address migration alone, and upholding the sovereignty of States and their obligations under international law,

Reaffirming that the Global Compact is based on the following set of cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles: people-centred, international cooperation, national sovereignty, rule of law and due process, sustainable development, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, whole-of-government approach and whole-of-society approach,

Reaffirming also that the Global Compact will be implemented through enhanced bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation and a revitalized global partnership in a spirit of solidarity, building on existing mechanisms, platforms and frameworks to address migration in all its dimensions,

Recalling paragraph 49 of resolution [73/195](#) on the establishment of the International Migration Review Forum (the forum), which shall serve as the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders,

⁸⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁸⁵ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁸⁶ Resolution [68/4](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Decides* that the forums:
 - (a) Shall be convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and be chaired by the President of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Shall operate under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, as applicable, unless otherwise provided in the present resolution;
 - (c) Shall take place during the first semester of the year 2022, and thereafter every four years at United Nations Headquarters in New York;
 - (d) Shall last for four days;⁸⁷
 - (e) Shall be held at the highest possible political level, including Heads of State or Government;
2. *Also decides* that the forums shall be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations and all members of specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly;
3. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and organizations and bodies of the United Nations to participate as observers in the forums;
4. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders in the forums, and invites non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as all stakeholders that were accredited to the preparatory process of the intergovernmental consultations of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration⁸⁸ or that were accredited to participate in the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and encourages them to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the forums;
5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, academic, scientific and knowledge-based institutions, the private sector, trade unions, faith-based, migrant and youth organizations, diaspora communities and other relevant stakeholders, who may attend and participate in each forum, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, 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, no later than three months before the forums;⁸⁹
6. *Invites* national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles⁹⁰ to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the forums, including the informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings described in paragraph 15 below, and invites the institutions, as well as the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and regional human rights institution networks, to submit inputs prior to the forums;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including specialized agencies, funds and programmes, related organizations and regional economic commissions, as well as all relevant special procedures mandate holders and treaty bodies, in accordance with their respective mandates, giving due regard to Geneva-based expertise, is coordinated to support the State-led forums and to facilitate their participation therein;
8. *Encourages* Member States to take into account, to the extent possible, a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach when composing their delegations to the forums;
9. *Requests* the Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration (the network), to assist, upon request by Member States, in the preparation and organization of regional reviews of the implementation of the Global Compact;

⁸⁷ The forums shall be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. each day.

⁸⁸ Resolution 73/195, annex.

⁸⁹ 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.

⁹⁰ Resolution 48/134, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

10. *Invites* relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions and regional consultative processes on migration, to review the implementation of the Global Compact, within their respective regions, and to contribute to the work of the forums, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

11. *Invites also* the Global Forum on Migration and Development, including its civil society, business and mayoral mechanisms, to provide a space for informal exchanges on the implementation of the Global Compact, and report the findings, best practices and innovative approaches to the forums;

12. *Invites* forums such as the IOM International Dialogue on Migration, regional consultative processes on migration and others to contribute to each forum by providing relevant data, evidence, best practices, innovative approaches and recommendations as they relate to the implementation of the Global Compact;

13. *Requests* the network, in preparation for the forums, to collect all inputs received from local, national, regional and global levels and to develop, as part of the global knowledge platform, within existing resources, a dedicated website featuring inputs submitted by Member States and other relevant stakeholders to the forums;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the biennial report preceding each forum, drawing on the network, to provide guidance for the deliberations during the forum, including the envisaged round tables and policy debate, and to make the report available at least 12 weeks ahead of each forum;

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize and to preside over one day of informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings one day prior to each forum with all relevant stakeholders, as listed in paragraphs 4 to 7, and also requests the President of the General Assembly to invite the representative of civil society to present a summary of the hearings during the opening segment of the plenary;

16. *Takes note* of the establishment of the Start-Up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration as part of the capacity-building mechanism;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in the work of the forums, and in this regard invites Member States, financial institutions and other organizations to make financial contributions;

18. *Decides* that:

(a) Each forum, to be held within existing resources, shall consist of four interactive multi-stakeholder round tables during the first day and the morning of the second day, followed by a policy debate in the afternoon of the second day, at the beginning of which the technical summaries of the round tables will be presented; the plenary will be held during the third and the fourth days;

(b) The plenary shall be divided into an opening segment, a general debate and a closing segment;

(c) The opening segment of the plenary shall feature statements from the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the International Organization for Migration, as the Coordinator of the network, one representative from the migrant community, and the representative from civil society;

19. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to deliver remarks during the closing segment;

20. *Encourages* Member States to consider presenting the result of their reviews of progress in implementing the Global Compact, on a voluntary basis, drawing on contributions from all relevant stakeholders, as a part of their national statements;

21. *Decides* that:

(a) The four round tables will offer space for discussion covering all 23 objectives of the Global Compact with the aim of reviewing the progress made in its implementation at all levels, bearing in mind that the Global Compact is based on a set of cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles;

(b) All 23 objectives of the Global Compact shall be covered in the following indicative way:

(i) Round table one: objectives 2, 5, 6, 12 and 18;

(ii) Round table two: objectives 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 21;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

- (iii) Round table three: objectives 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22;
 - (iv) Round table four: objectives 1, 3, 7, 17 and 23;
 - (c) Each round table will be co-chaired by two Member State representatives, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, with due regard for geographical and gender balance, in consultation with regional groups;
 - (d) Adequate space should be reserved during each round table for participation of non-governmental stakeholders and representatives of local authorities, as well as of regional processes, platforms and organizations;
 - (e) Each round table may include a keynote speaker to guide the interactive debate;
 - (f) Each round table shall result in a technical summary to be prepared by the co-chairs;
22. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with input from the network, to prepare a background note for each round table to be circulated at least six weeks prior to each forum;
23. *Requests* the Director General of the IOM, as Coordinator of the network, to facilitate the policy debate focusing on challenges in the implementation of the Global Compact, including links with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁴ the capacity-building mechanism and contemporary and emerging issues related to migration; the policy debate will also consider possible guidance for the United Nations system to strengthen its efforts in improving system-wide effectiveness and coherence and in supporting Member States in implementing the Global Compact, upon the request of Member States, based on their national policies and priorities;
24. *Decides* that:
- (a) The round tables and the policy debate shall be interactive, evidence-based, and action-oriented in nature, with participation of all relevant stakeholders;
 - (b) The summaries of the plenary, round tables and policy debate shall be distributed by the President of the General Assembly within 10 working days following the conclusion of each forum;
25. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators no later than two months ahead of each forum to conduct open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations with a view to agreeing on the Progress Declaration, preferably before the beginning of each forum;
26. *Decides* that:
- (a) All inputs to each forum along with the reports of the Secretary-General may inform the Progress Declaration;
 - (b) The Progress Declaration shall be brief, concise, evidence-based and action-oriented and may contain:
 - (i) An evaluation of the overall progress made with respect to the implementation of the 23 objectives of the Global Compact at all levels;
 - (ii) An identification of the key challenges, opportunities and emerging issues related to the implementation of the Global Compact, and the scope for further international cooperation on international migration;
 - (iii) Recommendations on the implementation of the Global Compact, as appropriate;
 - (c) The Progress Declaration shall be adopted during the closing segment of each forum;
27. *Decides also* to review, after the second forum, its format and organizational aspects, unless otherwise decided.

RESOLUTION 73/327

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.101](#) and [A/73/L.101/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan,

Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

73/327. International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021

The General Assembly,

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

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁹¹ constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and, bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,⁹² calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

Recalling the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)⁹³ and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), of the International Labour Organization,⁹⁴

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

Reaffirming also the commitments made by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms,

Recognizing the importance of revitalized global partnerships to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the implementation of the goals and targets related to the elimination of child labour,

Recognizing also that 2016 was the Year for the Elimination of Child Labour established by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries,

Noting the adoption of the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment at the fourth Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, held in Buenos Aires from 14 to 16 November 2017, including the commitments contained therein,

1. *Decides* to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to observe the International Year, as appropriate, through activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of the eradication of child labour, and to share best practices in this regard;
3. *Invites* the International Labour Organization, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Year;

⁹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁹² Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution 66/138, annex.

⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14862.

⁹⁴ Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution and that are above and beyond those currently within the mandate of the lead agency should be met through voluntary contributions;

5. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to make voluntary contributions and to provide other forms of support for the International Year;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 73/328

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.100](#) and [A/73/L.100/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

73/328. Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment made by all Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to, inter alia, religion or belief,

Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹⁵ article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹⁶ and other relevant human rights provisions,

Recalling also its resolution [36/55](#) of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,⁹⁷ which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination and violence on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law,

Welcoming, in this regard, all international, regional and national initiatives, as well as efforts by religious and other leaders to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue,

Reaffirming the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace and the contribution that interreligious and intercultural dialogue among religions, groups and individuals, in particular religious leaders, can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

⁹⁵ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁹⁶ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁹⁷ Resolutions [53/243 A](#) and B.

Strongly deploring all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, as well as any such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres or places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law,

Bearing in mind the upcoming first International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief, which will contribute to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue,

Expressing deep concern at all acts of hate speech that undermine the spirit of tolerance and respect for diversity and constitute a serious common concern for all Member States, and convinced that there is no justification for hate speech, whatever be the motivation,

Emphasizing that Member States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Recognizing the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting intercultural dialogue and their contribution to interreligious dialogue, as well as their activities related to the culture of peace and non-violence and their focus on concrete actions at the global, regional and subregional levels,

Noting the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,⁹⁸

Noting also the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, and the initiative to develop the Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development, and calls upon Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and social stability and the full realization of internationally agreed development goals;

2. *Condemns* any advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media, social media or any other means;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to engage with all relevant stakeholders to promote the virtues of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, respect and acceptance of differences, tolerance, peaceful coexistence and cohabitation and respect for human rights, to reject the spread of hate speech, that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence;

5. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to generate public awareness, to enlighten the public about the dangers of intolerance and sectarian violence and to react with renewed commitment and action in support of the promotion of tolerance and human rights, and invites them to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion of moderation and tolerance and respect for human rights;

6. *Encourages* Member States to focus on promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue, respect for diversity, and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief, while underlining the importance of education, culture, peace, tolerance, mutual understanding and human rights;

⁹⁸ [A/HRC/22/17/Add.4](#), appendix.

7. *Invites* Member States to further promote reconciliation to help ensure durable peace and sustainable development, and to encourage religious and community leaders to engage in intra- and interfaith dialogue to respond to incitement to violence, discrimination and hate speech;

8. *Welcomes* the proclamation of the first week of February of every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs;

9. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the launch on 14 July 2017 by the Secretary-General of the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, and further takes note of the launch on 18 June 2019 by the Secretary-General of the Plan of Action on Hate Speech;

10. *Also takes note* of the initiative of the Secretary-General to produce a Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites, and looks forward to its completion;

11. *Invites* all Member States, the United Nations system, regional and non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders to increase their understanding of the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, and the Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and other initiatives promoting tolerance and mutual understanding.

RESOLUTION 73/329

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.102](#) and [A/73/L.102/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

73/329. Promoting the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹⁹ in which it is stated that disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of humankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people, and recalling also article 1 of the Declaration, in which it is stated that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution [52/13](#) of 20 November 1997, by which it raised awareness that the task of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war requires transformation towards a culture of peace, which consists of values, attitudes and behaviours that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity, that reject violence and endeavour to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation and that guarantee the full exercise of all rights and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society,

Recalling its resolution [72/130](#) of 8 December 2017, on the International Day of Living Together in Peace and its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution [52/15](#) of 20 November 1997, by which it proclaimed 2000 the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution [53/25](#) of 10 November 1998, by which it

⁹⁹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

proclaimed the period 2001–2010 the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolution [71/252](#) of 23 December 2016, adopted under the agenda item entitled “Culture of peace”,

Recalling also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling further its resolution [70/262](#) of 27 April 2016, in which it recognized that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations on intercultural dialogue, as well as their activities related to the culture of peace and non-violence, and in this context expressing its appreciation for their ongoing efforts in promoting a culture of peace through a number of practical projects in the areas of youth, education, media and migration, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, foundations and civil society groups, as well as the media and the private sector,

1. *Declares* 5 April the International Day of Conscience;
2. *Underlines* that the International Day of Conscience constitutes a means of regularly mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace, tolerance, inclusion, understanding and solidarity, in order to build a sustainable world of peace, solidarity and harmony;
3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to build the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience in accordance with the culture and other appropriate circumstances or customs of their local, national and regional communities, including through quality education and public awareness-raising activities, thereby fostering sustainable development;
4. *Invites* all Member States to further promote the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience to help to ensure peace and sustainable development, including by working with communities and other relevant actors, through reconciliatory measures and acts of service and by encouraging forgiveness and compassion among individuals;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, businesses and academic and civil society organizations for appropriate observance;
6. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 73/330

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2019, by a recorded vote of 134 to 2, with 3 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.74](#) and [A/73/L.74/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Armenia, Brazil, Papua New Guinea

73/330. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [48/2](#) of 13 October 1993, by which it granted observer status to the Economic Cooperation Organization,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization, in which it invited various specialized agencies, as well as other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant financial institutions, to join in the efforts towards realizing its goals and the objectives of the Economic Cooperation Organization,

Appreciating the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to strengthen its relations with the United Nations system and with relevant international and regional organizations for the development and implementation of projects and programmes in areas of common interest,

Noting the efforts made by the United Nations system and the relevant international and regional organizations in extending technical and financial assistance to the Economic Cooperation Organization for the development and implementation of programmes and projects pertaining to socioeconomic progress, and encouraging them to continue their support,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [71/16](#) of 21 November 2016,¹⁰⁰ and acknowledges the growing cooperation between the two organizations;

2. *Takes note* of the Economic Cooperation Organization Vision 2025 and the Islamabad Declaration, issued at the thirteenth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Islamabad on 1 March 2017;

3. *Also takes note* of the Baku Declaration, issued at the twelfth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Baku on 16 October 2012;¹⁰¹

4. *Further takes note* of the Dushanbe Communiqué, issued at the twenty-third meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Dushanbe on 17 April 2018;

5. *Appreciates* the continuing efforts to strengthen the existing cooperation between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Cooperation Organization, especially in the field of trade capacity-building of member States, notes with satisfaction the completion of the implementation of the third phase of their joint programme in 2017, aimed at enhancing the capacity of member States to strengthen their standards, metrology, testing and quality infrastructure, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies to consider supporting the implementation of the fourth phase of the project;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade Organization and the International Trade Centre to develop strategies for the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization for trade liberalization and the promotion of foreign direct investment to facilitate the global and regional integration of their economies;

7. *Notes* the progress made on the trade facilitation programme of the Economic Cooperation Organization, and invites the World Trade Organization and relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, especially the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade and Transport in Asia and the Pacific, to support the Economic Cooperation Organization in developing a trade facilitation strategy and agreement, single windows in the member States, the TradeNet web portal and a unified visa system for facilitating the work of the region's businesspeople and enhancing regional trade;

8. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to implement the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade Agreement¹⁰² for the enhancement of intraregional trade, and invites the World Trade

¹⁰⁰ See [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#), sect. II.

¹⁰¹ [A/67/581](#), annex.

¹⁰² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45696.

Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre to consider extending technical assistance to the Economic Cooperation Organization for the implementation of the Trade Agreement and the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to assist the States members of the Organization in the trade facilitation process, leading to the regional and global integration of their economies;

9. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the ninth meeting of Ministers of Transport of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 3 May 2018, which noted the improved performance of Economic Cooperation Organization regional transit transport and prioritized key projects for the near future while effectively implementing the Sustainable Development Goals on transport, including Goals 9 and 17,¹⁰³ and General Assembly resolution 72/212 of 20 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,” in the region;

10. *Notes* the basic development needs of landlocked countries, including their need to overcome the limitations arising from their geographical positions, the lack of access to open seas and seaport facilities and other challenges hindering their promotion of transit transport cooperation, and invites the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and other relevant international and regional bodies to assist and cooperate with the Economic Cooperation Organization on the proposed study project of the Office and the Organization on the possibility of providing concessional services for landlocked countries in selected ports of transit countries of the region, including the establishment of effective logistics-based networking between the Organization’s major seaports and dry ports in landlocked countries;

11. *Encourages* all the relevant international financial and specialized institutions, taking into account the key role played by the railway and road networks of the region as land bridges between Asia and Europe, to consider participating in the implementation of the decision of the Ministers of Transport of the Economic Cooperation Organization at their ninth meeting to address investment gaps in the transport infrastructure networks and the need for mobilization of concessional financial resources for supporting regional transport corridors and connectivity in the Organization region, and invites the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Europe to coordinate the establishment of a partnership/coordination platform of financial institutions;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the conduct of the feasibility study on the customs provisions of the Transit Transport Framework Agreement and the modernization of border crossing points in the Economic Cooperation Organization region, and encourages the States members of the Organization to continue to take action at the national level on the implementation of a five-year plan of action for the modernization of customs border crossings of member States aimed at the upgrading/modernization of existing border crossing points services, improvement of customs-related infrastructure and institutional and legal strengthening in order to meet international standards;

13. *Welcomes* the reactivation of the membership of Afghanistan in the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)¹⁰⁴ and the finalization of formalities for accession by Pakistan to the TIR Convention, encourages the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization that have not done so to accede to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road¹⁰⁵ and those that have done so to accede also to the Additional Protocol thereto¹⁰⁶ and other relevant international instruments facilitating the movement of goods, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies and other international bodies to provide the necessary support to the States members of the Organization, in particular for capacity-building activities;

14. *Encourages* the finalization of the intergovernmental framework agreement on operationalizing and commercializing the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Islamic Republic of Iran railway route by developing a common

¹⁰³ See resolution 70/1.

¹⁰⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 399, No. 5742.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2762, No. 5742.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

corridor management mechanism to raise operational efficiency through greater interoperability of infrastructure and railway operations among en-route countries, and notes that, once operationalized, the common corridor management mechanism of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Islamic Development Bank and the Economic Cooperation Organization will apply for all other rail routes of the Organization;

15. *Expresses satisfaction* at the fulfilment of the mandate given by the Ministers of Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Cooperation Organization at their first meeting, which has culminated in the conduct of two regional studies, a joint Economic Cooperation Organization-International Telecommunication Union study on information and communications technology needs of the States members of the Organization and a study on information society services in the Organization region, with technical assistance from the International Telecommunication Union, resulting in the draft 2025 Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Strategy for Information Society Development and its Action Plan, serving as a road map to promote integration and cooperation among member States in information and communications technologies, and invites the International Telecommunication Union to continue to extend its institutional guidance and assistance to the activities of the Organization in the action-oriented phase in implementation of the Action Plan;

16. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to cooperate with the Economic Cooperation Organization for the facilitation of transit trade among the States members of the Organization and the modernization of their border crossing points;

17. *Notes* the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization to prepare a technical assistance project proposal on the implementation of the regional programmes for food security of the Economic Cooperation Organization under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme administered by the World Bank, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to consider providing technical and financial assistance to the Economic Cooperation Organization for preparing and implementing detailed project proposals under the programme components suitable to the needs of the member States;

18. *Recognizes* the growing importance of tourism in the sustainable development of the region and its potential in the promotion of a sustainable economy, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies and other organizations, especially the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to consider extending financial and technical support to the Economic Cooperation Organization for the development of regional projects related to tourism promotion and to support its programmes;

19. *Notes* the ongoing endeavours of the Economic Cooperation Organization towards achieving more diverse and resilient energy architecture in the Organization region, supported by the mainstreaming of cleaner and sustainable energy sources, which are also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainable Energy for All, and thus calls upon the United Nations agencies concerned to consider rendering financial and technical support for Economic Cooperation Organization regional projects in the fields of clean energy, renewables, energy efficiency and conservation and the energy-environment nexus;

20. *Welcomes* the recent cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization towards the launching of the preparatory phase of the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Organization Clean Energy Centre, and calls upon the relevant United Nations agencies and international financial institutions and instruments, in particular global environmental funds, the Islamic Development Bank and European Union-related sources, to extend their financial and technical support for the different stages of implementation of the project;

21. *Highlights* the importance of harmonization and alignment towards a regional power/electricity market within the Economic Cooperation Organization region, encourages the States members of the Organization to harness benefits from increasing regional electricity trade and integrating power systems through the implementation of the initiative on the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Electricity Market, and invites the relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations, in particular the Energy Charter secretariat, to extend their support to these efforts;

22. *Recognizes* the significance of mutual cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization in addressing the global challenges referred to in its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and emphasizes the necessity of regular cooperation between the two organizations for achieving the goals envisaged in that resolution;

23. *Welcomes* the enhancement of cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the environment-related agencies, conventions and forums of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

24. *Notes* the finalization of the project development phase of the project on combating desertification with a special emphasis on dust haze and sand storms in the Economic Cooperation Organization region, and invites the relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests, to extend the support necessary to mobilize financial resources for the project;

25. *Notes with satisfaction* the outcome of the Economic Cooperation Organization-United Nations Forum on Forests expert meeting on enhancing regional and subregional involvement in the work of the international arrangement on forests, held in Tehran from 26 to 28 September 2016, and the Economic Cooperation Organization side event held on 12 December 2016 in Cancun, Mexico, on the margins of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urges the secretariat of the Convention and the Forum to consider rendering their support to fundraising for the relevant projects of the Organization in the fields of sustainable forest management and biodiversity;

26. *Highlights* the importance of enhanced cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system concerning the health-related Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages the relevant United Nations entities, especially the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the World Health Organization, to consider extending technical and financial support to the Economic Cooperation Organization in this regard, as appropriate;

27. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to enhance cooperation in the field of health in the region in collaboration with international organizations and the specialized agencies, especially the World Health Organization, the International Society of Blood Transfusion, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, and encourages their continued support for the activities of the Economic Cooperation Organization in the field of health;

28. *Notes* the vulnerability of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to natural disasters, and urges the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Development Programme, to consider expanding their cooperation with the Economic Cooperation Organization in the area of natural and human-made disaster risk reduction and also to consider extending their technical and financial support for the activities of the Organization in the field of natural disaster risk reduction in the region, including the recent Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction fostering the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹⁰⁷ in the region, and invites relevant international organizations and financial institutions to assist the implementation of the Regional Framework;

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

29. *Highlights* the importance of high-quality statistics as a tool for the implementation of development goals and the importance of future cooperation and partnership between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in this regard, and encourages the Division to consider extending technical and financial support to the Organization in the field of statistics, as appropriate;

30. *Appreciates* the joint cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in conducting a training workshop on the CountrySTAT system, in Tehran from 24 to 28 July 2016, as part of the second phase of the project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on support for the implementation and development of the CountrySTAT framework in the Economic Cooperation Organization region;

31. *Also appreciates* the efforts and activities of the Economic Cooperation Organization in compiling and disseminating drug-related data, and organizing workshops and training programmes aimed at enhancing the technical and professional expertise of the officials working in the relevant anti-narcotics forces and agencies of its member States, and encourages the United Nations agencies and the donor community, such as the European Commission and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to provide technical and financial assistance to the Organization in its efforts against drug-related and other related crimes;

32. *Acknowledges* the ongoing efforts of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to strengthen regional cooperation to combat drugs and organized crime, including the establishment of a police mechanism, a regional judicial and legal cooperation mechanism and the Economic Cooperation Organization regional centre for the cooperation of anti-corruption agencies and ombudsmen, and invites the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist and support those efforts;

33. *Appreciates* the contributions made by the Economic Cooperation Organization towards reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, commends its active participation in and constructive contributions to various regional and international initiatives on Afghanistan, especially appreciates its support for the high-level Core Group of Regional Forum Secretaries-General, established at the meeting of the regional bodies on 19 July 2010, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan,¹⁰⁸ and invites relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations to assist the Economic Cooperation Organization in implementing its Advocacy Programme for Afghanistan adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization at its twenty-third meeting, held in Dushanbe, with the aim of assisting Afghanistan in its efforts for stability, reconstruction, economic growth and sustainable development;

34. *Notes with appreciation* the activities of the Cultural Institute, the Science Foundation and the Educational Institute of the Economic Cooperation Organization as specialized agencies of the Organization to foster regional cooperation among its member States in the fields of culture, science and education, respectively, and encourages the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to cooperate with these bodies, within the scope of their mandate and existing resources, in order to develop and implement appropriate projects for the promotion of science and education in the region;

35. *Recognizes* the importance of the role of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Economic Cooperation Organization in strengthening multifaceted regional cooperation in the region;

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

37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Economic Cooperation Organization”.

¹⁰⁸ [A/66/601-S/2011/767](#), annex.

RESOLUTION 73/331

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.103](#) and [A/73/L.103/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Belarus, China, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan

73/331. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹⁰⁹

Referring to the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Referring also to its resolution [59/50](#) of 2 December 2004, in which it granted the Collective Security Treaty Organization observer status in the General Assembly,

Referring further to its resolutions [64/256](#) of 2 March 2010, [65/122](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/6](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/12](#) of 11 November 2014 and [71/12](#) of 21 November 2016 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and to its Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,¹¹⁰

Referring to all previous relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, and the relevant statements by its President, including those of 13 January 2010¹¹¹ and 6 August 2013,¹¹² which underline the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and statutes of regional and subregional organizations,

Referring also to the Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization of 18 March 2010,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the 25 years since the signing of the Collective Security Treaty, the Collective Security Treaty Organization has transformed into a multifunctional structure with the potential to provide an adequate response to a wide range of threats and challenges within the area of its responsibility,

Encouraging the efforts by the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to attain objectives consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism, including through the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹¹³ and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, noting also in this regard the various initiatives by member States and regional organizations,

Commending the practical steps of the Collective Security Treaty Organization for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in the area of counter-terrorism, in particular the signing on 9 November 2018 of the memorandum of understanding on cooperation and interaction between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism,

Welcoming the practical contribution of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy

¹⁰⁹ [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#).

¹¹⁰ Resolution [49/57](#), annex.

¹¹¹ [S/PRST/2010/1](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2009–31 July 2010 (S/INF/65)*.

¹¹² [S/PRST/2013/12](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014 (S/INF/69)*.

¹¹³ Resolution [60/288](#).

to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,¹¹⁴ for the period 2009–2019, as well as the decisions of the 2016 special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem,¹¹⁵ and emphasizing in particular the great practical importance of the regional operation of the Collective Security Treaty Organization “Kanal”, conducted under the counter-narcotics strategy of the States members of the Organization for the period 2015–2020, to combat the smuggling of Afghan opiates and the cannabis group of drugs, cocaine and synthetic substances into the territory of States of the Eurasian region and to counter the activities of organized drug groups and their leaders,

Noting the important efforts of the Collective Security Treaty Organization through its regional operation “Nelegal”, aimed at reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration,

Noting with appreciation the progress in enhancing practical cooperation based on the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat of 28 September 2012 on peacekeeping operations, including contributions of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as the participation of United Nations representatives in Collective Security Treaty Organization peacekeeping training drills,

Welcoming the signing on 17 January 2017 of the memorandum of understanding between the secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting the firm intention of both organizations to further strengthen existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹⁰⁹ and acknowledges in particular the development of mutually beneficial interaction between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the significant practical contribution and efforts of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to strengthen its peacekeeping capacities and the system of regional security and stability, to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime, to combat illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons, and irregular migration and human trafficking, and to recover from natural and human-made disasters, thereby contributing to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enhance coordination and cooperation in the areas of mutual interest and to develop concrete modalities for such cooperation, and encourages them to continue their collaboration, including the exchange of information;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, through bilateral contacts and various formats, including consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

5. *Invites* the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to continue their interaction in the interest of the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;¹¹³

6. *Invites* increased cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the development of their direct contacts in areas of mutual interest;

7. *Encourages* both organizations to continue to examine possible ways to further strengthen their interaction in the area of peacekeeping;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

¹¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹¹⁵ See resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization”.

RESOLUTION 73/332

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 1 August 2019, by a recorded vote of 137 to none, with 12 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.104](#) and [A/73/L.104/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: None

Abstaining: Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Zimbabwe

73/332. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions [49/1](#) of 17 October 1994, [59/20](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/48](#) of 4 December 2006, [63/200](#) of 19 December 2008, [65/316](#) of 12 September 2011, [67/303](#) of 16 September 2013, [69/318](#) of 10 September 2015 and [71/316](#) of 19 July 2017,

Recognizing the key role the Pacific Islands Forum continues to play in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection, good governance and peace and security, as well as supporting integrated ocean policy, in the Pacific through regional cooperation,

Taking note, in this regard, of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism adopted by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in July 2014, as well as the “Blue Pacific” narrative of September 2017 on the Pacific region’s collective action on shared stewardship of the Pacific Ocean interlinking Pacific people with their natural resources, environment, culture and livelihoods, the Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development of September 2017 and the Communiqué of the Forty-ninth Pacific Islands Forum of September 2018,

Recalling the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹¹⁶ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹⁷ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for

¹¹⁶ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹¹⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Development,¹¹⁸ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹¹⁹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹²⁰

Recognizing the important role and contribution of the United Nations system in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members,

Recalling the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the global commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹²¹ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹²² and the Samoa Pathway,

Reaffirming the importance of enhanced high-level dialogue between the members of the Pacific Islands Forum and the United Nations, including regular meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Forum leaders, and recalling with appreciation the first-ever participation by a Secretary-General at a Forum, at the forty-second Forum, held on 7 and 8 September 2011 in Auckland, New Zealand, and the summit meetings between the Secretary-General and Forum leaders held in New York on 26 September 2012, 26 September 2014, 1 October 2015, 23 September 2016, 22 September 2017 and 28 September 2018,

Mindful of recent developments at the United Nations of particular interest to Pacific Islands Forum members, including the proclamation by the General Assembly of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development,¹²³

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹²⁴

Welcoming the continued mutually beneficial dialogue between the Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General,

1. *Encourages* the scheduling of the next meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders for September 2019, on the margins of the general debate;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the visit of the Secretary-General to the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members from 12 to 18 May 2019, and in this regard welcomes the high-level political dialogue held between the Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General on 15 May 2019 at the headquarters of the Forum;

3. *Recalls* the joint statements issued by Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General on 7 September 2011, 26 September 2012 and 29 September 2014, and urges further progress towards their practical implementation in a timely manner;

4. *Urges* the United Nations system to align its work programmes and operations in the region of the Forum members in accordance with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system¹²⁵ and in support of internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹¹⁶ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹⁷ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹¹⁸ the Paris Agreement adopted

¹¹⁸ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹¹⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹²⁰ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹²¹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹²² *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹²³ Resolution 72/73, para. 292.

¹²⁴ [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#).

¹²⁵ See resolution 71/243.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹¹⁹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹²⁰ taking into account the priorities of the Pacific Islands Forum members, including as reflected in relevant regional agreements;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the interregional meeting for all small island developing States, held in Apia from 30 October to 1 November 2018, in order to undertake a review of progress in the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway at the national and regional levels;

6. *Looks forward* to the high-level review of the progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway on 27 September 2019;

7. *Recalls* its decision to convene the high-level 2020 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 in Lisbon, from 2 to 6 June 2020, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;

8. *Encourages* continued support from the United Nations system for the efforts of Pacific States and relevant regional organizations to achieve sustainable development, and calls for greater accountability and regular reporting with regard to the support provided by the United Nations system, including through its regional and country programmes, to Pacific island States;

9. *Welcomes* the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions, and urges them to continue to strengthen their partnership and regional collaboration for the implementation of internationally agreed outcomes in the region of the Forum members;

10. *Also welcomes* the substantive progress achieved by the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency since its establishment in Tonga in 2017, with a view to forming an emerging global network of regional centres, thereby expanding dialogue and cooperation on sustainable energy;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings”, prepared pursuant to resolution [69/288](#) of 8 June 2015;¹²⁶

12. *Stresses*, in that regard, the value of enhanced close cooperation and coordination between the programmes and activities of the United Nations system and Pacific Islands Forum members, the Forum secretariat and associated institutions, including the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, welcomes recent efforts by United Nations and regional agencies in the Pacific to enhance cooperation through joint activities, working groups and other means, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation and coordination;

13. *Also stresses* the importance of coherent and integrated approaches to building resilience to extreme weather events, including both slow- and rapid-onset events, and to stressors related to increased climate variability across the Pacific;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening resilience and mitigating risks in the region of the Forum members, and encourages the United Nations system to work collaboratively with the Pacific Islands Forum and associated institutions in this regard;

15. *Stresses* the importance of resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the region of the Forum members strengthening consultations with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including the Pacific Islands Forum, in accordance with its resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016, and ensuring that the development and implementation of all United Nations programme and plan documents increase coherence and coordination in support of national development needs and priorities;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of continuing to enhance and strengthen the United Nations field presence in the region of the Forum members, in accordance with its resolution [71/243](#), in particular with regard to operational activities of the multi-country offices, using flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models, as appropriate;

¹²⁶ [A/72/119](#).

17. *Looks forward* to further inclusive consultations with all countries concerned on the multi-country office review, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018, for its conclusion and to guide its implementation, taking note of the ongoing review by the Secretary-General of the configuration, capacity, resource needs, role and development services of multi-country offices, and related discussions at the operational activities for development segment of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council;

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

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Pacific Islands Forum”.

RESOLUTION 73/333

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 30 August 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.108](#) and [A/73/L.108/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

73/333. Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [72/277](#) of 10 May 2018, entitled “Towards a Global Pact for the Environment”,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,¹²⁷ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹²⁸ Agenda 21,¹²⁹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,¹³⁰ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹³¹ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)¹³² and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹³³ as well as the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Recognizing existing obligations and commitments under international environmental law,

Reaffirming all the principles of the Rio Declaration,

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

¹²⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

¹²⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹³⁰ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

¹³¹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹³² *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

¹³³ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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 the need to continue to address, in a comprehensive and coherent manner, the challenges posed by environmental degradation in the context of sustainable development,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277, as well as its report,¹³⁴ and endorses all its recommendations, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that costs associated with the implementation of the present resolution and with the facilitation of the participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, in any future meeting related to the implementation of the recommendations on the consideration of further work as set forth in the annex, shall be met from voluntary contributions, requests the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the special voluntary trust fund established pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 72/277 for this purpose, and invites Member States, international financial institutions, donor agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and natural and juridical persons to make financial contributions to the voluntary trust fund.

Annex

Recommendations of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277

Objectives guiding the recommendations

- (1) Reinforce the protection of the environment for present and future generations;
- (2) Uphold the respective obligations and commitments under international environmental law of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies;
- (3) Contribute to the strengthening of the implementation of international environmental law and environment-related instruments;
- (4) Support the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³⁵ as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹³⁶ including paragraphs 88 and 89 thereof;
- (5) Not undermine existing relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional and sectoral bodies;

Substantive recommendations

(6) Reaffirm the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment, and also reaffirm the role of the United Nations Environment Assembly;

(7) Call for renewed efforts at all levels to enhance the implementation of existing obligations and commitments under international environmental law, stressing the importance of enhanced ambition regarding means of implementation, including the provision and mobilization of all types and sources of means of implementation, consistent with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹³⁷ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

¹³⁴ A/AC.289/6/Rev.2.

¹³⁵ Resolution 70/1.

¹³⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹³⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex.

(8) Recognize the role of discussions on principles of international environmental law in enhancing the implementation of international environmental law, also noting the ongoing work in the International Law Commission on general principles of law;

(9) Invite the scientific community to further its work on interconnected and cross-cutting issues by sharing information among the leading scientific, technical and technological bodies that inform the work of multilateral environmental agreements and environmental processes, and encourage the scientific, technical and technological bodies to strengthen cooperation among themselves;

(10) Invite the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements, while preserving their independence and respective mandates, to increase their efforts to promote policy coherence across environmental instruments at all relevant levels and to consider identifying and addressing implementation challenges in their regimes, with a view to strengthening implementation at the national and international levels;

(11) Invite the governing bodies and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements to enhance cooperation and collaboration among themselves within the scope of their respective mandates, as well as between themselves and the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Environment Assembly, building on work already done;

(12) Encourage the governing bodies of multilateral environmental agreements and scientific, technical and technological bodies to exchange information and experiences, including with a view to considering the streamlining of reporting and/or monitoring processes;

(13) Encourage all that have not yet done so to consider ratifying multilateral environmental agreements and to effectively implement them;

(14) Encourage States Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies to strengthen, where needed, environmental laws, policies and regulatory frameworks at the national level, as well as capacities across all sectors for the effective implementation of international environmental law, including in the administrative and justice sectors in accordance with national legal systems, while acknowledging the importance of international cooperation in supporting and complementing national actions;

(15) Encourage States Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies to mainstream environment into sectoral policies and programmes at all levels, including into national development and sustainable development plans, to enhance the implementation of international environmental law and applicable environment-related instruments;

(16) Encourage the active and meaningful engagement of all relevant stakeholders at all levels in the different forums related to the implementation of international environment law and environment-related instruments;

(17) Encourage the exploration of further ways for States Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies to support and make full use of the fifth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme V), adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly,¹³⁸ in order to foster environmental rule of law and advance the implementation of environmental law at all levels;

(18) Encourage the United Nations Environment Programme, as chair of the Environment Management Group, in collaboration with the other members of the Group, to continue to strengthen system-wide inter-agency coordination on the environment and to call for the active involvement and support of all members of the Group in the implementation of system-wide strategies on the environment.

Further work

(a) Circulate the above-mentioned recommendations and make them available to States Members of the United Nations, the members of specialized agencies and the governing bodies of multilateral environment agreements for their consideration and action, as appropriate;

¹³⁸ See [UNEP/EA.4/Res.20](#) and [UNEP/EA.4/19](#), annex I.

(b) Forward these recommendations to the United Nations Environment Assembly for its consideration, and to prepare, at its fifth session, in February 2021, a political declaration for a United Nations high-level meeting, subject to voluntary funding, in the context of the commemoration of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, with a view to strengthening the implementation of international environmental law and international environmental governance, in line with paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”.

RESOLUTION 73/334

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 30 August 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.106](#) and [A/73/L.106/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

73/334. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the objectives of the United Nations is to achieve cooperation in maintaining international peace and security and solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities on the basis of regional cooperation to promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution [59/48](#) of 2 December 2004, by which it granted observer status to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,

Recalling its resolutions [64/183](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/124](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/15](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/11](#) of 11 November 2014 and [71/14](#) of 21 November 2016 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,

Recalling also the Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, dated 5 April 2010,

Noting that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is committed to act consistently with the goals and principles of the United Nations,

Noting also that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has become an essential regional organization for addressing security in the region, in all its dimensions, including in cooperation with relevant regional organizations,

Taking into account the commitment of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to pursue the implementation of the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³⁹

Recalling the commitment of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to achieve a pacific settlement of regional disputes under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to build the region of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization into a region of lasting peace, friendship, prosperity and harmony, in accordance with the Treaty on Long-term Good-neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,¹⁴⁰

Recalling that in its resolution [71/14](#), it noted the aspiration of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote stability and the maintenance of international peace and security, and noting in this regard the eighteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Qingdao, China, on 9 and 10 June 2018, as well as the nineteenth meeting, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, on 13 and 14 June 2019,

¹³⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2896, No. 50518.

Welcoming the commitment of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁴¹ that are States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to comply fully with the Treaty, including in Central Asia,

Recognizing the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote counter-terrorism cooperation, including through the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, and welcoming in this regard the protocol on cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, signed on 22 July 2012, noting the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,¹⁴² and the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and noting the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between these two entities signed on 25 March 2019,

Recognizing also the role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in combating drugs, based on the outcome of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in New York from 19 to 21 April 2016,¹⁴³ and encouraging the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to continue such cooperation in this field,

Recalling the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in June 2011 with a view to effectively addressing, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, the production of and trade and trafficking in drugs, and welcoming the further cooperation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Office,

Noting the improved quality of the dynamics of cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the further enhancement of the potential and role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the international arena as a multilateral mechanism, and in this regard welcoming the convening of the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Qingdao on 9 and 10 June 2018 as the first summit after the enlargement of the Organization,

Taking note of the initiatives of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the efforts of others, to address security of and in the use of information and communications technologies, and recognizing the need for further discussions in relevant forums,

Noting the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in December 2015 aimed at enhancing cooperation in trade, transport, energy, and information and communications technology connectivity,

Welcoming the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in June 2018 with the goal of strengthening peace, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue by means of developing cooperation in education, science, culture, communication and information,

Recognizing the efforts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote cooperation with other regional organizations, including the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia and the Economic Cooperation Organization, as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross,¹⁴⁴

Taking into consideration the fact that countries with economies in transition are among the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and in this regard recalling its resolution 61/210 of 20 December 2006, in which it proposed that the United Nations system enhance dialogue with regional and subregional cooperation organizations whose membership includes countries with economies in transition and increase support provided to them,

¹⁴¹ Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.

¹⁴² Resolution 60/288.

¹⁴³ Resolution S-30/1, annex.

¹⁴⁴ A Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross was signed in Astana on 9 June 2017.

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization helps to promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations,

1. *Acknowledges* the constructive role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in securing peace and sustainable development, advancing regional cooperation and strengthening good-neighbourliness and mutual trust, and notes the activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization aimed at strengthening peace, security and stability in the region, countering terrorism, drug trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character and promoting regional cooperation in various areas, such as trade and economic development, energy, transportation, agriculture and agro-industry, the regulation of migration, banking and finances, information and telecommunications, science and new technology, customs, education, public health, environmental protection and reducing the danger of natural disasters, as well as in other related areas;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and proposes that the Secretary-General, for this purpose, continue to hold regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization through the existing inter-agency forums and formats, including the high-level interactive dialogue of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the heads of the regional organizations and other organizations;

3. *Proposes* that the specialized agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system cooperate with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to jointly implementing programmes to achieve their goals, and in this regard recommends that the heads of such entities continue consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Shanghai Cooperation Organization”.

RESOLUTION 73/335

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 10 September 2019, by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 38 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.96/Rev.1](#) and [A/73/L.96/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by Turkey, and the State of Palestine (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [73/5](#) of 16 October 2018)

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

73/335. 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 Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [72/310](#) of 10 September 2018, 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 the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, 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,

Welcoming the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union of the declaration proclaiming "The Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa" as the theme for 2019,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recalling also 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 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union,

Recognizing 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, and recognizing 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 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,

Noting with appreciation the signing by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 January 2018 of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting of both Agendas through joint activities and programmes,

Recalling the adoption of its resolution [73/222](#) of 20 December 2018 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement¹⁴⁵ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁴⁶ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

¹⁴⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Underlining the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and reaffirming that good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems and measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts,

Recalling 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”,

Recalling also the adoption of General Assembly resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa’s Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution [2019/5](#) of 6 June 2019 on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,

Recalling its resolution [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, and recalling also its resolution [72/306](#) of 24 July 2018, entitled “Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)”,

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 fourth 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-fifth session,

Welcoming the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,¹⁴⁷ the African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa,

Welcoming also the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2019 Africa Dialogue Series, on the theme “Towards durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons in Africa”,

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 the international community and an enabling international economic environment, reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,¹⁴⁸

Welcoming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,¹⁴⁹

Welcoming also the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,¹⁵⁰

Noting the various international events that have been held and are planned to be held between African countries and their partners, including the High-Level Forum Africa-Europe, held in Vienna on 17 and 18 December 2018, and the seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Yokohama, Japan, from 28 to 30 August 2019, as well as the convening of the first-ever Russia-Africa Summit, to be held in Sochi, Russian Federation, on 24 October 2019,

Taking note with appreciation of decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and

¹⁴⁷ [A/57/304](#), annex.

¹⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

¹⁵⁰ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

18 November 2018, on the evolutionary trajectory of the New Partnership and the rationale behind the establishment of the African Union Development Agency as a vehicle for the better execution of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the decision that the New Partnership Planning and Coordinating Agency shall henceforth be renamed the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development,

1. *Takes note* of the sixteenth consolidated progress report of the Secretary-General¹⁵¹ and the third biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development;¹⁵²

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹⁴⁷ and welcomes in this regard the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership and recognizes the progress made, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

3. *Also recognizes* the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) and acknowledges the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵³ and underscores in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda;

4. *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, and recognizes in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution [70/293](#) of 25 July 2016 on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025);

5. *Recognizes its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008;¹⁵⁴

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing both foreign and domestic investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resource mobilization from the public and private sectors, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

9. *Welcomes* the third Global Infrastructure Forum, held in Bali, Indonesia, on 13 October 2018, and in this regard recalls, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁵⁵ that a greater range of voices should be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps, in particular in African countries, and that it highlights opportunities for investment and cooperation and works to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

¹⁵¹ [A/73/269](#).

¹⁵² [A/73/270](#).

¹⁵³ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁵⁴ Resolution [63/1](#).

¹⁵⁵ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

10. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, recalls the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda;

11. *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, in this regard recognizes 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, and in this regard notes the important progress made by the 44 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that have signed compacts under the Programme;

12. *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;

13. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and recalls the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;¹⁵⁶

14. *Calls for* effective measures and targeted investments to overcome difficulties, to support recovery priorities and to strengthen national health systems to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, inter alia, the Ebola outbreak, particularly in the most recently affected countries, in line with the obligations of the International Health Regulations (2005)¹⁵⁷ and the outcome of the International Ebola Recovery Conference, held in New York on 10 July 2015, invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005), and to eliminate diseases, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the transition towards universal health coverage in Africa;

15. *Welcomes* the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, as reflected in its resolution 73/3 of 10 October 2018, and the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as reflected in its resolution 73/2 of 10 October 2018, and calls upon developed countries and other development partners to continue their support, including financial and technical support, to African countries to scale up their national efforts to fully implement, as appropriate, the actions agreed upon by the Heads of State and Government and their representatives;

16. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, including mathematics, vocational training, including engineering, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and sustainable industrial development;

17. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the mandate of the New Partnership and of Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation 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;

18. *Reiterates* the need to support developing countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

¹⁵⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

¹⁵⁷ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

19. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership, reaffirms the essential role played by the New Partnership Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee, and further requests that emphasis be placed on monitoring and evaluation in support of the New Partnership;

20. *Expresses concern* about the increasing challenges posed by the adverse impacts of climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences for the fight against poverty, famine 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;

21. *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,¹⁵⁸ including its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework;¹⁵⁹

22. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet 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,¹⁴⁶ including the Paris Agreement;¹⁴⁵

23. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹⁶⁰ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁶¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹⁶² the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁶³ the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁶⁴ and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and urges States parties to those conventions and protocols to make efforts towards their effective implementation;

24. *Underscores* the importance of support by Africa's partners, in particular developed countries, of efforts by African countries to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through capacity-building and strengthening of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and enhance asset recovery and return;

25. *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, and the strengthening of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows;

26. *Notes* the second International Expert Meeting on the Return of Stolen Assets, held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 9 May 2019, and encourages the continuation of its work in advancing efforts to strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and the identification of good practices for the return of stolen assets in support of sustainable development;

27. *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

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁵⁹ ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1, decision 7/COP.13, annex.

¹⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

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, sexual exploitation and abuse and discrimination in all its forms;

28. *Welcomes* the noteworthy progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 38 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 21 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 by 2023, as envisaged in the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance, and takes note of the decisions taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 November 2018, on the institutional reform of the African Peer Review Mechanism;

29. *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;

30. *Notes with concern* that the preliminary data indicate that the net bilateral aid flows to Africa decreased by 4 per cent in 2018 compared with 2017 figures;¹⁶⁵

31. *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 official development assistance targets;

32. *Notes with appreciation* the aspirations embedded in Agenda 2063 of the African Union to lift huge sections of the population out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyse economic and social transformation, and recognizes the importance of the international community helping African countries to achieve such goals, especially in the rural areas of the African continent;

33. *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;

34. *Notes with concern* Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent of world merchandise exports and imports, respectively, and 1.9 per cent and 3.1 per cent of world service exports and imports, respectively, in 2018;

35. *Expresses concern* at the increased debt burden of some African countries, 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, including the challenge of undeclared or hidden debt, 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, debt restructuring and any other mechanism;

36. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the further enhancement 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;

¹⁶⁵ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development press release, "Development aid drops in 2018, especially to neediest countries", 10 April 2019.

37. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa 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;

38. *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;

39. *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-sized enterprises, especially those owned by women, 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;

40. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes with appreciation the entry into force on 30 May 2019 of the agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area, which aims at doubling intra-African trade by, inter alia, removing non-tariff and tariff barriers on goods and services, and the launch of its operational phase on 7 July 2019;

41. *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 multilateral 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;

42. *Also reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world;

43. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization, recognizing the contribution that their accession would make to the rapid and full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system, urges in this regard the acceleration of the accession process on a technical and legal basis and in an expeditious and transparent manner for developing countries that have applied for membership in the World Trade Organization, and reaffirms the importance of that organization's decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012 on accession by the least developed countries;

44. *Acknowledges* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for advancing Africa's interests and perspectives into wider global processes;

45. *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, particularly 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;

46. *Recognizes* the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation, reaffirms that South-South cooperation, as a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, contributes to their national well-being, their national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, according to national priorities and plans; South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and 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, 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,¹⁶⁶ and looks forward to the implementation of the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019;¹⁵⁰

47. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014–2017 and Agenda 2063, 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;

48. *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 all previous General Assembly resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, 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;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership towards accelerated realization of Agenda 2063, 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;

50. *Recalls* the establishment of the 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 Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance;

51. *Stresses* the crucial importance of partnership for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, calls for coordination and sharing of experience that can boost the capacity of countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in this regard notes the fifth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 16 to 18 April 2019, and convened by the Economic Commission for Africa in collaboration with regional organizations and the United Nations system on the theme "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality";

52. *Notes with appreciation* the decision to establish the Single African Air Transport Market, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its thirtieth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 28 and 29 January 2018, and also notes with appreciation the adoption of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment at the thirtieth ordinary session of the Assembly, in January 2018;

53. *Reiterates its commitment* to further strengthen public policies and 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;

54. *Urges* the international community to continue to give due attention to Africa's priorities, in line with Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

55. *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

¹⁶⁶ Resolution 64/222, annex.

on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action¹⁶⁷ 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;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly on an annual basis a comprehensive and action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, based on the provision of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

RESOLUTION 73/336

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 10 September 2019, by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 40 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.97/Rev.1](#) and [A/73/L.97/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by Turkey, and the State of Palestine (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [73/5](#) of 16 October 2018)

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

73/336. 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,¹⁶⁸ 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, [69/291](#) of 19 June 2015, [70/292](#) of 7 July 2016, [71/315](#) of 19 July 2017 and [72/311](#) of 10 September 2018, as well as its resolutions [66/286](#) of 23 July 2012, [67/294](#) of 15 August 2013, [68/301](#) of 17 July 2014, [69/290](#) of 19 June 2015, [70/295](#) of 25 July 2016, [71/320](#) of 8 September 2017 and [72/310](#) of 10 September 2018 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, [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015 and [2467 \(2019\)](#) of 23 April 2019 on women and peace and security, [2250 \(2015\)](#) of 9 December 2015 and [2419 \(2018\)](#) of 6 June 2018 on youth, 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, [2225 \(2015\)](#) of

¹⁶⁷ [A/63/539](#), annex.

¹⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

18 June 2015 and [2427 \(2018\)](#) of 9 July 2018 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 19 December 2014 and [2379 \(2017\)](#) of 21 September 2017 on threats to international peace and security, [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, [2033 \(2012\)](#) of 12 January 2012 and [2320 \(2016\)](#) of 18 November 2016, as well as the statements by the President of the Security Council of 16 December 2014¹⁶⁹ and 24 May 2016¹⁷⁰ on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and resolutions [2167 \(2014\)](#) of 28 July 2014 and [2447 \(2018\)](#) of 13 December 2018 on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recalling further 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”,¹⁷¹

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

Recalling the 2015 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Sustainable Development Goals and its outcome document,¹⁷² and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

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

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁷³ 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 need to strengthen the synergy between Africa’s economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

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

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa’s development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,¹⁷⁴

Recalling 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 2013,¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁹ [S/PRST/2014/27](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015 (S/INF/70)*.

¹⁷⁰ [S/PRST/2016/8](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2015–31 December 2016 (S/INF/71)*.

¹⁷¹ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

¹⁷² Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁷³ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁷⁴ Resolution [63/1](#).

¹⁷⁵ Resolution [67/259](#).

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 by 2063, and acknowledging the emphasis in Agenda 2063 on peace and security as critical enablers for sustainable development,

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 prevent and settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order 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,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there will 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 will 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,

Recognizing the importance of aligning international support with Africa's own priorities, including but not limited to industrialization, equal access to work opportunities, youth employment, access to quality education and high-quality and resilient infrastructure, the eradication of poverty, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, and the reduction of inequalities, aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through action-oriented efforts,

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 affected by conflict, in conflict and in 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,

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,

Recognizing that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, consistent with the respective mandates of missions and the Charter, and in this regard emphasizing 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,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries affected by conflict and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Welcoming the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in bringing a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in all its configurations and meetings,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for peacebuilding and 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,

Welcoming the adoption of Security Council resolution [2413 \(2018\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [72/276](#), on 26 April 2018, reaffirming Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#) and Assembly resolution [70/262](#), both of 27 April 2016, on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, affirming the importance of peacebuilding and 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 recalling 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,¹⁷⁶

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,

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, as well as their obligations under international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

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,

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,

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;¹⁷⁷

2. *Recalls* the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), 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 plan;

3. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level events organized during the 2019 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme “Towards durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons in Africa”, 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;

4. *Also 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

¹⁷⁶ See [A/69/654-S/2014/882](#).

¹⁷⁷ [A/73/273-S/2018/566](#).

the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

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

6. *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;

7. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of sustainable, inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment, and 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;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, in the spirit of win-win cooperation and to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development;¹⁷⁸

9. *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;

10. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, decent 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;

11. *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;

12. *Underlines* the importance of the strategic partnerships among the United Nations, the African Union and the regional economic communities, including in promoting an integrated and coherent implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁷² and the African Union Agenda 2063;

13. *Recognizes* the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters on the sustainable development of African Member States, including through drought, desertification, biodiversity loss, land degradation, flooding and food insecurity, and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the respective Governments of African Member States and the United Nations;

14. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impact of climate change, desertification and land degradation in Africa, and highlights the importance of supporting efforts to strengthen the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing resilience in Africa, in particular the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other initiatives launched under the leadership of the African Union Commission such as the Great Green Wall and the Land Policy Initiative, as well as initiatives launched by African countries such as the Adaptation of African Agriculture and the Security, Stability and Sustainability initiatives;

15. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the endorsement by African Heads of State and Government of the Inter-Basin Water Transfer initiative, as a pan-African project to restore Lake Chad and promote its navigation and industrial and

¹⁷⁸ A/57/304, annex.

economic development, and encourages relevant United Nations entities and development partners to support such African-oriented initiatives for stabilization, recovery and climate resilience;

16. *Recalls* 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;

17. *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 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016;¹⁷⁹

18. *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 internally displaced persons and stateless persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

19. *Welcomes* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalls that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration;¹⁸⁰

20. *Also welcomes* the adoption of its resolution [73/150](#) of 17 December 2018 on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, and further welcomes the decision of African Heads of State and Government to proclaim 2019 the African Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa;

21. *Notes* the opportunities presented by Africa's demographic structure, and 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, including the eradication of child labour and gender stereotypes;

22. *Reaffirms* the important and positive contribution of youth to the efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the role young people play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, as well as in post-conflict situations, and encourages all those involved in planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the needs of youth affected by armed conflict, including the problem of youth unemployment on the continent, by investing in building young people's capabilities and skills to meet labour demands through relevant education opportunities designed in a manner that promotes a culture of peace;

23. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism, violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and foreign terrorist fighters to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa;

24. *Recalls* the initiative by the Secretary-General, and takes note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism;¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ Resolution [71/1](#).

¹⁸⁰ Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

¹⁸¹ See [A/70/674](#).

25. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, upon their request, in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, through the implementation of relevant international and regional treaties and protocols, and in this regard welcomes in particular African initiatives, namely the African Union Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, based in Algiers, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Horn of Africa, based in Djibouti, as well as the Community of Sahel-Saharan States Counter-Terrorism Centre, based in Cairo;

26. *Recalls* the decision on the establishment of the African Union Special Fund on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa, adopted in Kigali in July 2016, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to support the efforts of the African Union in this regard;

27. *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 in Africa 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 this goal;

28. *Takes note* of the convening of a general debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security: silencing the guns in Africa by the Security Council, and welcomes its adoption of resolution [2457 \(2019\)](#) on 27 February 2019;

29. *Notes* that in some armed conflict situations, the illicit exploitation, trafficking and trade in natural resources has contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of such conflicts, and further notes resolutions adopted on this issue to support the prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources;

30. *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;

31. *Emphasizes* that the illicit flow of arms, particularly small arms and light weapons, to rebel armed groups, terrorists and criminals contributes significantly to insecurity and violence in various parts of Africa and undermines social cohesion, public security, socioeconomic development and the normal functioning of State institutions;

32. *Underlines* the link in certain circumstances between illicit financial flows, organized crime, transnational crime, terrorism, poaching and the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons, and in this regard urges Member States to take effective measures to holistically address all root causes of conflicts and redouble efforts to effectively curb the illicit flow of conventional weapons into and within Africa, including by taking the necessary steps at the national level to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;¹⁸²

33. *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, transitional justice and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups;

34. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their 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

¹⁸² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

Union, as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, strengthen the readiness of the African Standby Force and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

35. *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 Operations¹⁸³ 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”,¹⁸⁴ as well as recommendations supported by Member States in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,¹⁸⁵ 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;

36. *Also recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries under consideration is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with a broad range of country and regional situations, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of nationally identified peacebuilding priorities;

37. *Further recognizes* the progress made by the Peacebuilding Commission in enhancing its relationship with regional and subregional organizations in Africa, in particular the African Union, and in this regard welcomes the signing of a memorandum of understanding on peacebuilding between the Peacebuilding Support Office and the African Union Commission on 18 September 2017 with a view to strengthening the collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union to provide a framework and strengthen cooperation in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts in Africa;

38. *Takes note*, in this regard, of decision Assembly/AU/Dec.729(XXXII) of 11 February 2019 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on revitalizing and operationalizing the African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, while aligning it with the evolving international discourse on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and the actual needs of countries emerging from conflict in Africa, and 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 African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

39. *Calls upon* Member States to assist African countries in post-conflict situations, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission, and encourage increased efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

40. *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, police 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;

41. *Notes with concern* that conflict-related 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

¹⁸³ See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

¹⁸⁴ [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

¹⁸⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/71/19)*.

resolutions, including Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), 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;

42. *Reiterates* the calls for the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#) and [2242 \(2015\)](#) 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 \(2000\)](#),¹⁸⁶ recognizes with appreciation all the work undertaken for the global study, and encourages follow-up of its recommendations;

43. *Recalls* the ongoing efforts of African countries and the African Union, including the work of the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption of national action plans on women, peace and security by several African countries, the various initiatives of the African Union, 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, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy, the African Union five-year Gender, Peace and Security Programme, 2015–2020, 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, and strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and provide support in this regard;

44. *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, sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children, and in this regard takes note of efforts aimed at promoting education and the right to education and facilitating the continuation of education in situations of armed conflict and protracted crises, 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, 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;

45. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of children in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls 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;

46. *Acknowledges* the particular challenges that infectious disease outbreaks, including the Ebola virus disease, pose in conflict-affected areas and their effect on health crisis management, as health systems in areas of conflict are often compromised and ill-equipped to deal with the threat posed by infectious disease outbreaks, and strongly condemns violent attacks and threats directed against medical personnel and facilities, which have long-term consequences for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned, as well as for the neighbouring regions, and have a negative impact on sustainable development;

47. *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

¹⁸⁶ [S/2015/716](#).

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;

48. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, and takes note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2017 on the revitalization of the African Peer Review Mechanism, expanding the monitoring and evaluation mandate of the Mechanism, 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;

49. *Reaffirms* 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 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;

50. *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 well as their effort to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa by 2020, 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;

51. *Welcomes* the adoption of its resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, predictable support for full, effective and efficient implementation of the Framework;

52. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages enhanced coordination and cooperation 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;

53. *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,¹⁷⁴ as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

54. *Emphasizes* the importance of deepening cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, based on consultations, regular meetings at all levels, shared analysis, comparative advantages and division of labour to better address today's challenges, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;

55. *Welcomes* the convening of the third United Nations-African Union annual conference at the level of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission at United Nations Headquarters on 6 May 2019, and reaffirms the commitment to continue to deepen the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in addressing peace and security issues, achieving sustainable development and implementing Agenda 2063 in Africa;

56. *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,¹⁸⁷ 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;

57. *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, including the root causes of conflict and conditions to promote sustainable development, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

¹⁸⁷ See [A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1](#).

RESOLUTION 73/337

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.109](#) and [A/73/L.109/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Canada, Eswatini (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

73/337. 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,¹⁸⁸ 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,¹⁸⁹

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,¹⁹⁰ and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolution [72/309](#) of 10 September 2018 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,¹⁹¹ resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals¹⁹² and resolution 68.2 of 22 May 2015 on the global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030,¹⁹³

Recalling with appreciation 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,

Recalling the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance,¹⁹⁴ and in this regard noting the impact of antimicrobial resistance,

Recalling also 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,

Recalling 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 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,

¹⁸⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁸⁹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁹⁰ See resolution [55/284](#).

¹⁹¹ See World Health Organization, documents WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1 and WHA64/2011/REC/1.

¹⁹² See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

¹⁹³ See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

¹⁹⁴ Resolution [71/3](#).

Recognizing the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and the continued commitment to help to achieve the 2015 targets and eliminate malaria 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 Africa,

Recalling the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its thirty-first ordinary session, held in July 2018, to endorse the “Zero malaria starts with me” campaign, which is a continent-wide public outreach campaign modelled after the successful Senegalese campaign to engage every person across every sector in every country in malaria control and elimination,

Recalling also the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 3 and 4 July 2017, in which it endorsed the 2 million community health workers initiative and requested the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other partners, such as the Group of 20, to support and facilitate its implementation,

Recalling further the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government held in London in April 2018, at which member countries committed to halve malaria in the Commonwealth countries by 2023, including the pledge by stakeholders to raise 4 billion United States dollars in new commitments to malaria control and elimination,

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,

Recalling the launch in 2017 of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish early warning and response surveillance systems, respond to emergencies, build capacity and provide technical expertise to address health emergencies in a timely and effective manner,

Reaffirming the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015,¹⁹⁵ and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan of the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, 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,

Reaffirming also 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 further 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,

Recalling 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” goal¹⁹⁵ 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, during which period mortality decreased in South-East Asia by 44 per cent, in Africa by 37 per cent and in the Americas by 27 per cent, but noting with concern the trend of stalling mortality rates in some countries and that the global malaria community needs to increase its focus on supporting countries where malaria elimination will be hardest,

Recognizing that continued scale-up of integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age in the highest burden countries, and a strengthening of integrated delivery systems for malaria prevention tools, would be a cost-effective solution to help in bridging systems gaps until health systems are further strengthened,¹⁹⁶ while also helping to reach populations at highest risk of malaria,

¹⁹⁵ See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

¹⁹⁶ See A/71/881, para. 39.

Recalling that the target for malaria reduction under Millennium Development Goal 6 had been achieved, with the incidence rate decreasing by 18 per cent globally, from 76 to 63 cases per 1,000 population at risk, between 2010 and 2016,

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 2015,¹⁹⁷

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 RBM Partnership to End Malaria and the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,¹⁹⁵

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,

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 and falsified medical products, 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 implement 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,

Aware that a concerted and coordinated global effort will be needed to substantially reduce malaria transmission, morbidity and mortality by 2030 and achieve the targets set in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030,

Recognizing that progress can be accelerated through a multi-pronged response by expanding currently available life-saving interventions, making malaria a higher political priority and considering malaria control as an integrated part of the health system, increasing accountability, strengthening regional and cross-border collaboration, and ensuring that the development and use of new tools and approaches are maximized,

Gravely concerned about the health burden of malaria worldwide, with 219 million cases and 435,000 deaths reported in 2017 alone,¹⁹⁸ in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 90 per cent of the deaths occur, affecting mostly young children,

Acknowledging “High burden to high impact” as a country-led approach to reignite the pace of progress and get back on track to achieve the targets of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 in high-burden countries,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination efforts, recognizing the existing opportunities to control the vector-borne diseases and to further advance

¹⁹⁷ See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2016*.

¹⁹⁸ See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2018*.

progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (target 3.3) by incorporating an integrated approach in delivering health services for prevention and eliminating the transmission of malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and enable appropriate responses to other health issues and emergencies, including investment in entomology and vector control for human resources and infrastructures,

Recognizing the critical need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all regions where malaria is endemic in order to accurately measure progress, combat resurgence and target resources, particularly in the face of growing resistance to treatment and preventive measures, and recognizing also that additional financing is needed to strengthen national and regional surveillance systems and to support the sharing and analysis of best practices to address urgent programmatic challenges, improve monitoring and evaluation, and conduct regular financial planning and gap analyses,

Acknowledging that the expansion of malaria interventions can be used as an entry point for strengthening health systems more broadly, including maternal and child health services and laboratory services, and for building stronger health information and disease surveillance systems, which will further support the effective case management of malaria,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

Noting that the Global Fund is a primary multilateral funder for malaria control and elimination and that continued progress on malaria elimination will rely on, among other things, the successful replenishment of the Global Fund, noting in this regard that the replenishment conference will be held in Lyon, France, in October 2019,

Noting also that existing bilateral donors have made a significant contribution to the progress on malaria control and elimination, and recognizing the need for other donor countries to increase their investments, including official development assistance, in anti-malaria efforts,

Recognizing the commitment of countries in which malaria is endemic to fight the disease, and recognizing also the need for those countries to further increase the domestic resources they make available to combat the disease,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Health Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁹ 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,¹⁸⁸ as well as the related targets outlined in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization;¹⁹³

3. *Encourages* malaria-endemic countries to increase the domestic resources they make available to combat the disease and to review and strengthen national strategic plans in line with technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and embed those firmly in national health sector and development plans;

4. *Also encourages* malaria-endemic countries to adopt a multisectoral approach to malaria control, taking a whole-of-government approach to fully address its social, environmental and economic determinants and building on synergies with other development priorities, including progressively achieving universal health coverage;

5. *Further encourages* malaria-endemic countries to scale up coverage of malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment, leverage existing channels for integrated service delivery where possible and strengthen systems to respond to the needs of local communities;

6. *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,²⁰⁰ and to ensure equity in access to health-care

¹⁹⁹ A/73/853.

²⁰⁰ 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).

services for all people at risk of contracting malaria, especially for those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations and hard-to-reach populations, including by strengthening cross-collaboration;²⁰¹

7. *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 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;

8. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to optimize existing health financing in general, including support for malaria control through the use of surveillance to increase programmatic impact and efficiency, while also recognizing that funding should increase substantially if the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 milestone for 2020 of 6.4 billion United States dollars per year is to be achieved;

9. *Also 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 3.1 billion dollars in 2017 to 8.7 billion dollars by 2030;¹⁹³

10. *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;

11. *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;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the RBM Partnership to End Malaria 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;

13. *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;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to assist malaria-endemic countries to strengthen their health systems, medicine production and human resources for health to achieve universal health coverage;

15. *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;

16. *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

²⁰¹ 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.

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;

17. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase 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, as well as to build on synergies with other development priorities, including the strengthening of health systems and engagement with development partners on implementing an effective vector control response,²⁰² as a contribution to the achievement of universal health coverage;

18. *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;

19. *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;¹⁹³

20. *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;¹⁹³

21. *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;

22. *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 Pollutants²⁰³ standards and guidelines;

23. *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;

24. *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;

²⁰² See [A/72/822](#), para. 44.

²⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

25. *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,¹⁹⁵ and encourages other countries to do the same;

26. *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;

27. *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 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;

28. *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;

29. *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,²⁰⁴ through effective global partnerships, such as, inter alia, 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;

30. *Also 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;

31. *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;

32. *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;

33. *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 the latest amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement, which came into effect in January 2017, which provides 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

²⁰⁴ A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

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, while recognizing that the protection of intellectual property is important for the development of new medicine;

34. *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;¹⁹²

35. *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 and to make further progress in standardizing nets to reduce the cost of their production;

36. *Notes* the essential contribution of the scientific community and the private sector, and stresses that new products such as improved diagnostic tools, more effective medicines and vaccines, new insecticides and more durable insecticide-treated bednets are all fundamental to ensuring sustained progress in efforts to combat the disease;²⁰⁵

37. *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;

38. *Recognizes* the impact of the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, 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;

39. *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;

40. *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 on Persistent Organic Pollutants, including those related to 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;

41. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that still 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 all contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

²⁰⁵ See [A/73/853](#), para. 48.

42. *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 RBM Partnership to End Malaria 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;

43. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all endemic regions, which is important to the follow-up and review of the progress in implementing target 3.3 pertaining to Sustainable Development Goal 3 and 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, particularly in the face of growing resistance to treatment and preventive measures;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *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 substandard and falsified medical products, such as substandard antimalarial medicines, pesticides and/or nets, and prevent their 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;

47. *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 2008,²⁰⁶ 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 Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation;²⁰⁷

48. *Recognizes* the need for political commitment and financial support 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;

49. *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-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 73/338

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.110](#) and [A/73/L.110/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guyana,

²⁰⁶ [A/63/539](#), annex.

²⁰⁷ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

73/338. International Year of Peace and Trust, 2021

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,²⁰⁸ which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recognizing also the urgent need to promote and strengthen preventive diplomacy, inter alia, through multilateralism and political dialogue, and the important role of the United Nations in this regard,

Acknowledging that peace and trust entail accepting differences and having the ability to listen to, recognize, respect and appreciate others, as well as living in a peaceful and united way,

Recognizing the role of international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with their mandates, in the promotion and preservation of peace,

Recognizing also that peace not only is the absence of conflict, but also requires a positive, dynamic participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation,

Stressing the importance of preventive diplomacy in supporting the efforts of the United Nations to promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts, in order to preserve peace,

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

Reaffirming also the United Nations Millennium Declaration²⁰⁹ and its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Encouraging the continued and increasing efforts and activities on the part of civil society organizations throughout the world in advancing a culture of peace, as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,

1. *Declares* 2021 the International Year of Peace and Trust;

2. *Underlines* that the International Year of Peace and Trust constitutes a means of mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace and trust among nations based on, inter alia, political dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation, in order to build sustainable peace, solidarity and harmony;

²⁰⁸ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

²⁰⁹ Resolution [55/2](#).

3. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to promote peace and trust among nations as a value that promotes sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights;

4. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to facilitate the observance of the International Year of Peace and Trust, in an appropriate manner and to disseminate the advantages of peace and trust, including through educational and public awareness-raising activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals;

6. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

RESOLUTION 73/339

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.111](#) and [A/73/L.111/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

73/339. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [54/10](#) of 26 October 1999, by which it granted observer status to the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and considered it mutually advantageous to provide for cooperation between the United Nations and the Community, as well as its resolutions [59/21](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/223](#) of 20 December 2006, [63/143](#) of 11 December 2008, [65/139](#) of 16 December 2010, [67/252](#) of 26 March 2013, [69/311](#) of 6 July 2015 and [71/324](#) of 8 September 2017,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular of Chapter VIII, that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and Security Council resolution [2457 \(2019\)](#) of 27 February 2019 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security: silencing the guns in Africa,

Considering that the activities of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries complement and support the work of the United Nations, and taking into account in that regard the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations of 17 August 2018,²¹⁰

Considering also the relevance of the Portuguese language in international affairs, unifying over 278 million people in nine countries and four continents, and noting the political commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to promote the Portuguese language in international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes,

²¹⁰ [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#).

Welcoming the celebration of Portuguese Language and Culture Day, 10 May 2019, by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in New York,

Highlighting the commitment demonstrated by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in addressing the issue of food security and nutrition, namely, through the work of the Food and Nutrition Security Council of the Community and the “Together against Hunger” campaign,

Taking note with appreciation of the commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to the promotion and protection of human rights within the Community,

Taking note with appreciation also of the commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Recalling with appreciation the convening of the third International Conference on the Future of the Portuguese Language in the World System, held in Dili on 15 and 16 June 2016, on the topic of the Portuguese language and globalization, and acknowledging the importance of the consideration by the Community of the Dili Action Plan, which, together with the Lisbon Action Plan and the Brasilia Action Plan, will update the global strategy for the promotion and diffusion of the Portuguese language,

Welcoming the continuous coordination among Heads of State and Government, ministers and high-level officials of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries on the margins of high-level meetings of the United Nations and their reaffirmation of the commitment of the Community to the values and principles of the Charter,

Expressing appreciation for the work consistently carried out by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in the achievement of its three broad objectives of diplomatic and political coordination, cooperation in all areas and promotion of the Portuguese language, and recalling the adoption of its New Strategic Vision (2016–2026) by the eleventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Brasilia on 31 October and 1 November 2016,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the final declaration of the twelfth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Santa Maria, Cabo Verde, on 17 and 18 July 2018, on the theme “The people, the culture and the oceans”, in which the Community has committed to continue to promote political dialogue, exchange experience and cooperate in order to enhance the commitment and partnership for the promotion and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹¹ in the States members of the Community, taking into account enhanced and shared solidarity focused on the needs of those most vulnerable;

2. *Notes* the adoption at the twelfth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries of the declaration on people and mobility, the declaration on the Portuguese language in the Community, the declaration on culture and creative industries as a strategic sector in the Community, the declaration on the seas and oceans, the resolution on the Dili Action Plan and the resolution on the sustainability of the Food and Nutrition Security Council of the Community;

3. *Acknowledges* the impact of extreme weather events and the importance of humanitarian assistance provided recently to countries of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, such as Mozambique, which was affected by Cyclone Idai, and Cabo Verde by extreme drought, and stresses the need to favour an articulated development-based and multidisciplinary approach in response to these phenomena in order to strengthen national capacities and address these adverse consequences in a swift and effective manner;

4. *Also acknowledges* the International Centre for Climate Research and Applications for the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and Africa, as a research centre of the Community, and notes the approval by the Community of the publication on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change portal of the Portuguese language version of the special report of the Panel on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial

²¹¹ Resolution 70/1.

levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

5. *Recalls* the importance of the engagement of civil society in the activities of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, taking into account the national legislation of each State member of the Community, and acknowledges that it can play an important role in advancing efforts in support of the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda within the Community;

6. *Also recalls* the importance of the participation of the private sector in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries through public-private partnerships, taking into account the national legislation of each State member of the Community, and notes with appreciation the first Global Economic Forum of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Dili from 25 to 27 February 2016;

7. *Notes* the admission of Andorra, Argentina, Chile, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Serbia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture as new associate observers during the twelfth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries;

8. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the cooperation between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

9. *Also stresses* the importance of partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and other relevant organizations, including the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to improve coordination and cooperation in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with their respective mandates, to increase synergies and ensure the coherence and complementarity of such efforts;

10. *Further stresses* the need for Guinea-Bissau to continue to take concrete steps towards peace, security and political stability, endorses the Conakry Agreement of 14 October 2016, based on the Economic Community of West African States six-point road map, as the primary framework for a peaceful resolution of the current political crisis, and in this context recalls Security Council resolution [2458 \(2019\)](#) of 28 February 2019, and notes the active engagement of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, as well as of international bilateral and multilateral partners;

11. *Welcomes* the continued support of the international community and the important role played by the P5 group,²¹² and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, in particular its Guinea-Bissau configuration, and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau, in monitoring the political situation in Guinea-Bissau and promoting a constructive dialogue between Bissau-Guinean political actors, as well as in facilitating dialogue with international partners and assisting the national authorities in their efforts to consolidate the constitutional order, to implement security sector, political, economic and constitutional reforms, combat drug trafficking, fight impunity and move towards sociopolitical stability and reconciliation;

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

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries”.

²¹² Comprising the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union and the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 73/340

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.115](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

73/340. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the significance of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women²¹³ and the outcome documents of its twenty-third special session,²¹⁴

Recalling its resolution [73/294](#) of 22 May 2019, entitled “Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women”, in which it decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly in the margins of the general debate at its seventy-fifth session in order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Recognizing that, through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹⁵ and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government confirmed that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets,

Reiterating that the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

1. *Decides* that the one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women shall be held in New York on Wednesday, 23 September 2020, in the margins of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion and a closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that the theme of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly will be “Accelerating the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls” and that this meeting will highlight achievements, best practices, gaps and challenges, and recalls that the theme of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism”, shall guide all activities, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations in 2020;

3. *Further decides* that:

(a) The opening segment, to be held from 9 to 10 a.m., will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, the Secretary-General, a representative of China as the host country of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Chair of the Working Group of the Human Rights Council on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, as well as an eminent high-level champion of gender equality, a representative from civil society and a young woman leader, to be selected, in consultation with Member States, by the President of the Assembly;

(b) The plenary segment, to be held from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., will comprise statements by all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly,

²¹³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

²¹⁴ Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

²¹⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the Assembly, a list of speakers will be established in accordance with established practices of the Assembly and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(c) The closing segment, to be held from 6.30 to 7 p.m., will comprise concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to organize and preside over an interactive multi-stakeholder hearing following the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2020, with the active participation of representatives of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly, intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status with the Assembly, and parliamentarians, representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, where they exist, academic institutions and the private sector, ensuring the participation and voices of women and girls as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting of the Assembly, to take stock of the outcomes and recommendations of other processes, including the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and relevant initiatives such as the Generation Equality Forum scheduled to take place in May and July 2020, and also requests the President of the Assembly to prepare a summary of the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing prior to the high-level meeting of the Assembly;

5. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat to attend the high-level meeting of the General Assembly and the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, including individuals whose efforts have supported the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action²¹³ and the human rights addressed therein, national human rights institutions, where they exist, academic institutions and the private sector, who may attend the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to be held on 23 September 2020 and participate in the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard to the full and meaningful participation of women and young people, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis;²¹⁶

7. *Invites* members of civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, development partners and other relevant initiatives to make a fundamental contribution to the process in terms of raising awareness of gaps and challenges and identifying concrete actions to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and its contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;²¹⁵

8. *Encourages* participation in the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, at the highest possible level, and encourages Governments to present concrete actions and commitments to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by 2030, including in support of the role of civil society organizations and youth;

9. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly;

10. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, to participate in the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the high-level meeting of the Assembly, particularly with regard to sharing good practices, challenges, lessons learned and urgent actions that need to be taken for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

²¹⁶ 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.

11. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national delegations heads of national mechanisms for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as appropriate, as well as representatives such as parliamentarians, representatives of civil society and other relevant stakeholders;

12. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly shall be webcast, and encourages the Secretary-General and UN-Women to give the highest visibility to this meeting and its summary, as well as to the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly and to bring the summary to the attention of Member States, relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting of the General Assembly, in close consultation with Member States.

RESOLUTION 73/341

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, 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/73/956, para. 91)

73/341. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the role and authority of the General Assembly as a principal organ of the United Nations and the importance of its effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling its functions under the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging that all resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the revitalization of its work constitute an equally important contribution to the strengthening of the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly as established by the Charter,

Reiterating that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

Welcoming the calls to increase the efficiency of the work of the General Assembly through streamlining its agenda, including by elimination of duplication and overlap of agenda items,

Welcoming also the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to provide impetus to and promote the process of revitalization of the work of the Assembly during its seventy-third session in favour of strengthening multilateralism,

Recalling that the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations will be commemorated in 2020 under the theme “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism”,

Underlining the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly to address the evolving global challenges,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 72/313 of 17 September 2018 and all other previous resolutions adopted by consensus relating to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

2. *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;²¹⁷

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue updating regularly and equally the multilingual web page devoted to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly in all six official languages and its substantive content within existing resources in a cost-effective manner, including through the use of existing capabilities such as automation of translation, while ensuring the accuracy of translation;

²¹⁷ A/73/956.

4. *Decides* to establish, at its seventy-fourth 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-fourth session;

5. *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 seventy-third session and, as a result, continue to update the inventory to be attached to the report to be submitted at the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly, including the separate indication of relevant provisions that were not implemented, with reasons therefor;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,²¹⁸ 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-fourth session;

Role and authority of the General Assembly

7. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly and the strict respect of the Charter-based prerogatives and division of work among the principal organs of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session to select “Making the United Nations relevant to all people: global leadership and shared responsibilities for peaceful, equitable and sustainable societies” as the theme of the general debate, and also welcomes the decision of the President-elect of the General Assembly to select “Galvanizing multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion” as the theme of the general debate of the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly;

9. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly on a non-selective basis, including those related to the revitalization of its work that require a follow-up or further actions, as shown in the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to reinforce synergy, coherence and complementarity between the agendas of the Assembly and its Committees, and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and encourages regular interaction between the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

11. *Recalls* the Guidelines on the Rationalization of the Agenda of the General Assembly, as adopted in its resolution [48/264](#) of 29 July 1994;

12. *Also recalls* the need to enhance synergies and coherence by addressing gaps, overlaps and duplication where they are found to exist in the agendas of the General Assembly, especially of its Second and Third Committees, and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure and in the light of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²¹⁹

13. *Requests* the General Committee, while exercising its functions under rule 40 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to pay special attention to reduction of such overlap;

14. *Stresses* the need to limit the number of high-level events in the margins of the general debate;

15. *Underlines* the urgent need to preserve the primacy of the general debate of the General Assembly and for Member States and the United Nations system to singly and collectively limit the number of side events held in parallel with or in the margins of the general debate;

²¹⁸ [A/73/895](#).

²¹⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

16. *Recognizes* the value of holding interactive inclusive thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, calls for the rationalizing of such debates to ensure high-level attendance, and calls upon the President of the General Assembly to be mindful of the regular agenda of the Assembly when organizing such debates;

17. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to reconsider the timing of the plenary meetings of the Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization and on the report of the Security Council, in close coordination with the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, so that discussions of these important reports are not conducted in a perfunctory manner;

18. *Reiterates* its decision to hold an interactive and comprehensive dialogue between the Permanent Missions and the Secretariat as mandated in resolution 71/323 of 8 September 2017, during the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and strongly emphasizes the importance of the follow-up on issues raised during the dialogue aimed at improving the work of the Secretariat in its interaction with Permanent Missions, including the circulation of these follow-up measures to Permanent Missions;

19. *Requests* the Secretariat to circulate in advance to the Permanent Missions all new or updated administrative instructions and other documents that have an impact on Member States with respect to the delivery of standard administrative services;

20. *Notes* the progress aimed at increasing the visibility of the General Assembly in the media and in bringing the priorities of the Assembly to a wider audience, and requests the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat to continue to take appropriate measures to further enhance public awareness of the role and activities of the Assembly, including on as many platforms as possible;

21. *Takes note* of the proposals provided by the Secretariat for addressing the cost of the use of the Delegates' Dining Room and other venues at United Nations Headquarters in New York by delegations, and decides to continue the consideration of this issue during its seventy-fourth session;

22. *Commends* the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General for their efforts to phase out single-use plastic food containers and disposable cutlery at United Nations catering venues in New York, and notes the desirability that these measures would not lead to any additional increase in the prices of goods and services provided by vendors;

Working methods

23. *Stresses* the desirability of the General Assembly further streamlining its agenda and dedicating more time for dialogue as well as the review of the implementation of the resolutions it adopts;

24. *Reaffirms* existing relevant mandates related to the improvement of the working methods of the Main Committees;

25. *Requests* the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly on past decisions regarding the streamlining of the agenda of the Assembly to further address the issue of the increasingly overloaded agenda of the Assembly;

26. *Requests* each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods, and in this regard invites the Chairs of the Main Committees to continue briefing the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-fourth session on any best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving working methods, and to coordinate their briefings through, inter alia, possible identification of commonalities in the working methods and the lessons learned;

27. *Reiterates its request* to the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to identify proposals, in a timely manner, through consultations with all Member States, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the General Committee, within their respective mandates, aimed at addressing gaps, overlaps and duplication where they are found to exist in the agenda of the Assembly as they relate to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole, and reaffirms the respective mandates of the Main Committees of the Assembly, and on that basis, calls upon all of them to continue their consideration of addressing gaps, overlaps and duplication in their respective agendas as they relate to the 2030 Agenda as a whole, and in this regard requests them to make proposals available for discussion during the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly;

28. *Takes note with appreciation* of the updated mapping assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals coverage developed during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly as an evolving reference document for the consideration of Member States during the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly, and also takes note of the initial efforts made during the seventy-third session of the Assembly to develop possible criteria to identify overlaps and duplication where they are found to exist, with a view to continuing the work on agenda alignment with the aim of focusing the work of the Assembly more effectively and efficiently on the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

29. *Emphasizes* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the seventy-fourth session, in consultation with Member States, should continue their consideration of and make concrete 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, during the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly;

30. *Welcomes* the increasing number of women candidates nominated for the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly in seeking to promote gender balance, and encourages Member States to continue to do so;

31. *Reiterates* the need to produce the *Journal of the United Nations* in all six official languages in strict compliance with rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in that regard emphasizes the importance of the extension of the information in the *Journal* published in the six official languages, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group, on a yearly basis, on the progress achieved in this regard, and requests the Secretariat to continue to explore cost-neutral options to that effect;

32. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to improve, harmonize and unify e-services provided to Member States under e-deleGATE with a view to creating a full-fledged delegates' online workplace in order to save costs, reduce the environmental impact and improve the distribution of documents;

33. *Decides* that all meetings of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs should make provisions for accessible seating for representatives with disabilities through the following process:

(a) Upon a request by a delegation for accessible seating, the seating order in a given meeting room is changed in such a way as to allow the requesting delegation to move to the closest accessible seat from the one it occupies in accordance with the order established for each session of the Assembly, and the seating order for the rest of the delegations is moved by one seat;

(b) Should there be more than one request for accessible seating, the delegations requesting such seats will move to the accessible seats which are closest to their respective seats, which they occupy in accordance with the order established for each session of the Assembly, and the seating order for the rest of the delegations is moved by the corresponding number of seats, omitting the ones newly occupied by the requesting delegations;

34. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretariat to inform the Member States as soon as possible of any changes to the seating plans of the conference rooms;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report during the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly on the ways to improve the accessibility of the United Nations Headquarters premises for persons with disabilities;

36. *Invites* other principal organs of the United Nations and their subsidiary organs to make similar accommodations, as provided in paragraphs 33 and 34 above, for their meetings;

37. *Requests* the Secretariat to bring this decision to the attention of any State, organization or entity that seeks to organize a meeting to be held at the United Nations, and encourages such State, organization or entity to make arrangements for accessible seating in the manner mentioned in paragraphs 33 and 34;

38. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Opening of the regular sessions of the General Assembly", submitted pursuant to resolution 72/313;²²⁰

²²⁰ A/73/723.

Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads

39. *Reaffirms* the important role played by the Secretary-General in the context of the current global challenges and in the implementation of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, peace and security, human rights and sustainable development;

40. *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](#) of 13 March 2003, [58/126](#) of 19 December 2003, [58/316](#) of 1 July 2004, [59/313](#) of 12 September 2005, [60/286](#) of 8 September 2006, [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 20 August 2013, [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, [69/321](#) of 11 September 2015, [70/305](#) of 13 September 2016, [71/323](#) and [72/313](#), 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;

41. *Encourages* future Presidents of the General Assembly to actively contribute to the implementation of provisions guiding the selection and appointment of the ninth Secretary-General, as contained in all relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions [69/321](#) and [70/305](#), and stresses the need for the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General and other executive heads to be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness;

42. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General in the consensual resolutions [69/321](#), [70/305](#), [71/323](#) and [72/313](#), in full compliance with the General Assembly mandate under Article 97 of the Charter, and reaffirms previous resolutions referring to gender balance and regional rotation in the course of the identification and appointment of the best candidate for the post of Secretary-General;

43. *Decides* to further assess during the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General, consolidate the advances gained in the relevant Assembly resolutions and explore possible steps to further improve the process, including the collaboration between the Assembly and the Security Council, consistent with Article 97 of the Charter, as well as to explore the possibility for the incumbent Secretary-General to present a vision statement for the next term and to brief the Member States on its content;

44. *Reiterates* the possibility of providing the process of selection and appointment of the Secretary-General with notional timelines in accordance with paragraph 72 of its resolution [72/313](#), and decides to further discuss this issue during its seventy-fourth session in the Ad Hoc Working Group;

45. *Decides* that the Secretary-General-designate shall take an oath of office before the General Assembly during a swearing-in ceremony, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

46. *Welcomes* again the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General towards achieving equal and fair distribution in terms of the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, while securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and its resolutions [46/232](#) of 2 March 1992, [51/241](#), and [71/263](#) of 23 December 2016, commends in particular the fact that gender parity was achieved in the Senior Management Group, and requests that further effective measures be taken in this regard;

47. *Supports* the request of the Secretary-General for Member States to submit the names and résumés of nationals who may be considered for positions of executive heads and senior management of the Secretariat;

48. *Welcomes* the fact that gender parity has already been reached in the Senior Management Group, and commends the Secretary-General's commitment to reach gender parity and to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible across the United Nations Organization;

49. *Reiterates* 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](#) 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;

50. *Requests* the Office of Human Resources of the Secretariat to continue with the practice of providing a briefing to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, as well as with a breakdown showing those originating from the States that are permanent members of the Security Council;

**Strengthening the accountability, transparency and institutional memory
of the Office of the President of the General Assembly**

51. *Emphasizes* the important role of the President of the General Assembly within the United Nations Organization, as well as in the overall success of the work of the Assembly;

52. *Invites* Member States to equally consider women as candidates for the position of President of the General Assembly, and encourages Presidents-elect to continue to strive for both gender and geographical balance within the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

53. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of Member States to fund the transition period, the trust fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, seconding national staff as well as the convening of annual retreats;

54. *Welcomes* the induction programme delivered to the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen the programme through enhanced content and increased delivery time;

55. *Recognizes* the heavy reliance of the Office of the President of the General Assembly on voluntary contributions to deliver on a growing number of mandates entrusted to it by the Assembly;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide to the President of the General Assembly, within existing resources, adequate administrative, technical, logistical and protocol-related support necessary to effectively execute his or her mandates as president of a principal organ of the United Nations;

57. *Recalls* that the activities of the President of the General Assembly have increased continuously and markedly in recent years, also recalls the provisions regarding the support for the Office of the President of the General Assembly in previous resolutions, and expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support and strengthen the Office in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

58. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to preserve and further strengthen the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, through utilizing existing United Nations record-keeping and archiving facilities;

59. *Requests* the Secretariat to issue, within existing resources, in coordination with the Office of the President of the General Assembly, a compendium of best practices of past Presidents that could serve to contribute to strengthening the institutional memory of the Office;

60. *Emphasizes* the importance of a handover report for the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution [69/321](#) and other relevant mandates contained in resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the Assembly;

61. *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly to organize the informal interactive dialogue of the Member States with the candidate(s) for the position of President of the General Assembly pursuant to resolution [71/323](#) as a question and answer session with targeted and relevant questions, that serves as a follow-up to the vision statement of the candidate(s) and draws on the plans and priorities of each candidate for his or her term, and emphasizes the need to provide enough time so that all participants would have the opportunity to put forward questions;

62. *Encourages* the Office of the President of the General Assembly to expedite the posting of all relevant documents, including the President's speeches, letters, travels, activities, decisions and press releases, on the relevant websites of the United Nations.

Annex

Oath of office of the Secretary-General

I, [name], solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, without seeking or accepting any instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization.

RESOLUTION 73/342

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.117](#), sponsored by Belgium and Jamaica

73/342. International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to the improvement of human life in different parts of the world,

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

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

Recognizing that full and productive employment and decent work for all is one of the key elements of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth that facilitate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that it requires a multidimensional focus that incorporates Governments, the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations, employers’ and workers’ organizations, international organizations and, in particular, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions,

Welcoming with appreciation the historic role and positive contributions that the International Labour Organization and its constituents, namely Governments, employers and workers, have made during its 100 years of promoting social justice,

Recalling the high-level commemorative meeting of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization on 10 April 2019 under the theme “The future of work”,

Recognizing the transformative changes taking place in the world of work that have an impact on labour markets, decent work and the jobs of the future,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work at the 108th session of the International Labour Conference,²²¹ and encourages its implementation;
2. *Stresses* that full and productive employment and decent work for all is one of the key elements of sustainable development, and should therefore be a priority objective of national policies and international cooperation;
3. *Resolves* to create conditions for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities;
4. *Recognizes* the particular relevance of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work in informing the work of the United Nations system to shape a human-centred approach to the future of work, and in this regard encourages active dialogue and collaboration among the various bodies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, the private sector, civil society and other non-governmental organizations, with a view to strengthening policy coherence;
5. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and financial institutions to continue to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, as well as to consider the integration of the policy contents of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, in order to inform the work of the United Nations country teams, as appropriate, and in line with national priorities;
6. *Encourages* Member States to consider applying the principles set out in the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work at the national level in an effort to promote policy coherence around the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to duly take into account the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work when considering related reports in the economic and social fields.

RESOLUTION 73/343

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.120](#) and [A/73/L.120/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia

73/343. Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016 and [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Reaffirming also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Reaffirming further the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

²²¹ [A/73/918](#), annex.

Seriously concerned about the rate of species extinctions, as indicated in the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services,²²² and stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including by preventing the extinction of threatened species, to improve and sustain their conservation status and to restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

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,

Expressing serious concern over the extraordinarily detrimental levels of rhinoceros poaching, the alarmingly high levels of killings of elephants in Africa and the significant increase in illicit pangolin trafficking, as well as the illegal trade in other protected wildlife species, including but not limited to tortoises, marine and freshwater turtles, land and marine iguanas, other reptiles, sharks, ornamental fish, great apes, parrots, raptors, the helmeted hornbill and big cats, which threaten those species with local extinction and, in some cases, with global extinction,

Noting with concern that, in addition to long-established illicit markets, new illicit markets are constantly emerging and pushing other species into the endangered category, such as the European eel or, owing to the illegal pet trade, the Philippine forest turtle and the pancake tortoise,

Underlining the need to take measures to prevent illegal timber harvesting, which leads to the decimation of rare timber species, in particular of rosewood, agarwood and sandalwood, and noting the reported increase in legal rosewood imports derived from illegal sources,

Recognizing that illicit trafficking in wildlife contributes to the extinction of many species and damage to ecosystems and rural livelihoods, including those based on ecotourism, undermines good governance and the rule of law and, in some cases, threatens national stability and requires enhanced transnational and regional cooperation and coordination in response,

Emphasizing that the protection of wildlife must be part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Emphasizing also, in this regard, the need to develop context-specific solutions for the sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, both within and outside protected areas, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of livelihoods and to conservation efforts,

Recalling its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, entitled “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, and recognizing the essential engagement role of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing the illegal wildlife trade,

Reaffirming its call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem, which will contribute to the creation of a shared future based upon our common humanity,

Recognizing with concern the growth in online trade and cybercrime as well as the role of social media platforms in the context of the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which require innovative strategies and increased intergovernmental cooperation, as appropriate,

Concerned about the persistent use of forged or illegally issued permits and certificates or the fraudulent use of authentic permits and certificates in order to misuse domestic legal markets to mask trade in illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, or to launder such illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²²³ as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, and in this regard welcoming the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva from 17 to 28 August 2019,

²²² See Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, document IPBES/7/10/Add.1.

²²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

Recognizing also the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,²²⁴ the Convention on Biological Diversity,²²⁵ the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage²²⁶ and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,²²⁷

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, in which the Council encouraged Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²²⁸ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption²²⁹ constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for international cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

Bearing in mind that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons could be linked to illicit trafficking in wildlife, which may pose a serious threat to national and regional stability in some parts of Africa,

Recognizing the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

Welcoming resolution 2/14 of 27 May 2016 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,²³⁰

Welcoming also the efforts of and cooperation between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as activities of United Nations agencies and other entities, aimed at preventing and fighting illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in this regard taking note of the Paris Declaration of 2013, the London Declaration of 2014, the Kasane Statement of 2015, the Brazzaville Declaration of 2015, the Hanoi Statement of 2016 and the London Declaration of 2018,

Welcoming further the adoption of the CITES Strategic Vision 2021–2030 at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna,

Underlining the importance of the forthcoming United Nations summit on biodiversity and the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Kunming, China, in 2020, at which the Conference is mandated to update the strategic plan for the Convention and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as a follow-up for the next decade, considering the 2050 vision of the current strategic plan, “Living in harmony with nature”,

Recalling its resolution 68/205 of 20 December 2013, in 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 international observance of the Day since 2014 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora,

Welcoming the high-level thematic discussions on the global observance of World Wildlife Day, held on 2 March 2018 and 1 March 2019, which focused on global efforts to save big cats and to conserve marine species, respectively,

Recalling its resolution 73/184 of 17 December 2018 on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will be held in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, and taking note of the

²²⁴ Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.

²²⁵ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²²⁶ Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.

²²⁷ Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.

²²⁸ Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²²⁹ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

²³⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

importance of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth Congress,²³¹ as well as of resolution 28/3 of 24 May 2019 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”,²³²

Reaffirming the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice matters,

Recalling its resolution 71/285 of 27 April 2017, by which it adopted the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,

Taking note of the *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2016,²³³ and its “Research brief: wildlife crime status update 2017”,

Taking note also of the report entitled “Strengthening legal frameworks for licit and illicit trade in wildlife and forest products: lessons from the natural resource management, trade regulation and criminal justice sectors”, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in 2019,

1. *Stresses its determination* to implement fully and without delay the commitments undertaken in its resolutions 69/314, 70/301 and 71/326;

2. *Recognizes* the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on the supply, transit and demand sides, and re-emphasizes the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among Member States, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, conservation and biodiversity, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including fauna and flora as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,²²³ and poaching;

4. *Urges* Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife, on the supply, transit and demand sides, including by strengthening their legislation and regulations necessary for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and appropriate punishment of such illegal trade, as well as by strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses, and to increase the exchange of information and knowledge among national authorities as well as among Member States and international crime authorities, in accordance with national legislation and international law, acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard, including through supporting Member States in the implementation of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which is aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of relevant law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife-related offences;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2 (b) and article 3, paragraph 1 (b), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²²⁸ in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

6. *Encourages* Member States to further utilize article II, paragraph 3, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by listing in its appendix III protected species in their jurisdiction that may become threatened as a result of international trade, and urges Member States to provide assistance in controlling the trade in those species protected under the Convention, including those listed in appendix III;

²³¹ Resolution 70/174, annex.

²³² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 10 (E/2019/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

²³³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.XI.9.

7. *Also encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, including measures to penalize trade in, or possession of, such illegally traded specimens, or both;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to review and amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, so that offences connected to the illegal trade in wildlife are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of domestic money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic proceeds of crime legislation, and so that assets linked to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

9. *Encourages* Member States to make use, to the greatest extent possible, of legal instruments available at the national level to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, including through legislation related to money-laundering, corruption, fraud, racketeering and financial crime;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate, as appropriate, the investigation of financial crimes linked to wildlife trafficking into wildlife crime investigations and increase the use of financial investigation techniques and public-private collaboration to identify criminals and their networks;

11. *Encourages* Member States to harmonize their judicial, legal and administrative regulations to support the exchange of evidence regarding and criminal prosecution of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as well as to establish national-level inter-agency wildlife crime task forces and facilitate the exchange of evidence between the different government agencies to the extent consistent with national legislation;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to enhance their enforcement efforts, including through recording and monitoring both seizures and successful prosecutions, in order to more effectively counter and deter the illegal trade in wildlife;

13. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts and resources to raise awareness about and address the problems and risks associated with the supply and transit of and demand for illegal wildlife products, including by improving cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, engaging consumer groups and tackling the drivers of demand, and to more effectively reduce the demand, including by using targeted and evidence-based strategies in order to influence consumer behaviour, by leading behaviour change campaigns, and create greater awareness of laws prohibiting illegal trade in wildlife and associated penalties;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the importance of research to understand the root causes of poaching, as well as market drivers, and the need to tailor research to the specific drivers of the illegal use of a species or product and to invest in tools, data analysis and funding to tackle demand for illegal wildlife products based on evidence and built on best practice;

15. *Invites* Member States to support the efforts of developing countries to step up action to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in particular to adopt effective integrated policies and to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, by, inter alia, providing financial or technical assistance, supporting efforts to access funding through the Global Environment Facility and providing financial and in-kind resources for capacity-building activities required in this regard, including in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

16. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner, which requires a comprehensive approach to protect wild fauna and flora and to combat, with determination, the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products;

17. *Also encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, including from their local wildlife resources, and eradicate poverty, by promoting, inter alia, innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities, including community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources, such as sustainable agriculture;

18. *Further encourages* Member States to integrate measures to address illegal trade in wildlife into development policy and planning and the programming of development cooperation activities, and to further raise public awareness among individuals and communities to live sustainably in a world in which wildlife and other living species are protected;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies so as to enhance support for community-led wildlife conservation and to promote the retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife;

20. *Strongly encourages* Member States to enhance their support, including through transnational and regional cooperation, for the development of sustainable and, as appropriate, alternative livelihoods for communities affected by illicit trafficking in wildlife and its adverse impacts, with the full engagement of the communities in and adjacent to wildlife habitats as active partners in conservation and sustainable use, enhancing the rights and capacity of the members of such communities to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness;

21. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to participate in global, regional and national donor coordination to enhance communication and to avoid duplication of efforts as well as to increase knowledge-sharing efforts to enhance understanding and mobilization of bilateral, multilateral and private investments to prevent and combat illegal trade in wildlife in order to collectively maximize investment effectiveness and engage new partners to maximize the effectiveness of future interventions;

22. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²²⁹ and calls upon parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of their obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other relevant multilateral agreements, including by applying the agreed international guidelines established by the latter Convention for the storage, stockpiling and disposal of illicit wildlife products and contraband, as well as to consider ways to share information with one another on best practices to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife in line with those instruments;

23. *Calls upon* Member States to prohibit, prevent and counter any form of corruption that facilitates illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including by assessing and mitigating corruption risks in their technical assistance and capacity-building programmes related to wildlife, by strengthening their capacity to investigate and by prosecuting such corruption, calls upon parties to implement all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States in this regard, upon their request;

24. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that legal domestic markets for wildlife products are not used to mask the trade in illegal wildlife products, and in this regard urges parties to implement and systematically monitor nationally the implementation of the resolution adopted at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora recommending that all Governments close legal domestic ivory markets, as a matter of urgency, if these markets contribute to poaching or illegal trade;²³⁴

25. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate professional standards and mutual monitoring programmes on supply chain security for processing or otherwise using wildlife products, to prevent the introduction of illegally sourced wildlife into legal trade chains;

26. *Also encourages* Member States to take measures making permit systems more resilient to corruption and to take advantage of modern information and communications technologies for improved control of international trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora in order to prevent the use of fraudulent documents in the international trade in protected species;

27. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Group of 20 in countering corruption at both the global and the national levels, takes note with appreciation of the work at its summits held in Hangzhou, China, in 2016, and in Hamburg, Germany, in 2017, as well as its development of High-level Principles on Combating Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products and of the survey in 2018 on their implementation, led by the Group of 20 with the help of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and urges the Group to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations and the Office in its work in an inclusive and transparent manner;

²³⁴ See resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) on trade in elephant specimens.

28. *Also recognizes* the efforts of the African Union and of the expert group for the implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa to prevent and reduce, with a view to eliminating, the illegal exploitation of and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in Africa in a common coordinated response;

29. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate international illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products through, inter alia, the use of international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

30. *Encourages* Member States, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance cooperation for the timely and cost-efficient repatriation of live illegally traded wildlife, including eggs, consistent with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and also, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance information-sharing among national and international authorities on the seizure of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products in order to facilitate follow-up investigation and prosecution;

31. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to continue to support efforts by Member States to fight illicit trafficking in wildlife, such as through capacity-building and by supporting sustainable and alternative livelihoods, and to improve cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community;

32. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#) and in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to continue and to strengthen the collection of information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon biennially;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the coordination of activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system relating to the scope of the present resolution, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#);

34. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth 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 make proposals for possible future action;

35. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution on a biennial basis, next at its seventy-fifth session.

RESOLUTION 73/344

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, by a recorded vote of 165 to 2, with no abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.107](#) and [A/73/L.107/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

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

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: None

73/344. Academy for Human Encounters and Dialogue

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/6 of 9 November 2001 on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002 on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001–2010, 58/128 of 19 December 2003 on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004 on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 59/199 of 20 December 2004 on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, 61/161 of 19 December 2006 on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, 73/90 of 7 December 2018, in the context of the principles and purposes of the University for Peace, and 73/129 of 12 December 2018 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of relevant entities of the United Nations system aimed at developing values and skills conducive to a culture of peace, including education and training in promoting dialogue and consensus-building,

Considering the importance of promoting education for peace that fosters respect for the values inherent in peace and universal coexistence among people, including respect for the life, dignity and integrity of human beings, as well as friendship and solidarity among people irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture,

Recalling the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²³⁵ and the need to coordinate efforts for its implementation,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration²³⁶ and Programme of Action²³⁷ on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999, which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recognizing also the relevance of the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

²³⁵ Resolution 70/1.

²³⁶ Resolution 53/243 A.

²³⁷ Resolution 53/243 B.

opportunities for all, Goal 5, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Recognizing further that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Convinced that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would contribute to the efforts of all peoples and nations to enrich their cultures and traditions through engagement in a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

Bearing in mind the positive potential of dialogue initiatives at the national, regional and international levels to make a valuable contribution to improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Expressing its appreciation to the President of Lebanon for his efforts to strengthen the role of Lebanon as a centre of dialogue and diversity, in particular through his initiative to establish the Academy for Human Encounters and Dialogue,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative by the President of Lebanon to establish the Academy for Human Encounters and Dialogue in Beirut;
2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant specialized agencies to support, within existing resources and in accordance with their respective mandates, the efforts to establish the Academy;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 73/345

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.119](#) and [A/73/L.119/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe

73/345. Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [61/19](#) of 28 November 2006, entitled “Commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade” and subsequent resolutions entitled “Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade”,

Recalling also the designation of 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade,

Recognizing that too little is known about the transatlantic slave trade and its lasting consequences, felt throughout the world, and welcoming the increased attention that the annual commemoration by the General Assembly has brought to the issue, including raising awareness in many States,

Recalling the initiatives undertaken by States in reaffirming their commitment to implement paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Durban Declaration of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and

Related Intolerance, aimed at countering the legacy of slavery and contributing to the restoration of the dignity of the victims of slavery and the slave trade, and that the international community and its members were invited to honour the memory of the victims,²³⁸

Recalling also its resolution [68/237](#) of 23 December 2013, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2024, and its resolution [69/16](#) of 18 November 2014, by which it adopted the programme of activities for the Decade,

Stressing the importance of educating and informing current and future generations about the causes, consequences, lessons and legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

Encouraged by the activities of Member States to educate and inculcate in future generations an understanding of the lessons, history and consequences of slavery and the slave trade, as well as by their activities to address contemporary forms of slavery,

Recalling that the permanent memorial initiative complements the work being done at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Slave Route Project,

Welcoming the culmination of the initiative of Member States, notably the States members of the Caribbean Community and the African Union, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of the Secretariat and civil society, to erect the *Ark of Return* at United Nations Headquarters as the permanent memorial to honour the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations trust fund for partnerships – permanent memorial, established with a view to implementing the initiative to erect a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization,²³⁹ and recalls in this regard its decision in paragraph 6 of resolution [69/19](#) of 21 November 2014 that any funds remaining in the trust fund would be retained to support the maintenance of the memorial;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery²⁴⁰ relating to the diverse educational outreach strategy to increase awareness of and to educate future generations about the causes, consequences, lessons and legacy of the transatlantic slave trade, including through enhancing public awareness of the *Ark of Return*, and to communicate the dangers of racism and xenophobia, and encourages continued action in this regard;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the residual balance in the trust fund has been transferred to an appropriate trust fund administered by the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat for the purpose of maintaining the memorial;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to organize an annual series of activities to commemorate the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, including a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters and, as appropriate, activities through the network of United Nations information centres;

5. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat, in cooperation with the countries concerned and with relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to take appropriate steps to enhance world public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters;

6. *Reiterates its request*, in resolution [64/15](#) of 16 November 2009, for Member States to develop, in accordance with their national legislation, educational programmes, including through school curricula, designed to

²³⁸ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

²³⁹ [A/71/170](#).

²⁴⁰ [A/73/88](#).

educate and inculcate in future generations an understanding of the lessons, history and consequences of slavery and the slave trade, and to provide such information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his report;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including actions taken by Member States in implementing the present resolution, as well as steps to enhance world public awareness of the commemorative activities and the permanent memorial;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade”.

RESOLUTION 73/346

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.114](#) and [A/73/L.114/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

73/346. Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that multilingualism is an enabler of multilateral diplomacy and that it contributes to the promotion of the values of the United Nations, as well as the faith of our peoples in the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter,

Recognizing that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally, as well as of improving the efficiency, performance and transparency of the Organization,

Recognizing also, in this regard, that multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, tolerance and dialogue, and recognizing the importance of the capacity to communicate to the peoples of the world in their own languages, including in formats accessible to persons with disabilities, by contributing to the ownership and sustainability of the actions of the United Nations,

Stressing the need for strict observance of the resolutions and rules establishing language arrangements for the different bodies and organs of the United Nations,

Recalling that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are both the official and the working languages of the General Assembly, including its committees and subcommittees,²⁴¹ and of the Security Council,²⁴² that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the official languages and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Economic and Social Council²⁴³ and that English and French are the working languages of the Secretariat,²⁴⁴

Emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations,

²⁴¹ Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

²⁴² Rule 41 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

²⁴³ Rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

²⁴⁴ See resolution 2 (I), annex.

Recognizing the contribution of multilingualism in promoting international peace and security, development and human rights, through the work of the United Nations departments and offices,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and reaffirming its unwavering commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and utilizing it to transform our world for the better by 2030,

Recalling its resolution [47/135](#) of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁴⁵ in particular article 27 thereof, concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Recalling also its resolution [71/178](#) of 19 December 2016, in which it established 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, with a view to the need to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages,

Recalling further the decision taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 November 1999 that 21 February should be proclaimed International Mother Language Day,

Recalling its resolutions [2 \(I\)](#) of 1 February 1946, [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#) of 21 December 1968, [42/207 C](#) of 11 December 1987 and [50/11](#) of 2 November 1995 and other subsequent resolutions relating to multilingualism, including resolutions [71/288](#) of 24 May 2017, [71/328](#) of 11 September 2017, [72/90 A](#) and [B](#) of 7 December 2017, [72/161](#) of 19 December 2017, [72/254](#) of 24 December 2017, [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018, [72/313](#) of 17 September 2018, [73/102 A](#) and [B](#) of 7 December 2018 and [73/270](#) of 22 December 2018,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²⁴⁶

I

Multilingualism in general and the role of the Secretariat

2. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;
3. *Underlines* the need for the full implementation of all resolutions establishing language arrangements for the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat;
4. *Also underlines* the responsibility of the Secretariat in integrating multilingualism into its activities, from within existing resources, on an equitable basis;
5. *Notes* that the availability of United Nations documents in relevant official languages is limited in some areas of Secretariat activity, and therefore invites the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to implement, within existing resources, current multilingualism policies, in compliance with relevant rules and regulations;
6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to provide notes for the Presidents of the main organs and the Chairs of their subsidiary bodies in the United Nations official language spoken by the presiding officer of the meeting;
7. *Notes* that a high proportion of calls for bids are published in English, and therefore encourages the Secretariat, where appropriate, to make use of existing multilingualism policies to facilitate the participation of local vendors in the United Nations procurement bidding process;
8. *Also notes* that the Procurement Manual, published in three official languages, is in the process of being updated, and encourages the Secretariat to ensure that the updates are reflected in all its language versions in an appropriate time frame;
9. *Recalls* that the Secretary-General retains the authority to appoint a senior Secretariat official as the future Coordinator for Multilingualism, as first requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [54/64](#) of 6 December 1999;

²⁴⁵ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

²⁴⁶ [A/73/761](#).

10. *Recalls with appreciation* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Coordinator for Multilingualism, who is responsible for the overall implementation of multilingualism Secretariat-wide, calls upon all departments and offices within the Secretariat to fully support the work of the Coordinator in the implementation of the relevant mandates on multilingualism, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report on multilingualism;

11. *Recalls* its endorsement of the terms of reference for the Coordinator for Multilingualism, as proposed in report [A/71/757](#) of the Secretary-General on multilingualism;

12. *Welcomes* the designation of the Coordinator for Multilingualism as lead entity on multilingualism at the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination level, as well as the joint efforts of the Coordinator and the secretariat of the Chief Executives Board towards a more coordinated approach to multilingualism across member organizations of the Board, with a view to sharing information on innovative solutions to common challenges;

13. *Also welcomes* the ongoing development of the network of focal points that supports the Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout all Secretariat entities and the United Nations system;

14. *Further welcomes* the ongoing development of a Secretariat-wide coherent policy framework on multilingualism to support a comprehensive and coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on multilingualism,²⁴⁷ and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

15. *Notes* the difficulties reported by Secretariat entities in compiling accurate and comprehensive data for the report of the Secretary-General, owing, inter alia, to the lack of disaggregated data by language, and welcomes efforts by the Coordinator for Multilingualism to address the problem among Secretariat entities;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Coordinator for Multilingualism to encourage all Secretariat entities to promote the celebrations of a day dedicated to each of the official languages of the United Nations, in order to inform and raise awareness of their history, culture and use, encourages the Secretary-General to provide communication about each language day in the six official languages and further strengthen this approach in a cost-neutral manner, if needed through the participation of partner organizations, including Member States and institutions such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and also encourages the Secretary-General to consider extending this important initiative to other non-official languages spoken throughout the world;

17. *Welcomes with appreciation* the inclusion, in 2018, of a new category of the United Nations Secretary-General Awards aimed at honouring a staff member or team for their best practices and innovative approaches to fostering multilingualism at the United Nations;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts made by international organizations based on a shared language to increase their cooperation with the United Nations regarding multilingualism;

19. *Also welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Member States, entities of the United Nations system, other international organizations and all other participating bodies aimed at fostering respect for and the promotion and protection of all languages, in particular endangered ones, linguistic diversity and multilingualism;

20. *Reaffirms* that linguistic diversity is an important element of cultural diversity, stresses the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,²⁴⁸ which entered into force on 18 March 2007, and recalls the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace of 15 October 2003;²⁴⁹

²⁴⁷ [A/67/78](#).

²⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2440, No. 43977.

²⁴⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September–17 October 2003*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 41, annex.

II

Role of the Department of Global Communications in multilingualism

21. *Reaffirms* that the primary mission of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat is to provide, through its outreach activities, accurate, impartial, comprehensive, balanced, timely, relevant and multilingual information to the public on the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization with the greatest transparency;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of existing mandates in the area of multilingualism as they relate to information and communication, and in this regard encourages the Secretariat to explore the opportunities offered by the new information and communications technologies;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any decisions made by the Department of Global Communications, including those justified by budget limitations or reductions, do not undermine the principles of multilingualism;

24. *Emphasizes* the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations, ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of the Department of Global Communications, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, and in this regard reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General ensure that the Department has the necessary staffing capacity in all the official languages to undertake all its activities;

25. *Also emphasizes* the role of the Department of Global Communications in building support for international peace and security, development and human rights for all and the contribution of multilingualism in achieving these goals;

26. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Global Communications to enhance multilingualism in all its activities, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the texts of all new public United Nations documents in all six official languages, information materials and all older United Nations documents are made available through the United Nations websites and are accessible to Member States without delay;

27. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to continue to use other languages in addition to the official languages, when appropriate, according to the targeted audience, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

28. *Welcomes* the work done by the network of United Nations information centres, including the United Nations Regional Information Centre, in favour of the publication of United Nations information materials and the translation of important documents into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations, encourages the information centres to continue their important multilingual activities in the interactive and proactive aspects of their work and to develop web pages in local languages, and the Department of Global Communications to provide the necessary resources and technical facilities, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization, and encourages the continuation of efforts in this regard;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the network of United Nations information centres in enhancing the public image of the United Nations, in disseminating messages on the United Nations to local populations, especially in developing countries, bearing in mind that information in local languages has the strongest impact on local populations, and in mobilizing support for the work of the United Nations at the local level;

30. *Welcomes* the sustained effort to disseminate information globally by the use of official and non-official languages and traditional means of communication, and in this regard expresses its particular appreciation for the work currently being carried out by United Nations Radio in the six official languages, as well as in non-official languages;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that, in view of their income-generating nature, guided tours at United Nations Headquarters are consistently available in all six official languages of the United Nations;

32. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to also offer guided tours at United Nations Headquarters in non-official languages;

33. *Notes with interest* the cost-neutral initiatives of the Secretariat to produce publications in official and non-official languages, to increase the volume of translated publications and to encourage a multilingual acquisition policy for the libraries of the United Nations, and requests the Secretariat to continue those initiatives;

34. *Welcomes* the creation of the United Nations digital library, which provides multilingual content, and encourages the United Nations libraries to continue to take into consideration the importance of multilingualism in their activities;

35. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Department of Global Communications to work at the local level with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to enhance the coordination of their communications activities, and urges the Department to encourage the United Nations Communications Group to promote linguistic diversity in its work;

36. *Recalls* paragraph 71 of its resolution 73/102 B, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to prioritize the development of collaborative arrangements for the digitization of the audiovisual archives of the United Nations while preserving their multilingual character in a cost-neutral manner;

37. *Welcomes* the Department of Global Communications partnerships with universities for translation services on a pro bono basis, and requests the Secretary-General to grow the number of such partnerships;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to exert all efforts to ensure that publications and other information services of the Secretariat, including the United Nations website, social media platforms and the United Nations News Service, contain comprehensive, balanced, objective and equitable information in all official languages about the issues before the Organization and that they maintain editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy and full consistency with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

III

Websites, social media and other web-based communication tools

39. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations website is an essential tool for Member States, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public;

40. *Also reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, welcomes in this regard the renewed efforts of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, including content discrepancies among the official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism to achieve full parity among the six official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of the review to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

41. *Welcomes* the renewed efforts of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, presenting the status of content in non-official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism to reinforce the broader multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations websites, as appropriate, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of this review to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

42. *Recalls* paragraph 35 of its resolution 71/328, notes with concern the disparity between the English and the non-English languages on the websites maintained by the Secretariat, urges the Secretary-General to lead the efforts of all offices and departments of the Secretariat to take concrete action to address such uneven development, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders, including the Department of Global Communications, content-providing Secretariat entities and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, to continue their collaboration, within their respective mandates, so as to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites developed and maintained by all Secretariat entities, in full conformance with the principles of multilingualism and in compliance with the relevant resolutions addressing multilingualism and accessibility for

persons with disabilities, by making every effort to translate materials currently available only in English and by providing offices and departments with technological solutions that comply with the principle of parity, from within existing resources;

43. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to develop, maintain and update multilingual United Nations websites and the web page of the Secretary-General in all the official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources and on an equitable basis;

44. *Reaffirms its request* that the Secretary-General ensure, while maintaining an up-to-date and accurate website and social media, the equitable distribution of financial and human resources within the Department of Global Communications allocated to the United Nations website and social media among all six official languages, with full respect for the needs and specificities of all six languages;

45. *Encourages* the continuation of the live webcasts of public meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their respective subsidiary bodies, as well as of the public meetings of the Security Council, with interpretation services, and requests the Secretariat to make every effort to provide full access to archived videos in all official languages of all past open formal United Nations meetings with interpretation services, in strict observance of the principle of full parity of the six official languages of the United Nations, in order to promote transparency and accountability within the Organization, and in that regard requests the Department of Global Communications, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to collaborate, on a cost-neutral basis, to explore cost-efficient technological options to ensure equal availability, searchability, completeness and user-friendly presentation of webcast archives in all official languages on the United Nations website, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the results of this collaboration in the next report on multilingualism, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

46. *Notes with concern* that the multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations website and social media accounts in certain official languages has improved at a much slower rate than expected, and in this regard requests the Department of Global Communications, in coordination with content-providing offices, to advance actions to achieve full parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website, in particular by expediting the filling of vacant posts in some sections;

47. *Takes note* of section III.B of the report of the Secretary-General, requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and urges all content-providing offices in the Secretariat to strengthen their efforts to translate into all official languages all English-language materials and databases posted on the United Nations website in the most practical, efficient and cost-effective manner, from within existing resources;

48. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, in cooperation with the Office of Information and Communications Technology, to continue its efforts to ensure that technological infrastructures and supportive applications fully support Latin, non-Latin and bidirectional scripts in order to enhance the equality of all official languages on the United Nations website;

49. *Recognizes* the language landing page of the domain un.org as one solution to enabling multilingualism in United Nations websites, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to explore innovative solutions to enhance multilingual capabilities for Secretariat websites in a cost-neutral manner;

50. *Welcomes* the mention of the language skills of the members of the senior leadership in some of the appointment notices issued by the Secretary-General under un.org, and encourages the Secretary-General to include them in those notices, when requested by the appointee;

51. *Also welcomes* the cooperative arrangements undertaken by the Department of Global Communications with academic institutions to increase the number of web pages available in official and non-official languages, and requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with content-providing offices, to extend such cooperative arrangements, in a cost-effective manner, to all the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind the necessity of adherence to United Nations standards and guidelines;

52. *Underlines* the importance, in the implementation of new communication tools, such as social networks, of taking into account the linguistic dimension in order to assure full parity among the official languages of the Organization;

53. *Acknowledges* the increasing importance of social media in order to reach the widest possible audience, and as such welcomes the growing popularity of the United Nations official social media accounts across all languages, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to continue to expand, within existing resources, its multilingual presence across outlets by providing timely updates on the work and priorities of the Organization in the six United Nations official languages, as well as additional non-official languages whenever appropriate;

54. *Urges* the Secretariat to keep iSeek up to date in the two working languages of the Secretariat, to continue its efforts to implement iSeek at all duty stations and to develop and implement cost-neutral measures to provide Member States with secure access to the information currently accessible only on the Intranet of the Secretariat;

IV

Documentation and conference services

55. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents to the United Nations website in all six official languages on a priority basis so that those archives are also made available to Member States through that medium;

56. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure, through the provision of documentation services and meetings and publishing services under conference management, including high-quality translation and interpretation, effective multilingual communication equally in all the official languages of the United Nations among representatives of Member States in intergovernmental organs and among members of United Nations expert bodies;

57. *Encourages* the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, within existing resources and upon request, to document policy guidance regarding translation outsourcing and quality standards for use by relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat;

58. *Notes* the use of innovative translation technologies such as eLUNa that assist in making human translation more efficient and consistent, and encourages, within existing resources, the Secretariat to explore additional technologies for use by United Nations entities with appropriate quality controls;

59. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on leveraging technology, where applicable, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving and enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue these efforts as a practical contribution to the achievement of the goals of multilingualism;

60. *Reiterates with concern* its request that the Secretary-General ensure that the rules concerning the simultaneous distribution of documents in all six official languages are strictly respected as regards both the distribution of printed copies and the posting of parliamentary documentation on the Official Document System and the United Nations website, in accordance with section III, paragraph 5, of its resolution [55/222](#) of 23 December 2000;

61. *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, from within existing resources;

62. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on the evolution of the working methods, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving or enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat;

V

Human resources management and staff training

63. *Recalls* its resolution [71/263](#) of 23 December 2016, in particular paragraph 10 thereof, in which it reaffirmed the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, reaffirmed the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to ensure that job openings specified the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post required a specific working language;

64. *Notes* the significant disparities across official languages observed in language requirements in the job openings published on Inspira in 2017, and welcomes in this regard the guidelines on setting language requirements in job openings in the coming biennium, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved through the implementation of the guidelines at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

65. *Notes with satisfaction* the willingness of the Secretariat to encourage staff members, in meetings with interpretation services, to use any of the six official languages of which they have a command;

66. *Encourages* United Nations staff members to continue to actively use existing training facilities to acquire and enhance their proficiency in one or more of the official languages of the United Nations;

67. *Welcomes* the invitation of the Secretary-General to all the entities of the Secretariat to build an inventory of staff language skills, while making the best use of existing language databases, as underlined in its resolution [71/328](#), and encourages the Office of Human Resources of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Human Resources Services Division of the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, to lead these efforts, in collaboration with the Coordinator for Multilingualism;

68. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all staff;

69. *Recalls* paragraph 11 of its resolution [71/263](#), in which it acknowledged that the interaction of the United Nations with the local population in the field was essential and that language skills constituted an important element of the selection and training processes and therefore affirmed that a good command of the official language(s) spoken in the country of residence should be taken into account as an additional asset during those processes;

70. *Also recalls* its resolution [68/265](#) of 9 April 2014 on the mobility framework, and invites the Secretary-General to take into account applicable language skills while ensuring full compliance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

71. *Welcomes* the inclusion by the Secretary-General of a managerial indicator related to multilingualism in all his compacts with senior managers, including senior managers in the field, requiring that all workplans and, where applicable, mission plans and budgets integrate multilingualism and/or language considerations and that all parliamentary documentation be submitted by authoring entities for multilingual processing on time and within the established word limit, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

72. *Stresses* that the employment of staff shall continue to be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

73. *Notes with concern* that a number of recruitment handbooks developed by the Office of Human Resources are available only in English, and encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that upcoming reviews and updates, in particular those of the applicant's manual, are published simultaneously in the working languages;

74. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the requirement for United Nations staff to have the ability to use one of the working languages of the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to further the implementation of resolution [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#);

75. *Stresses* that the promotion of staff in the Professional and higher categories shall be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and in line with the provisions of resolution [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#) and the relevant provisions of resolution [55/258](#) of 14 June 2001;

76. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Coordinator for Multilingualism to support the Office of Human Resources of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Human Resources Services Division of the Department of Operational Support in reviewing how language skills are assessed in staff selection, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in this regard during the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

77. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to consider the linguistic specificities mentioned in job openings during the composition of interview panels for the employment of United Nations staff, notes the difficulty of constituting panels whose members are proficient in the additional language, and in that regard invites the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of addressing this issue in the medium term;

78. *Welcomes* the ongoing harmonization exercise that aims to produce a United Nations Language Framework ensuring greater consistency in language learning, teaching and assessment (a) across the entire Secretariat and (b) across all six United Nations official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in this regard during the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

79. *Recognizes* the key contribution of the Language and Communications Programme to promoting multilingualism within the United Nations, supporting the language needs of the Organization at Headquarters and in the field, in collaboration with other Secretariat entities, requests the Secretary-General to ensure full implementation of the existing mandate on linguistic training to continue the delivery of an offer adapted to the need of the United Nations, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide further information in this regard at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly;

VI

Language services staff

80. *Recalls* its resolution [66/233](#) of 24 December 2011, in particular paragraph 7 of section III thereof, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving maximum quality of services, with full respect for the specificities of the six official languages, and in that regard recalls section D, paragraph 11, of its resolution [54/248](#) of 23 December 1999;

81. *Acknowledges* the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolutions, to address the issue of the replacement of retiring staff in the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and to intensify those efforts, including through the strengthening of cooperation with institutions that train language specialists to meet the needs in the six official languages of the United Nations;

VII

Multilingualism across the three pillars of the United Nations

82. *Acknowledges* the contribution of multilingualism to the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, development and human rights;

83. *Notes* the work of the Secretary-General in making available multilingual information, technical assistance and training materials related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁵⁰ and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

84. *Stresses* the importance of proposing United Nations information, technical assistance and training materials, whenever possible, in the local languages of the beneficiary countries, including through locally based United Nations websites;

85. *Takes note* of the recommendations related to multilingualism contained in the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,²⁵¹ the subsequent report of the Secretary-General²⁵² and the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture;²⁵³

86. *Recalls* its resolution [72/304](#), in which it endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;²⁵⁴

87. *Takes note* of the ongoing initiatives outlined in the report of the Secretary-General related to field operations, requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and recalls its resolution [66/297](#) of 17 September 2012 without prejudice to Article 101 of the Charter;

²⁵⁰ Resolution [70/1](#).

²⁵¹ See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

²⁵² [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

²⁵³ See [A/69/968-S/2015/490](#).

²⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/72/19)*, chap. V.

88. *Urges* the Secretariat to translate all peacekeeping training documents into the six official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources, to enable and facilitate their use by all Member States, troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, in particular, and by other involved institutions;

89. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism;

90. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth session the item entitled “Multilingualism”.

RESOLUTION 73/347

Adopted at the 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/73/L.118](#) and [A/73/L.118/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde, Canada, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominica, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

73/347. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [46/8](#) of 16 October 1991 and all its subsequent resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, including its resolution [71/329](#) of 11 September 2017,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the States members of the Caribbean Community to the United Nations as a principal forum for multilateral cooperation,

Recalling the cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Caribbean Community,²⁵⁵ and bearing in mind the cooperation activities undertaken pursuant to that agreement,

Emphasizing the continued importance of regular engagements between the two organizations, including contacts between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, and also between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, with a view to reinforcing cooperation and collaboration,

Noting, in this connection, the tenth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held in Georgetown on 23 and 24 July 2019,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing collaboration, consultations and information exchanges that have taken place among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community aimed at strengthening cooperation and regional capacity in a broad range of areas, such as sustainable development, non-communicable diseases, drugs and crime, statistics, free and fair elections, plant and animal health, and food safety, among others,

Affirming the need to further expand and deepen the cooperation that already exists between the Caribbean Community and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, so as to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the partnership among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

²⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1978, No. 1197.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,²⁵⁶ in particular paragraphs 24 to 26 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;
2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;
3. *Notes* the recent engagements between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, and also notes the recently concluded tenth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system and the joint statement adopted at the conclusion of the meeting²⁵⁷ highlighting areas and opportunities of continued cooperation and strengthened collaboration;
4. *Expresses appreciation* for the ongoing cooperation received from the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat in the implementation of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March and for its support and cooperation rendered in the implementation of the permanent memorial initiative, in keeping with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fifth 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 Caribbean Community”.

²⁵⁶ [A/73/328-S/2018/592](#).

²⁵⁷ [A/73/994-S/2019/695](#), annex.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Contents

| <i>Resolution number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 73/293. | Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects | 152 |

RESOLUTION 73/293

Adopted at the 82nd plenary meeting, on 20 May 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/525/Add.1, para. 6)¹

73/293. 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 72/304 of 13 July 2018,

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. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;²
2. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or 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;
3. *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;
4. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Special Committee at its 2020 session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/73/19).*

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

Contents

| <i>Resolution number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 73/268. | Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors..... | 154 |
| | Resolution B | 154 |
| 73/278. | Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur | 155 |
| | Resolution B | 155 |
| 73/279. | Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019..... | 158 |
| | Resolution B | 158 |
| 73/287. | Joint Inspection Unit..... | 162 |
| 73/288. | Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch..... | 163 |
| 73/289. | Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat..... | 164 |
| 73/306. | Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council..... | 167 |
| 73/307. | Improving the financial situation of the United Nations..... | 167 |
| 73/308. | Support account for peacekeeping operations | 168 |
| 73/309. | Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda..... | 175 |
| 73/310. | Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy | 177 |
| 73/311. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei | 178 |
| 73/312. | Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic | 181 |
| 73/313. | Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire | 183 |
| 73/314. | Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus | 184 |
| 73/315. | Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 187 |
| 73/316. | Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti | 190 |
| 73/317. | Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti | 191 |
| 73/318. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo..... | 194 |
| 73/319. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia..... | 196 |
| 73/320. | Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali..... | 198 |
| 73/321. | Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force | 201 |
| 73/322. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon..... | 203 |
| 73/323. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan | 206 |
| 73/324. | Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara | 209 |
| 73/325. | Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)..... | 211 |

* Unless otherwise stated, the draft resolutions recommended in the reports were submitted by the Chair or another officer of the Bureau of the Committee.

RESOLUTION 73/268 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/671/Add.1, para. 13),¹ by a recorded vote of 101 to 49, with no abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: None

73/268. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B²

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 72/8 B of 5 July 2018 and 73/268 A of 22 December 2018,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,³ 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 2018⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵

1. *Takes note* of the audit opinions and findings, and endorses the recommendations, contained in the report of the Board of Auditors, except those contained in paragraphs 144, 149, 151, 266, 273, 280, 385 and 387 of the report;³

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴ as well as those contained in paragraphs 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee on observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations;⁶

3. *Recalls* paragraph 3 of its resolution 72/8 B, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Advisory Committee that its report on the Board of Auditors be submitted separately to the General Assembly under the relevant agenda item;

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by the Russian Federation, and the State of Palestine (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 73/5 of 16 October 2018).

² Resolution 73/268, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No.49 (A/73/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 73/268 A.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/73/5 (Vol. II)).

⁴ A/73/750.

⁵ A/73/857.

⁶ A/73/755.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

4. *Also recalls* paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁶ and expresses serious concern that there are certain matters in the latest report of the Board of Auditors on peacekeeping operations that are policy matters under the purview of Member States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General not to implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 144, 149, 151, 266, 273, 280, 385 and 387 in the report of the Board of Auditors;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the endorsed recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the endorsed 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. *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 endorsed recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken.

RESOLUTION 73/278 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/674/Add.1, para. 6)

73/278. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

B⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018,⁸ the note by the Secretary-General on the financing of the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰

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 2479 (2019) of 27 June 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 October 2019,

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 73/278 A of 22 December 2018,

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,

⁷ Resolution 73/278, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No.49 (A/73/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 73/278 A.

⁸ A/73/653.

⁹ A/73/785.

¹⁰ A/73/755/Add.10.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 170.5 million United States dollars, representing some 1.1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 72 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,¹⁰ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018;

10. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Operation, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

14. *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. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁸

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019

17. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding 257,970,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019;

Financing of the commitment authority

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 171,980,600 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

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 4,616,533 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2019;

20. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 85,990,300 dollars for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2019, at a monthly rate of 42,995,150 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

21. *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 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,308,267 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2019;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

22. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 18,799,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, comprising 14,612,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,603,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,583,500 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

23. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 6,266,333 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

24. *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 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 489,467 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 346,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 91,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 50,967 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

25. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 12,532,667 dollars for the period from 1 November 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 1,566,583 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

26. *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 25 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 978,933 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 693,600 dollars of the estimated staff

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 183,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 101,933 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

27. *Also 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 paragraphs 18 and 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 15,362,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

28. *Further 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 revenue in the amount of 15,362,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 27 above;

29. *Decides* that the increase of 509,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 15,362,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 above;

30. *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;

31. *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;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

RESOLUTION 73/279 B

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/686/Add.1, para. 9)

73/279. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

B¹¹

The General Assembly,

I

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, section III of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014 and section II of its resolution 70/248 B of 1 April 2016,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system¹² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²

¹¹ Resolution 73/279, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 73/279 A.

¹² A/73/666.

¹³ A/73/775.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹³
3. *Welcomes* the progress achieved thus far in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system, and requests the Secretary-General to integrate the organizational resilience management system within the overall risk management framework of the Organization;
4. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to clarify further the structure, roles and responsibilities between the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat in order to ensure a full and effective response to critical situations as they arise in the context of his next report;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage all entities in the United Nations system to participate in the inter-agency community of practice;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a holistic and coordinated approach to emergency management across the United Nations system, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the coordination and planning functions across the system, including the resident coordinator system, noting the importance of involving the host country to ensure adequate coordination and planning;
7. *Reiterates* paragraph 5 of section II of its resolution [70/248 B](#), in which it underlined the importance of the full implementation of the organizational resilience management system at offices away from Headquarters, regional commissions, field missions of the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat and the participating specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve the crisis management capabilities of special political missions;
9. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide an update regarding the actual cost of the organizational resilience management system initiative in his next report;
10. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General with respect to the consideration of means of risk mitigation, including the requests for proposals for brokerage services, and encourages him to continue efforts to negotiate competitive insurance coverage, 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;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, no later than at the first part of its resumed seventy-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the organizational resilience management system;

II

Managing after-service health insurance

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, its resolution [69/113](#) of 10 December 2014, section III of its resolution [70/248 B](#) and section IV of its resolution [71/272 B](#) of 6 April 2017,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary General;¹⁴

¹⁴ [A/73/662](#).

¹⁵ [A/73/792](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Acknowledges with concern* the importance of after-service health insurance liabilities, and welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to propose measures to address the issue, while highlighting the potential important impact of the proposals on future budgets and the future entitlements of concerned staff;
4. *Notes* that the proposed payroll charge would entail an assessment on Member States;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further explore options for the improvement of efficiency and the containment of costs, including liabilities associated with current and future staff, with a view to reducing the Organization's expenditure on health insurance plans and its after-service health insurance obligations, and to report thereon at its seventy-fifth session;
6. *Notes with appreciation* the proposal for an entitlement accrual mechanism;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly, at its seventy-fifth session, comprehensive proposals to be applied after 1 January 2022, incorporating the following elements:
 - (a) Further details about the proposed change to the funding model for future recruits, including medium- and long-term budgetary projections for the regular and peacekeeping budgets;
 - (b) A mechanism that would associate the after-service health insurance premiums paid by the agency and the staff member's period of service within the system and information with respect to how such an entitlement accrual mechanism would be applied to staff members;
 - (c) Projections regarding the proportion of staff in peacekeeping operations who will be entitled to after-service health insurance benefits;
8. *Recalls* paragraph 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to maintain the pay-as-you-go funding of the United Nations after-service health insurance obligations at the present time;

III

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 Panel of Experts on Somalia

Recalling section XXII of its resolution [72/262 A](#) of 24 December 2017, section II of its resolution [72/262 C](#) of 5 July 2018, section XIV of its resolution [73/279 A](#) and its resolution [73/280 A](#) of 22 December 2018 and its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;¹⁷
3. *Approves* resources in the amount of 1,914,300 United States dollars (net of staff assessment) for the Panel of Experts on Somalia for the period from 14 November 2018 to 31 December 2019;
4. *Decides* to appropriate, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution [41/213](#) of 19 December 1986, an additional amount of 1,914,300 dollars (net of staff assessment) under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
5. *Also decides* to appropriate an amount of 62,700 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;

¹⁶ [A/73/352/Add.7](#).

¹⁷ [A/73/498/Add.7](#).

IV

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 United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement

Recalling section XXII of its resolution [72/262 A](#), section II of its resolution [72/262 C](#), section XIV of its resolution [73/279 A](#) and its resolution [73/280 A](#),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁸
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Recalls* paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to present a full budget proposal to the General Assembly for its consideration in the context of his next report;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his ongoing efforts to ensure the expeditious filling of vacant positions, including the greater use of national staff, in his next budget submission;
5. *Stresses* the need to ensure close coordination between the Government of Yemen and the United Nations on all aspects of the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement;
6. *Also stresses* that the decisions contained in the present resolution shall not preclude future amendments to structure, staffing and resources when the Secretary-General formally introduces the budget of the Mission;
7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission in an amount not to exceed 17,640,800 dollars (net) for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2019;

V

Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 under sections 27, Humanitarian assistance, and 36, Staff assessment: United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,²¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²⁰
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;²¹
3. *Approves* the resources for the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic for the period from January to December 2019 in the amount of 2,926,200 dollars net (3,188,400 dollars gross);
4. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 2,700,300 dollars (net of staff assessment) under section 27, Humanitarian assistance, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
5. *Also appropriates* an additional amount of 259,200 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019.

¹⁸ [A/73/352/Add.8](#).

¹⁹ [A/73/498/Add.8](#).

²⁰ [A/73/729](#).

²¹ [A/73/799](#).

RESOLUTION 73/287

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/826, para. 6)

73/287. 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, 56/245 of 24 December 2001, 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, 63/272 of 7 April 2009, 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, 69/275 of 2 April 2015, 70/257 of 1 April 2016, 71/281 of 6 April 2017 and 72/269 of 4 April 2018,

Reaffirming the statute of the Unit²² 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 2018 and programme of work for 2019²³ and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2018,²⁴

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2018 and programme of work for 2019;²³
2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2018;²⁴
3. *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;
4. *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;
5. *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;
6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the preparation by the Unit of a medium- and long-term strategic framework for the period from 2020 to 2029, and encourages the Unit to consult and engage with the participating organizations, as well as to apply lessons learned in developing its strategic framework for the period from 2020 to 2029, while taking into account ongoing organizational reforms;
7. *Stresses* the need for the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategic framework for the period from 2020 to 2029, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities, looks forward to the presentation by the Unit of the strategic framework, and decides to consider any resources associated with the implementation of the medium- and long-term strategy approach in the context of future programme budgets;
8. *Encourages* the Unit, within its medium- and long-term strategic framework for the period from 2020 to 2029, to continue to include single organizations for management and administrative reviews every year and to endeavour to complete those reviews within the programme of work of the Unit;
9. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit to consider optimizing the number of projects in its programme of work through prioritization;

²² Resolution 31/192, annex.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/73/34).*

²⁴ A/73/727.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

10. *Also reiterates its request* to the Unit to continue to focus its reports on priority items of the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations, including by taking into consideration the programme of work of the General Assembly, with the aim of providing the Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with thematic reports of the Unit that can be used to maximum effect;

11. *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;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to comply fully 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;

13. *Encourages* the executive heads and invites the legislative bodies of participating organizations to effectively use the reports of the Unit and meaningfully engage and implement its recommendations, including through allocating sufficient time for the presentation of reports of the Unit during governing body sessions;

14. *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;

15. *Reaffirms* article 20 of the statute of the Unit,²² in which it is stipulated that the Unit shall be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates are being discussed;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to intensify efforts to ensure that the United Nations system gives timely and due consideration to the recommendations of the Unit and to improve the implementation rates thereof;

17. *Reiterates its invitation* to the legislative organs of the participating organizations to fully consider, discuss and take concrete action in a timely manner on the relevant recommendations issued by the Unit, including follow-up, as appropriate, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution [50/233](#);

18. *Welcomes* the increased use of the web-based tracking system and the website of the Unit within platforms hosted by the Secretariat, looks forward to the updates being prepared for the system by the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, and requests the heads of participating organizations to make full use of the web-based tracking system of the Unit;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide full support for the improvements in and enhancements to the functionality of the services for hosting and maintaining the web-based tracking system and the website of the Unit within existing resources.

RESOLUTION 73/288

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/670/Add.1](#), para. 6)

73/288. 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, [70/243](#) of 23 December 2015, [70/258](#) of 1 April 2016, [71/282](#) of 6 April 2017 and [72/270](#) of 4 April 2018,

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²⁵
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;²⁶
3. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in facilitating the construction project;
4. *Stresses* the importance of completing all outstanding works on time and within budget, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to complete the construction, including the remediation of defects relating to the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system, within the revised time frame and within the total budget of 8,787,733 United States dollars approved for the project;
5. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts 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 his final report;
6. *Notes* the progress made in the construction of the new premises, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a final report to the General Assembly during its seventy-fourth session;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of his final report, to include, inter alia, an analysis of and comprehensive information on lessons learned and best practices for application, as appropriate, to other construction projects;
8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to cooperate with other United Nations entities on construction-related issues.

RESOLUTION 73/289

Adopted at the 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/687/Add.1, para. 8)

73/289. Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

I

Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

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, 69/272 of 2 April 2015, 70/255 of 1 April 2016, 71/283 of 6 April 2017 and 72/303 of 5 July 2018,

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,

²⁵ A/73/718.

²⁶ A/73/763.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat: strengthening accountability under the new management paradigm²⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁸

1. *Takes note* of the eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat: strengthening accountability under the new management paradigm;²⁷
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;²⁸
3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General towards a strong culture of accountability throughout the Secretariat, acknowledges that a culture of accountability stems from the leadership of an organization, and stresses that an effective accountability system is central to the successful management of the Organization;
4. *Acknowledges* that senior management bears special responsibility for setting the tone and standards for a strong culture of responsibility, accountability and personal integrity in the Secretariat, with an impact on mandate implementation and on the reputation of the Organization;
5. *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;
6. *Also stresses* the continued need for a well-functioning system of delegation of authority through well-defined roles and responsibilities of individuals at all levels to whom authority is delegated, systemic reporting mechanisms on the monitoring and exercise of delegated authority, risk mitigation and safeguard measures, and actions to be taken in cases of mismanagement or abuse of authority;
7. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests that the Secretary-General provide information on the issues identified therein regarding the new system of delegation of authority that came into effect on 1 January 2019, in his ninth progress report on accountability;
8. *Also recalls* paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to refine the key performance indicators of the performance management framework and to report thereon in his next progress report;
9. *Reaffirms* that results-based management and performance reporting are essential pillars of a comprehensive accountability framework;
10. *Recognizes* the importance of results-based management and performance reporting, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at strengthening the implementation of results-based management, programme monitoring and reporting, and at shifting towards a culture of results in the Secretariat;
11. *Notes* the establishment of the Business Transformation and Accountability Division and its important role as a new element of the accountability system, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his next progress report information on how the Division has provided support to the Secretariat, including programme managers, in the monitoring, assessment and reporting of programme performance;
12. *Stresses*, as one of the essential components of accountability, the importance of compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, its resolutions and the regulations and rules;
13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the internal control framework in the accountability system, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen internal controls in programme planning, the programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation, and to report on the measures taken in that regard in the context of his ninth progress report;

²⁷ A/73/688 and A/73/688/Corr.1.

²⁸ A/73/800.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

14. *Notes* the measures taken to strengthen senior managers' compacts, and requests the Secretary-General to include more detailed information on the effectiveness of those compacts as instruments of accountability, including measures to strengthen performance when objectives are not achieved, in the context of future progress reports on accountability in the Secretariat;

15. *Reiterates* that the timely submission of documents is an important aspect of the accountability of the Secretariat to Member States, notes the ongoing efforts to address the underlying challenges related to documentation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued inclusion in the senior managers' compacts of a related managerial indicator;

16. *Recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee, stresses the importance of the risk management function under the new system of delegation of authority, and requests the Secretary-General to report comprehensively on progress made towards embedding risk ownership and risk management in Secretariat entities in his next progress report;

17. *Also recalls* paragraph 16 of its resolution [72/303](#), and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures to enhance in-house capacity for evaluation and self-evaluation, including through the Evaluation Section in the Business Transformation and Accountability Division;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide details on further developing the guidelines for the preparation of agreements with donors and implementing partners;

19. *Recalls* paragraph 41 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide, in his next progress report, details on the implementation status of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as well as on other actions taken to address the concerns of the Board regarding the management of the risk of fraud;

20. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the Secretary-General to ensure appropriate ethical standards and integrity in the Organization, and requests him to make efforts aimed at improving the culture of accountability in the Secretariat, including by continuing to encourage, inter alia, a conducive environment for the reporting of fraud and misconduct, and to continue to take appropriate and effective measures for the protection of whistle-blowers and the prevention of retaliation;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on progress made in the implementation of the accountability system of the Secretariat, including on the system of delegation of authority, for its consideration at the first part of its resumed seventy-fourth session;

II

Joint Inspection Unit

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of whistle-blower policies and practices in United Nations system organizations²⁹ as well as the comments of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,³⁰

1. *Notes with appreciation* the review of whistle-blower policies and practices in United Nations system organizations conducted by the Joint Inspection Unit;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action on the relevant recommendations, as appropriate, and to provide an update thereon to the General Assembly;

3. *Notes* that a lack of confidence in the accountability system directly contributes to underreporting across the United Nations system, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen those measures that will increase reporting.

²⁹ [A/73/665](#).

³⁰ [A/73/665/Add.1](#).

RESOLUTION 73/306

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/686/Add.2](#), para. 6)

73/306. Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XXII of its resolution [72/262](#) A of 24 December 2017, section II of its resolution [72/262](#) C of 5 July 2018, section XIV of its resolution [73/279](#) A of 22 December 2018, its resolution [73/280](#) A of 22 December 2018 and section IV of its resolution [73/279](#) B of 15 April 2019,

Having considered the report 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 United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement³¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³¹
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³² subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Recalls* paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to further reduce operational costs by 1 per cent;
4. *Approves* the budget in the amount of 56,155,800 United States dollars (net) for the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement;
5. *Appropriates*, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution [41/213](#) of 19 December 1986, an additional amount of 56,327,400 dollars (net) under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, after taking into account the estimated expenditures for 2018, amounting to 171,600 dollars;
6. *Also appropriates* an amount of 590,600 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019.

RESOLUTION 73/307

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/923](#), para. 6)

73/307. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General³³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³³

³¹ [A/73/352/Add.9](#).

³² [A/73/498/Add.9](#).

³³ [A/73/809](#).

³⁴ [A/73/891](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Stresses* that finance serves as a foundation of and an important element underpinning United Nations governance;
4. *Takes note* of paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, supports the replenishment of the Special Account to improve the financial situation of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to explore replenishment options;
5. *Recalls* paragraph 31 of the report of the Advisory Committee, approves, on a trial basis for three budget periods, the management of the cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool while maintaining the balances in separate funds for each mission, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that proper oversight and controls are in place and that mandate implementation by the lending mission is not negatively impacted and to report annually on progress in this regard under the agenda item entitled “Improving the financial situation of the United Nations”;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue assessment letters for peacekeeping operations for the full budget period approved by the General Assembly, subject to the availability of rates of assessment for applicable years;
7. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and further requests that the assessment letters include the estimated budget for the period for which the mandate has not yet been approved by the Security Council and that this amount be considered due within 30 days of the effective date of the extension of a peacekeeping operation’s mandate;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange quarterly briefings for Member States on the status of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries and the steps taken to ensure their timely settlement;
9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution at its seventy-sixth session.

RESOLUTION 73/308

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/936, para. 13)

73/308. 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 and 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, 69/308 of 25 June 2015, 70/287 of 17 June 2016, 71/295 of 30 June 2017, 72/288 of 5 July 2018 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994, 50/473 of 23 December 1995 and 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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 2017 to 30 June 2018³⁵ and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020,³⁶ the report of the 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 2019 to 30 June 2020³⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁸

³⁵ A/73/661 and A/73/661/Add.1.

³⁶ A/73/793.

³⁷ A/73/768.

³⁸ A/73/849.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 2019 to 30 June 2020³⁶ and the report of the 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 2019 to 30 June 2020;³⁷

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 other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution [50/221](#) B;

11. *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;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

12. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018;³⁵

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

13. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 348,868,000 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of the amount of 19,376,900 dollars for the enterprise

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

resource planning project, 821,500 dollars for information and systems security, 868,500 dollars for the global service delivery model project, 3,881,600 dollars for peacekeeping capability readiness and 20,803,300 dollars for Umoja maintenance and support costs, including 1,357 continuing posts and 9 new temporary posts, as well as the abolishment, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, and 59 continuing and 3 new general temporary assistance positions and 52 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 2017 to 30 June 2018 and from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

14. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the amount of 18,800 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(b) The total amount of 3,040,600 dollars, comprising investment revenue of 1,152,200 dollars, other miscellaneous revenue of 277,900 dollars and the cancellation of prior-period obligations of 1,610,500 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(c) The amount of 1,973,400 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(d) The balance of 343,835,200 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(e) The net estimated staff assessment income of 24,482,200 dollars, comprising the amount of 25,317,800 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and the decrease of 835,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (d) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

Annex I

A

Posts to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Posts | | Function | Status |
|---|---|--------|---------|---|--|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Department of Peace Operations | | | | | |
| Office of the Under-Secretary-General/Office of the Director for Coordination and Shared Services | Focal Point for Security | 1 | GS (OL) | Administrative Assistant (organizational resilience) | Conversion from general temporary assistance |
| | Office of the Assistant Secretary-General | 1 | P-4 | Rule of Law and Security Institutions Officer (MINUSCA) | |
| | Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section | 1 | P-4 | Policy and Planning Officer (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) (MINUSCA) | |
| | Police Division | 1 | P-4 | Police Programme Officer (MINUSCA) | |
| Subtotal | | 4 | | | |

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Posts | | Function | Status |
|--|---|--------|-------|----------------------------|--|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance | | | | | |
| Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget | Field Operations Finance Division | 2 | P-3 | Finance and Budget Officer | Conversion from general temporary assistance |
| Subtotal | | 2 | | | |
| Office of Internal Oversight Services | | | | | |
| Internal Audit Division | United Nations | 2 | P-4 | Resident Auditor | Conversion from general temporary assistance |
| | Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali | 1 | P-3 | Resident Auditor | |
| Subtotal | | 3 | | | |
| Total | | 9 | | | |

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (A/73/793) and referenced in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/73/849).

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

B

Redeployment, reassignment, reclassification and abolishment of posts under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Redeployment

Redeployment of 2 posts (2 GS (OL) Human Resources Assistants) from the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance/Office of Human Resources

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division/Resident Investigations Office of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Redeployment of 2 posts (1 P-3 Resident Investigator and 1 NGS Administrative Assistant) from the Resident Investigations Office of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Entebbe

Redeployment of 1 post (1 P-5 Chief Resident Auditor) from the Resident Audit Office of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (as of February 2020)

Reassignment

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Inspection and Evaluation Division/Entebbe

Reassignment of 1 post (1 P-5 Chief Resident Investigator to be reassigned and reclassified as 1 P-4 Evaluation Officer (Management and Programme Analyst)) from the Investigations Division/Resident Investigations Office of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Reassignment of 1 post (1 P-3 Resident Auditor to be reassigned as 1 P-3 Evaluation Officer (Management and Programme Analyst)) from the Internal Audit Division/ Resident Audit Office of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (as of February 2020)

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Reclassification

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance/Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget/Field Operations Finance Division

Reclassification of 1 post (1 GS (OL) Finance and Budget Assistant to be reclassified as 1 GS (PL) Senior Finance and Budget Assistant)

Abolishment

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Abolishment of 1 post (1 NGS Administrative Assistant) (as of February 2020)

Abolishment of 1 post (1 FS Administrative Assistant)

Office of Information and Communications Technology/Enterprise Solutions Service/ Enterprise applications centre – Asia

Abolishment of 1 post (1 GS (OL) Administrative Assistant (Inspira support function))

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); NGS, national General Service.

Annex II

General temporary assistance positions to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Position | | Function | Status |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Department of Peace Operations | | | | | |
| Office of the Under-Secretary-General/ Office of the Director for Coordination and Shared Services | Executive Office | 1 | P-4 | Human Resources Officer | Continuation |
| | | – | 3 months, 1 P-3 | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | | – | 3 months, 1 GS (OL) | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions | Justice and Corrections Service | 1 | P-4 | Judicial Affairs Officer | Continuation |
| Policy, Evaluation and Training Division | Policy and Best Practices Service | 1 | P-3 | Political Affairs Officer (Action for Peacekeeping) | New |
| Subtotal | | 3 | | | |
| United Nations Office to the African Union | | | | | |
| Administrative Support Section | | – | 3 months, 1 FS | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | | – | 3 months, 1 NGS | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | – | | | |
| Department of Operational Support | | | | | |
| Office of Support Operations | Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division | 1 | P-4 | Medical Officer | Continuation |

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Position | | Function | Status |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|--|--------------|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Office of Supply Chain Management | Human Resources Services Division | 10 | P-3 | Human Resources Officer (occupational groups) | Continuation |
| | | 3 | GS (OL) | Human Resources Assistant (occupational groups) | Continuation |
| | Uniformed Capabilities Support Division | 2 | P-3 | Finance and Budget Officer | Continuation |
| | Enabling and Outreach Service | 1 | GS (OL) | Procurement Assistant | Continuation |
| Division of Administration, New York | Archives and Records Management Service | – | 10 months, 1 P-4 | Information Management Officer | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | 17 | | | |
| Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance | | | | | |
| Office of the Under-Secretary-General | Business Partner Service | – | 4 months, 1 P-3 | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | | – | 4 months, 1 GS (OL) | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | Management Evaluation Unit | 1 | P-3 | Legal Officer | Continuation |
| Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget | Finance Division | 1 | P-4 | Finance Officer (accounting policy) | Continuation |
| | | 1 | GS (OL) | Benefits Assistant (insurance) | Continuation |
| Office of Human Resources | Global Strategy and Policy Division | 1 | P-4 | Programme Officer (gender parity) | Continuation |
| | | 1 | P-3 | Human Resources Officer (mobility) | Continuation |
| | Administrative Law Division/Conduct and Discipline Service | 1 | P-3 | Programme Officer | Continuation |
| Business Transformation and Accountability Division | Analytics and Project Management Service | 1 | P-4 | Management and Programme Analyst | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | 7 | | | |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | | | | | |
| Enterprise Solutions Service | Enterprise applications centre – Asia (Bangkok office) | 1 | P-4 | Project Manager (rations management system) | Continuation |
| | | 1 | P-3 | Information Systems Officer (fuel management system) | Continuation |
| | Enterprise applications centre – Asia (New York office) | 1 | P-3 | Information Systems Officer (customer relationship management for the troop-contribution management project) | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | 3 | | | |
| Office of Internal Oversight Services | | | | | |
| Executive Office | | – | 4 months, 1 P-3 | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | | – | 6 months, 1 GS (OL) | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Investigations Division | New York | 1 | P-4 | Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 2 | P-3 | Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 1 | GS (OL) | Administrative Assistant | Continuation |

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Position | | Function | Status |
|---|--|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Internal Audit Division | Nairobi | 1 | P-4 | Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 2 | P-3 | Investigator | Continuation |
| | Entebbe | 1 | NGS | Administrative Assistant | Continuation |
| | United Nations Mission in South Sudan | 2 | P-3 | Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 1 | NGS | Administrative Assistant | Continuation |
| | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali | 1 | P-5 | Chief Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 1 | P-4 | Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 2 | P-3 | Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | | 1 | NGS | Administrative Assistant | Continuation |
| | United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1 | P-3 | Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic | 2 | P-3 | Resident Investigator | Continuation |
| | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali | 1 | P-4 | Resident Auditor | Continuation |
| | | 1 | 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 |
| Subtotal | | 26 | | | |
| Executive Office of the Secretary-General | | | | | |
| | | – | 6 months, 1 GS (OL) | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | – | | | |
| Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services | | | | | |
| Regional Ombudsman’s Office in Entebbe | | 2 | P-4 | Conflict Resolution Officer | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | 2 | | | |
| Office of Legal Affairs | | | | | |
| General Legal Division | Administration of Justice Cluster | – | 3 months, 1 P-4 | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | – | | | |
| Department of Global Communications | | | | | |
| | | – | 1.5 months, 1 P-3 | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| | | – | 1.5 months, 1 GS (OL) | Leave replacement | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | – | | | |

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

| Department/office | Organizational unit | Position | | Function | Status |
|---|--|----------|--|---|--------------|
| | | Number | Level | | |
| Department of Safety and Security | | | | | |
| Office of the Under-Secretary-General | Executive Office | 1 | P-3 | Administrative Officer | New |
| | | 1 | GS (OL) | Human Resources Assistant | New |
| Subtotal | | 2 | | | |
| Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights | | | | | |
| Field Engagement Division | Peace Missions Support Section (Addis Ababa) | 1 | P-3 | Human Rights Officer (United Nations Office to the African Union) | Continuation |
| Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division | Methodology, Education and Training Section (New York) | 1 | P-4 | Human Rights Officer (sexual exploitation and abuse) | Continuation |
| Subtotal | | 2 | | | |
| Total | | 62 | Positions and 52 person-months (positions of less than 12 months' duration) ^a | | |

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (A/73/793) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/73/849).

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); NGS, national General Service.

^a Person-months are indicated in the column entitled "Level".

RESOLUTION 73/309

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/936, para. 13)

73/309. Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/289 of 17 June 2016, 71/293 of 30 June 2017 and 72/286 of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda,³⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁰

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, 69/307, and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;³⁹

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁰ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

³⁹ A/73/612 and A/73/764.

⁴⁰ A/73/755/Add.14.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

4. *Acknowledges* the support of the Government of Uganda in facilitating the work of the United Nations at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

5. *Recalls* the role of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre, notes the precipitous decline in the number of flight hours, and requests the Secretary-General to provide more information regarding the utilization of the Integrated Control Centre, including the cause of the decline, in the context of his next report;

6. *Encourages* the Regional Service Centre to enable support mechanisms to facilitate the air transportation services provided by Member States to peacekeeping missions in the region from Entebbe;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

8. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁴¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

10. *Approves* the amount of 35,386,900 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

Financing of the budget estimates

11. *Decides* that the requirements for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 918,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(b) The amount of 33,044,400 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active client peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(c) The amount of 1,424,400 dollars, with respect to the share of client special political missions, to be funded under section 3, Political affairs, as may be approved by the General Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2020;

(d) The estimated staff assessment income of 3,191,300 dollars, comprising the amount of 3,217,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and the decrease of 26,100 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active client peacekeeping operations;

12. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-fourth session the question of the financing of the Regional Service Centre.

⁴¹ [A/73/612](#).

RESOLUTION 73/310

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/936, para. 13)

73/310. 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 72/287 of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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 72/287,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base⁴² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴³

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

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,⁴³ 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;

4. *Decides* to defer the renaming of the Service for Geospatial, Information and Telecommunications Technology to Global Technology Service;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

6. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

7. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁴⁴

⁴² A/73/636 and A/73/774.

⁴³ A/73/755/Add.9.

⁴⁴ A/73/636.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

8. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 63,381,400 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

Financing of the budget estimates

9. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,120,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(b) The balance of 61,260,600 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,473,600 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,236,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and the increase of 236,800 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

10. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-fourth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

RESOLUTION 73/311

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/925](#), para. 6)

73/311. 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 Abyei⁴⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁶

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 were resolution [2469 \(2019\)](#) of 14 May 2019, by which the Council extended until 15 November 2019 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#), and resolution [2465 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, by which the Council extended until 15 October 2019 the mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011 and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#) of 16 November 2012,

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 [72/289](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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,

⁴⁵ [A/73/610](#) and [A/73/742](#).

⁴⁶ [A/73/755/Add.11](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 40.1 million United States dollars, representing some 1.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 70 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,⁴⁶ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

10. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

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;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁴⁷

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 279,136,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 260,177,000 dollars for

⁴⁷ [A/73/610](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

the maintenance of the Force, 14,737,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,625,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,597,100 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 104,676,338 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 15 November 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

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 1,629,638 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,074,262 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 393,488 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 104,063 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 57,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 174,460,562 dollars for the period from 16 November 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 23,261,408 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

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 2,716,062 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,790,438 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 655,812 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 173,437 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 96,375 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *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 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 4,897,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

20. *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 revenue in the amount of 4,897,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 397,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 4,897,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

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-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

RESOLUTION 73/312

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/933](#), para. 6)

73/312. 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 Republic⁴⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁹

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 [2448 \(2018\)](#) of 13 December 2018, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 November 2019,

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 [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 126.2 million United States dollars, representing some 2.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 79 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;

⁴⁸ [A/73/654](#) and [A/73/772](#).

⁴⁹ [A/73/755/Add.12](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a P-5 post of Senior Public Information Officer (responsible for content production);

10. *Also takes note* of paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a P-5 post of Senior Political Affairs Officer (Mediation Adviser);

11. *Decides* to abolish one vacant post of Associate Human Rights Officer (P-2);

12. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#);

13. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

16. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

17. *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](#);

18. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁵⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

20. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 976,376,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 910,057,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 51,548,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 9,184,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,586,300 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

21. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 366,141,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

22. *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 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,043,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,100,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,376,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 364,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment

⁵⁰ [A/73/654](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 202,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

23. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 610,235,000 dollars for the period from 16 November 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 81,364,667 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

24. *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 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,738,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,500,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,294,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 606,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 337,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

25. *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 21 and 23 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 41,821,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

26. *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 revenue in the amount of 41,821,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 25 above;

27. *Decides* that the increase of 2,060,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 41,821,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 25 and 26 above;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

RESOLUTION 73/313

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/921](#), para. 6)

73/313. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire⁵¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵²

Recalling Security Council resolution [1528 \(2004\)](#) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council decided to establish 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

⁵¹ [A/73/707](#).

⁵² [A/73/854](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

resolution [2284 \(2016\)](#) of 28 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period 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 [72/291](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 9.7 million United States dollars, representing some 0.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 162 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. *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;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵² and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned and best practices for future drawdowns and closures;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to closely analyse the level of personnel required to successfully draw down and liquidate a closing mission, drawing on lessons learned during the liquidation of the Operation, and identify human resources strategies that facilitate the retention of expertise from already onboarded staff, including national staff, until the end of the liquidation period;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to include in future performance reports and reports on the disposal of assets disaggregated information for assets disposed of before and after the beginning of the liquidation period;

7. *Also recalls* paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in future mission liquidation plans to include a risk assessment, mitigation measures and, in the case of theft, appropriate steps to recover stolen assets, and to ensure that the relevant staff and financial regulations and rules are applied in any future cases of loss or theft of assets;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire;⁵¹

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire".

RESOLUTION 73/314

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/930](#), para. 6)

73/314. 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 Cyprus⁵³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁴

⁵³ [A/73/615](#) and [A/73/738](#).

⁵⁴ [A/73/755/Add.5](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 [2453 \(2019\)](#) of 30 January 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2019,

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 [72/292](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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,⁵⁵

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 17.6 million United States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 73 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,⁵⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to approve the upward reclassification of the Gender Affairs Officer post from the P-3 to the P-4 level;

⁵⁵ [S/1994/647](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

11. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

12. *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](#);

13. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁵⁶

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 54,174,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 50,785,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,876,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 512,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 17,124,400 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;

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,545,833 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

18. *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 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 233,425 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 211,841 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 17,067 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 4,517 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 28,004,167 dollars for the period from 1 August 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 2,545,833 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *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 2,567,675 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,330,259 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 187,733 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 49,683 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

⁵⁶ [A/73/615](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

21. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2018, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 215,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

22. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2018, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 76,437 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

23. *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;

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-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus”.

RESOLUTION 73/315

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/929](#), para. 6)

73/315. 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 Congo⁵⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁸

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 [2463 \(2019\)](#) of 29 March 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 20 December 2019,

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 [72/293](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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,

⁵⁷ [A/73/633](#) and [A/73/816](#).

⁵⁸ [A/73/755/Add.15](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 382,893,044 United States dollars, representing some 1.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 34 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,⁵⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* not to redeploy the post of Associate Training Officer (National Professional Officer) to the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office;

10. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018;

11. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

14. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

15. *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](#);

16. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁵⁹

18. *Decides* to reduce the commitment authority in the amount of 47,922,700 dollars, previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution [72/293](#), as well as its decision 72/558, by the amount of 532,300 dollars to the amount of 47,390,400 dollars, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to 1,189,238,500 dollars, equal to the expenditure incurred by the Mission during the period;

19. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo an additional amount of 47,390,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 for the maintenance of the Mission, taking into account the amount of 1,141,848,100 dollars previously approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution [71/301](#) of 30 June 2017;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

20. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 34,959,900 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 1,141,848,100 dollars already appropriated under the terms of its resolution [71/301](#) for the maintenance of the Mission and the actual expenditure of 1,189,238,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, less the amount of 12,430,500 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

21. *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 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,950,500 dollars, representing the difference between the estimated staff assessment income of 29,050,700 dollars approved for the Mission, comprising 28,850,500 dollars approved under the terms of its resolution [71/301](#) and 200,200 dollars approved under the terms of its resolution [72/293](#), and the actual staff assessment income of 31,001,200 dollars for the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

22. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 1,086,018,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 1,012,252,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 57,336,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 10,215,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 6,213,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

23. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 513,336,661 dollars for the period from 1 July to 20 December 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

24. *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 23 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 13,430,378 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,706,715 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,929,754 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 510,255 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 283,654 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

25. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 572,681,939 dollars for the period from 21 December 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 90,501,550 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in

⁵⁹ [A/73/633](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

26. *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 25 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,983,022 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 11,944,485 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,152,846 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 569,245 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 316,446 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

27. *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;

28. *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;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

RESOLUTION 73/316

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/922](#), para. 6)

73/316. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti⁶⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶¹

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 [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period of six months, until 15 October 2017,

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 [72/294](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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,

⁶⁰ [A/73/621](#).

⁶¹ [A/73/856](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 35.3 million United States dollars, representing some 0.4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 110 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. *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;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶¹ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁶⁰

5. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 89,999,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, previously authorized for the Mission under the terms of its resolution [71/302](#) of 30 June 2017;

6. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment with respect to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, as provided for in its resolution [73/317](#) of 3 July 2019, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 8,804,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

7. *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 revenue in the amount of 8,804,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* that the increase in the estimated staff assessment income of 2,026,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 8,804,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above;

9. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti”.

RESOLUTION 73/317

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/932](#), para. 6)

73/317. Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti for the period from 16 October 2017 to 30 June 2018,⁶² the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019⁶³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁴

⁶² [A/73/641](#).

⁶³ [A/73/748](#).

⁶⁴ [A/73/755/Add.6](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Recalling Security Council resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, as a follow-on peacekeeping mission in Haiti, for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was [2466 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period of six months, until 15 October 2019,

Recalling also its resolution [72/260 A](#) of 24 December 2017 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolution [72/260 B](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 30 April 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 35.3 million United States dollars, representing some 0.4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 110 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. *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;

3. *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;

4. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

7. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018;

9. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

12. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

13. *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;

14. *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 16 October 2017 to 30 June 2018

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 16 October 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁶²

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019

16. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission in an amount not exceeding 49,450,100 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019;

Financing of the commitment authority

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 49,450,100 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

18. *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 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,701,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

19. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti the amount of 3,300,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, comprising 2,801,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 499,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

20. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 3,300,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

21. *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 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 252,100 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 199,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 52,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Further 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 paragraphs 17 and 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 350,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

23. *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 revenue in the amount of 350,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

24. *Also decides* that the increase of 344,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 350,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti”.

RESOLUTION 73/318

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/934](#), para. 6)

73/318. 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 Kosovo⁶⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁶

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 [72/295](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 35.8 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 77 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;

⁶⁵ [A/73/613](#) and [A/73/733](#).

⁶⁶ [A/73/755/Add.4](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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,⁶⁶ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish the D-1 Chief Legal Officer post in the Office of Legal Affairs;
10. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;
11. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;
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 Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁶⁷

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 39,732,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 37,246,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,109,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 375,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 39,732,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;
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

⁶⁷ [A/73/613](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,981,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,792,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 150,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 39,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *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 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,500,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

19. *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 revenue in the amount of 1,500,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Also decides* that the increase of 112,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,500,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

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-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo”.

RESOLUTION 73/319

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/935, para. 6)

73/319. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia⁶⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁹

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 2333 (2016) of 23 December 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period until 30 March 2018 and requested the Secretary-General to complete by 30 April 2018 the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required to complete the liquidation of the Mission,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

⁶⁸ A/73/692.

⁶⁹ A/73/855.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 72/296 of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 12.8 million United States dollars, representing some 0.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 141 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. *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;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned and best practices for future drawdowns and closures;

5. *Welcomes* the capacity-building programme for national staff, and encourages the Secretary-General to implement similar programmes for future closing missions;

6. *Stresses* the important contribution of experienced staff, in particular the national staff, during the drawdown and the liquidation of the Mission;

7. *Encourages* the Mission to continue to assist national staff in their transition to future professional careers outside the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to identify the optimal level of personnel resources and corresponding skill sets necessary to effectively and efficiently draw down and liquidate a closing mission, taking into consideration the experience of existing personnel;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to more closely analyse costing assumptions associated with closing missions to provide a more realistic budgeting methodology for future missions undergoing drawdown and liquidation, and to ensure that relevant departments and support structures are involved with the monitoring and oversight of the liquidation process in missions from an early stage;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify and address on time and in full all the residual activities, including unforeseen liabilities identified after the closure of the Mission, and stresses the importance of informing contractors of the settlement of any residual claims;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General in future mission liquidation plans to include a risk assessment, mitigation measures and, in the case of theft, appropriate steps to recover stolen assets, and to ensure that the relevant staff and financial regulations and rules are applied in any future cases of loss or theft of assets;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to reduce the overall environmental footprint of the Mission in cooperation with the Liberian authorities, and stresses the necessity to further ensure that all relevant measures are taken in line with the respective regulations and rules in order to ensure an environmentally responsible closure of the Mission;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁶⁸

14. *Also takes note* of the amount of 6,614,700 dollars comprising the unencumbered balance of 385,100 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, as well as the other revenue and adjustments in the amount of 6,229,600 dollars in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

15. *Further takes note* of the amount of 405,100 dollars representing the increase in estimated staff assessment revenue in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia”.

RESOLUTION 73/320

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/73/928, para. 6)

73/320. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali⁷⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷¹

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 2480 (2019) of 28 June 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2020,

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 72/297 of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 150.1 million United

⁷⁰ A/73/634 and A/73/760.

⁷¹ A/73/755/Add.7.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 73 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,⁷¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with regret* the increasing number of casualties, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the measures to ensure the safety and security of Mission personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, and to report to the General Assembly on steps taken in this regard in the context of the next Mission budget submission;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a Strategic Planning Officer (P-4) post in the Office of the Chief of Staff;

11. *Decides* to abolish two Human Rights Officer posts (P-3) that have been vacant for more than 24 months;

12. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018;

13. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

16. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

17. *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](#);

18. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁷²

⁷² [A/73/634](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

20. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 38,418,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 under the terms of section VI of its resolution 64/269, in addition to the amount of 1,048,000,000 dollars previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution 71/305 of 30 June 2017;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

21. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 1,120,376,000 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of its resolution 71/305 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 38,418,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

22. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, the amount of 15,129,100 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

23. *Further 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 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,199,900 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the Mission in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

24. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 1,221,420,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 1,138,457,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 64,485,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,489,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 6,988,300 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

25. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,221,420,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 101,785,050 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

26. *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 25 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 22,747,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 16,267,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 4,591,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 1,214,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 674,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

27. *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;

28. *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;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

RESOLUTION 73/321

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/931](#), para. 10)

73/321. 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 Force⁷³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁴

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 [2477 \(2019\)](#) of 26 June 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 December 2019,

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 [72/298](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 15.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 81 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;

⁷³ [A/73/614](#) and [A/73/734](#).

⁷⁴ [A/73/755/Add.3](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

10. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

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;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁷⁵

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 2,762,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 under the terms of section VI of its resolution [64/269](#), in addition to the amount of 57,653,700 dollars previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution [71/306](#) of 30 June 2017;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

15. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 57,653,700 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of its resolution [71/306](#) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 2,762,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, the amount of 364,400 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

17. *Further 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 60,900 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the Force in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 74,041,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 69,409,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,931,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 700,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 37,020,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

⁷⁵ [A/73/614](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 965,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 788,450 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 139,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 37,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 37,020,700 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 6,170,117 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

22. *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 965,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 788,450 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 139,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 37,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth 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 73/322

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/920](#), para. 12)⁷⁶

73/322. 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 Lebanon⁷⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁸

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 [2433 \(2018\)](#) of 30 August 2018, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2019,

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 [72/299](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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](#)

⁷⁶ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by the State of Palestine (on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [73/5](#) of 16 October 2018).

⁷⁷ [A/73/627](#) and [A/73/735](#).

⁷⁸ [A/73/755/Add.2](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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, 69/302 of 25 June 2015, 70/280 of 17 June 2016, 71/307 of 30 June 2017 and 72/299,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 85 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 80 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, 69/302, 70/280, 71/307 and 72/299;

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, 69/302, 70/280, 71/307 and 72/299;

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;

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,⁷⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish the Principal Coordination Officer (D-1) post;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

14. *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. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *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](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [69/302](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [70/280](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [71/307](#) and paragraph 14 of resolution [72/299](#), 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-fourth session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁷⁹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 512,142,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 480,102,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 27,194,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,845,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 85,357,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2019 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

20. *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 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,583,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,174,950 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 322,720 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 85,330 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 426,785,000 dollars for the period from 1 September 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 42,678,500 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

22. *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 12,915,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,874,750 dollars

⁷⁹ [A/73/627](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,613,580 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 426,670 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *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 19 and 21 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 4,497,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

24. *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 revenue in the total amount of 4,497,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 23 above;

25. *Decides* that the increase of 645,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 4,497,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24 above;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth 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 73/323

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/924](#), para. 6)

73/323. 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 Sudan⁸⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸¹

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 extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#) of 15 March 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2020,

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 [72/300](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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,

⁸⁰ [A/73/652](#) and [A/73/769](#).

⁸¹ [A/73/755/Add.13](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 384.1 million United States dollars, representing some 4.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 48 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,⁸¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [72/290](#) of 5 July 2018;
10. *Notes* that the various programmatic activities, to be financed through assessed contributions, of peacekeeping missions must be directly linked to Security Council mandates and reflect the evolution of those mandates;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates;
12. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;
13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;
14. *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. *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 2017 to 30 June 2018

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁸²

⁸² [A/73/652](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

17. *Decides* to reduce the commitment authority in the amount of 65,157,100 dollars, previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution 72/300, as well as its decision 72/558, by the amount of 25,835,400 dollars to the amount of 39,321,700 dollars, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to 1,110,321,700 dollars, equal to the expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

18. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan an additional amount of 39,321,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 for the maintenance of the Mission, taking into account the amount of 1,071,000,000 dollars previously approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution 71/308 of 30 June 2017;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 24,954,000 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 1,071,000,000 dollars already appropriated under the terms of its resolution 71/308 for the maintenance of the Mission and the actual expenditure of 1,110,321,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, less the amount of 14,367,700 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017 and 2018, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

20. *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 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 88,000 dollars, representing the difference between the estimated staff assessment income of 26,713,100 dollars approved for the Mission, comprising 18,310,300 dollars approved under the terms of its resolution 71/308 and 8,402,800 dollars approved under the terms of its resolution 72/300, and the actual staff assessment income of 26,801,100 dollars for the financial period ended 30 June 2018;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

21. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 1,269,688,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 1,183,447,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 67,033,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,943,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,264,200 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

22. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 897,655,905 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 15 March 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

23. *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 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 22,417,568 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 17,654,723 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,374,530 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 892,291 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 496,024 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

24. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 372,032,295 dollars for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 105,807,350 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271, 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 9,290,932 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,316,977 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,398,570 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

for the support account, the prorated share of 369,809 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 205,576 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

RESOLUTION 73/324

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/927](#), para. 6)

73/324. 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 Sahara⁸³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁴

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 [2468 \(2019\)](#) of 30 April 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 2019,

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 [72/301](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

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 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 43.3 million United States dollars, representing some 3.4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 86 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;

⁸³ [A/73/617](#) and [A/73/737](#).

⁸⁴ [A/73/755/Add.1](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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,⁸⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;
10. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;
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 2017 to 30 June 2018

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁸⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 60,453,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 56,347,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 3,191,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 568,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 345,900 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 20,151,234 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2019, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;
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 901,466 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 794,533 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 75,767 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 20,033 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income

⁸⁵ [A/73/617](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 11,133 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 40,302,466 dollars for the period from 1 November 2019 to 30 June 2020, at a monthly rate of 5,037,808 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), 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 1,802,934 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,589,067 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 151,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 40,067 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 22,267 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

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 revenue in the amount of 1,085,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

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 revenue in the amount of 1,085,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 109,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,085,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

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;

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-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara”.

RESOLUTION 73/325

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/73/926](#), para. 6)

73/325. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia⁸⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁷

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

⁸⁶ [A/73/611](#) and [A/73/762](#).

⁸⁷ [A/73/755/Add.8](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 Security Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution [2472 \(2019\)](#) of 31 May 2019, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 May 2020,

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 [72/302](#) of 5 July 2018, as well as its decision [72/558](#) of 5 July 2018,

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,

Mindful of the fact that the Support Office operates in a hostile environment and that it is essential to provide it with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia as at 30 April 2019, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 162.1 million United States dollars, representing some 3.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 76 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,⁸⁷ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

4. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

5. *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;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Support Office for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;⁸⁸

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

7. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 605,699,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, inclusive of 564,558,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 31,978,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 5,697,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 3,465,500 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

⁸⁸ [A/73/611](#).

Financing of the appropriation

8. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 555,224,175 dollars for the period from 1 July 2019 to 31 May 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

9. *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 8 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 9,289,041 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,343,150 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 2,087,158 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 551,925 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 306,808 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

10. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,474,925 dollars for the period from 1 June to 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

11. *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 10 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 844,459 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 576,650 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 189,742 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 50,175 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 27,892 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

12. *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 8 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 16,527,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [70/246](#) of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2018, as set out in its resolution [70/245](#) of 23 December 2015;

13. *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 revenue in the amount of 16,527,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* that the increase of 1,658,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 16,527,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 above;

15. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#)”.

IV. Decisions

Contents

| <i>Decision number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---|--|-------------|
| A. Elections and appointments | | |
| 73/404. | Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions..... | 217 |
| | Decision B | 217 |
| 73/405. | Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions | 217 |
| | Decision B | 217 |
| 73/408. | Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal | 218 |
| | Decision C | 218 |
| 73/410. | Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination | 218 |
| | Decision B | 218 |
| 73/413. | Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission | 219 |
| | Decision B | 219 |
| 73/415. | Election of judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals..... | 219 |
| | Decision B | 219 |
| 73/416. | Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme | 220 |
| 73/417. | Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services | 221 |
| 73/418. | Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 221 |
| 73/419. | Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 221 |
| 73/420. | Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council | 221 |
| 73/421. | Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 222 |
| 73/422. | Election of members of the Economic and Social Council | 222 |
| 73/423. | Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns | 223 |
| B. Other decisions | | |
| 1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee | | |
| 73/504. | Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items | 224 |
| | Decision B | 224 |
| 73/549. | Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation | 226 |
| 73/550. | Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | 226 |
| 73/551. | Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade | 226 |
| 73/552. | High-level plenary meeting to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization..... | 226 |

IV. Decisions

| <i>Decision number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--|-------------|
| 73/553. | Twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation..... | 226 |
| 73/554. | Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council..... | 226 |
| 73/556. | Accreditation of relevant major groups organizations in the high-level review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway..... | 227 |
| 73/557. | Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development | 227 |
| | Decision A | 227 |
| | Decision B | 227 |
| 73/558. | Extension of the appointment of the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support | 227 |
| 73/559. | High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests | 228 |
| 73/560. | Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations | 228 |
| 73/561. | Report of the Security Council..... | 228 |
| 73/562. | Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | 228 |
| | Decision A | 228 |
| | Decision B | 228 |
| 73/563. | Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution | 228 |
| 73/564. | Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic | 228 |
| 73/565. | The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan | 228 |
| 73/566. | Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte | 229 |
| 73/567. | The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine | 229 |
| 73/568. | Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the consequences of legal obligations of States under different sources of international law with respect to immunities of Heads of State and Government and other senior officials | 229 |
| 73/569. | Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns..... | 229 |
| 73/570. | Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations..... | 229 |
| 73/571. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor | 229 |
| 73/572. | The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity | 230 |

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

| | | |
|---------|---|-----|
| 73/547. | Questions deferred for future consideration..... | 230 |
| | Decision B | 230 |
| | Decision C | 231 |
| 73/555. | Effective date of resolutions relating to the peacekeeping budget and special political missions..... | 232 |

A. Elections and appointments

73/404. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B¹

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2019, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Felipe García Landa as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 20 February 2019 and ending on 31 December 2019, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Carlos Ruiz Massieu.²

As a result, as of 20 February 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Bachar Bong ABDALLAH (*Chad*),** Mr. Yves Éric AHOUSOUBEMEY (*Benin*),*** Mr. Amjad Qaid AL KUMAIM (*Yemen*),*** Mr. Makiese Kinkela AUGUSTO (*Angola*),*** Mr. Pavel CHERNIKOV (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Felipe GARCÍA LANDA (*Mexico*),* Mr. Ihor HUMENNYI (*Ukraine*),*** Mr. Conrod HUNTE (*Antigua and Barbuda*),*** Mr. Marcel JULLIER (*Switzerland*),* Mr. Mahesh KUMAR (*India*),* Ms. Julia A. MACIEL (*Paraguay*),** Mr. Takeshi MATSUNAGA (*Japan*),* Mr. Olivier MYARD (*France*),* Mr. Cihan TERZI (*Turkey*),** Mr. David TRAYSTMAN (*United States of America*)** and Mr. YE Xuenong (*China*).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

73/405. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B³

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 25 March 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁴ appointed Mr. Vadim Laputin as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 25 March 2019 and ending on 31 December 2020, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Evgeny Kalugin.

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 9 May 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵ appointed Mr. Na Sang-deok as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 9 May 2019 and ending on 31 December 2020, as a result of the resignation of Ms. Yoon Seongmee.

As a result, as of 9 May 2019, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Syed Yawar ALI (*Pakistan*),*** Mr. Jakub CHMIELEWSKI (*Poland*),*** Mr. Cheikh Tidiane DÈME (*Senegal*),* Mr. Gordon ECKERSLEY (*Australia*),* Mr. Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (*Uruguay*),* Mr. Michael HOLTSCH (*Germany*),** Mr. Vadim LAPUTIN (*Russian Federation*),** Mr. Robert Ngei MULE (*Kenya*),*** Mr. NA Sang-deok (*Republic of Korea*),** Mr. Baudelaire NDONG ELLA (*Gabon*),* Mr. Toshiro OZAWA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Tõnis SAAR (*Estonia*),*** Mr. Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA PINTO (*Brazil*),** Mr. Brett Dennis SCHAEFER (*United States of America*),***

¹ Decision 73/404, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/404 A.

² See [A/73/101/Rev.1/Add.1](#).

³ Decision 73/405, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/405 A.

⁴ [A/73/483/Add.2](#), para. 4.

⁵ [A/73/483/Add.3](#), para. 4.

Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*),* Mr. Alejandro TORRES LÉPORI (*Argentina*),* Mr. Steve TOWNLEY (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*)** and Ms. ZHANG Wei (*China*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

73/408. Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

C⁶

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 10 July 2019, the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 37 of resolution 73/276 of 22 December 2018, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council,⁷ appointed the following persons as half-time judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for a seven-year term of office beginning on 10 July 2019 and expiring on 9 July 2026: Mr. Francis Belle (Barbados), Ms. Eleanor Donaldson-Honeywell (Trinidad and Tobago), Ms. Rachel Sikweze (Malawi) and Ms. Margaret Tibulya (Uganda).

As a result, as of 10 July 2019, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed as follows: Ms. Joëlle ADDA (*France*, full-time, New York),** Mr. Francis BELLE (*Barbados*, half-time),*** Mr. Francesco BUFFA (*Italy*, half-time),** Ms. Teresa Maria DA SILVA BRAVO (*Portugal*, full-time, Geneva),* Ms. Eleanor DONALDSON-HONEYWELL (*Trinidad and Tobago*, half-time),*** Mr. Alexander W. HUNTER, Jr. (*United States of America*, half-time),* Ms. Agnieszka KLONOWIECKA-MILART (*Poland*, full-time, Nairobi),* Ms. Rachel SIKWESE (*Malawi*, half-time),*** and Ms. Margaret TIBULYA (*Uganda*, half-time).***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2023.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2026.

*** Term of office expires on 9 July 2026.

73/410. Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

B⁸

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 20 May 2019, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council⁹ and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected PARAGUAY as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on 20 May 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

As a result, as of 20 May 2019, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following 32 Member States:¹⁰ ANGOLA,*** ARGENTINA,*** BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,** BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** BURKINA FASO,** CAMEROON,** CHAD,** CHILE,** CHINA,* CUBA,** EGYPT,* ERITREA,* ETHIOPIA,*** FRANCE,*** GERMANY,** HAITI,* INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ITALY,** JAPAN,**

⁶ For decisions 73/408 A and B, see section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II.

⁷ A/73/911 and A/73/911/Corr.1.

⁸ Decision 73/410, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/410 A.

⁹ See A/73/608/Add.1; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2019/201 C.

¹⁰ One vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,*** PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SENEGAL,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

73/413. Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

B¹¹

On 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council elected BRAZIL, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) and MALI as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005, for a term of office beginning on 14 February 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020.¹²

As a result, on 14 February 2019, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: BANGLADESH,*** BRAZIL,**** CANADA,*** CHINA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** COLOMBIA,**** CZECHIA,** EGYPT,*** EL SALVADOR,** ETHIOPIA,*** FRANCE,* GERMANY,*** GUATEMALA,*** INDIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),**** IRELAND,**** JAPAN,*** KENYA,*** MALI,**** MEXICO,*** NEPAL,*** NORWAY,*** PAKISTAN,*** PERU,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,**** ROMANIA,**** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* RWANDA,*** SWEDEN,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Permanent members of the Security Council.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020 or when they cease to be members of the Economic and Social Council, whichever comes earlier.

73/415. Election of judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

B¹³

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 15 January 2019, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 10 of the statute of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals,¹⁴ elected Mr. Mustapha El Baaj (Morocco) as a judge of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for a term of office until 30 June 2020.¹⁵

Pursuant to article 10, paragraph 3, of the statute of the Mechanism, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Mahandrisoa Edmond Randrianirina (Madagascar) on 21 January 2019 for a term of office expiring on 30 June 2020, to replace Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar), who had passed away on 2 October 2018.¹⁶

¹¹ Decision 73/413, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/413 A.

¹² See Economic and Social Council decision 2019/201 B.

¹³ Decision 73/415, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/415 A.

¹⁴ Security Council resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#), annex 1.

¹⁵ See [A/73/566](#), [A/73/577](#) and [A/73/578](#).

¹⁶ See [S/2019/84](#).

IV. Decisions

Also pursuant to article 10, paragraph 3, of the statute of the Mechanism, the Secretary-General appointed Ms. Claudia Hoefler (Germany) on 19 February 2019 for a term of office expiring on 30 June 2020, to replace Mr. Christoph Flügel (Germany), who had resigned with effect from 7 January 2019.¹⁷

As a result, as at 19 February 2019, the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals is composed of the following 25 judges:

Mr. Carmel A. AGIUS (Malta)
Mr. Yusuf AKSAR (Turkey)
Mr. Jean-Claude ANTONETTI (France)
Ms. Florence Rita ARREY (Cameroon)
Mr. Mustapha EL BAAJ (Morocco)
Mr. Ben EMMERSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ms. Graciela Susana GATTI SANTANA (Uruguay)
Mr. Burton HALL (Bahamas)
Ms. Claudia HOEFER (Germany)
Ms. Elizabeth IBANDA-NAHAMYA (Uganda)
Mr. Vagn JOENSEN (Denmark)
Mr. Gberdao Gustave KAM (Burkina Faso)
Mr. LIU Daqun (China)
Mr. Joseph E. Chiondo MASANCHE (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Theodor MERON (United States of America)
Mr. Lee Gacuga MUTHOGA (Kenya)
Ms. Aminatta Lois Runeni N’GUM (Zimbabwe/Gambia)
Ms. Prisca Matimba NYAMBE (Zambia)
Mr. Alphonsus Martinus Maria ORIE (Netherlands)
Mr. Seymour PANTON (Jamaica)
Mr. Seon Ki PARK (Republic of Korea)
Mr. José Ricardo DE PRADA SOLAESA (Spain)
Mr. Mahandrisoa Edmond RANDRIANIRINA (Madagascar)
Mr. Ivo Nelson de Caires Batista ROSA (Portugal)
Mr. William H. SEKULE (United Republic of Tanzania).

73/416. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2019, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, elected Ms. Inger ANDERSEN of Denmark as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office.¹⁸

Subsequently, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the term of office of Ms. ANDERSEN would be from 15 June 2019 to 14 June 2023.¹⁹

¹⁷ See [S/2019/170](#).

¹⁸ See [A/73/747](#).

¹⁹ See [A/73/747/Add.1](#).

73/417. Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 28 May 2019, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's proposed action as contained in his note.²⁰

73/418. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session²¹

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2019, 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. Tijjani MUHAMMAD BANDE of Nigeria as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session.

73/419. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session²¹

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2019, 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 the following 20 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session: ARGENTINA, CABO VERDE, CHINA, CONGO, CROATIA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, INDONESIA, MALTA, OMAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN and ZIMBABWE.

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 30 August 2019, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 16 of Assembly decision 34/401, elected by acclamation BELIZE as a Vice-President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session.

As a result, the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session are the following 21 Member States: ARGENTINA, BELIZE, CABO VERDE, CHINA, CONGO, CROATIA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, INDONESIA, MALTA, OMAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN and ZIMBABWE.

73/420. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2019, 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 ESTONIA, the NIGER, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TUNISIA and VIET NAM as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2020 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, KUWAIT, PERU and POLAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2020, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: BELGIUM,* CHINA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ESTONIA,** FRANCE, GERMANY,* INDONESIA,* NIGER,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES,** SOUTH AFRICA,* TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VIET NAM.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

²⁰ [A/73/876](#).

²¹ 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.

73/421. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session²¹

On 4 June 2019, 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.²²

At the 89th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2019, 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-fourth session:

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>First Committee:</i> | Mr. Sacha Sergio LLORENTY SOLÍZ (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)) |
| <i>Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):</i> | Mr. Mohammed Hussein BAHR ALULOOM (Iraq) |
| <i>Second Committee:</i> | Mr. Cheikh NIANG (Senegal) |
| <i>Third Committee:</i> | Mr. Christian BRAUN (Luxembourg) |
| <i>Sixth Committee:</i> | Mr. Michal MLYNÁR (Slovakia) |

73/422. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2019, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected SPAIN as a member of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the term of office of TURKEY,²³ beginning on 1 January 2020.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BOTSWANA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, FINLAND, GABON, LATVIA, MONTENEGRO, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND and THAILAND as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2020 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANDORRA, AZERBAIJAN, BENIN, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CHAD, CHINA, COLOMBIA, DENMARK, ESWATINI, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) and YEMEN.

As a result, as of 1 January 2020, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following 54 Member States: ANGOLA,** ARMENIA,** AUSTRALIA,*** BANGLADESH,*** BELARUS,* BENIN,*** BOTSWANA,*** BRAZIL,** CANADA,** CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,*** CONGO,*** ECUADOR,* EGYPT,** EL SALVADOR,* ETHIOPIA,** FINLAND,*** FRANCE,* GABON,*** GERMANY,* GHANA,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** IRELAND,* JAMAICA,** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LATVIA,*** LUXEMBOURG,** MALAWI,* MALI,** MALTA,* MEXICO,* MONTENEGRO,*** MOROCCO,* NETHERLANDS,** NICARAGUA,*** NORWAY,*** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,*** PARAGUAY,** PHILIPPINES,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SAUDI ARABIA,** SPAIN,* SUDAN,* SWITZERLAND,*** THAILAND,*** TOGO,* TURKMENISTAN,** UKRAINE,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and URUGUAY.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

²² The Chair of the Fifth Committee would be elected at a later date, to be announced.

²³ See A/73/882.

73/423. Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions [67/203](#) of 21 December 2012 and [69/214](#) of 19 December 2014, decided to appoint SWITZERLAND as a member of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for a term beginning on 16 September 2019 and ending on 15 September 2021.²⁴

²⁴ Switzerland is serving its second consecutive term. Two vacancies from African States, two vacancies from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies from Eastern European States, two vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States and one vacancy from Western European and other States remain to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 15 September 2021.

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

73/504. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B²⁵

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2019, 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 117 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the note by the Secretary-General.²⁶

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,²⁷ having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-third session an additional sub-item entitled “Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme” as sub-item (e) of agenda item 116 entitled “Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting, and, in accordance with rule 15 of its rules of procedure, also decided to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the note by the Secretary-General.²⁷

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 11 March 2019, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (b) entitled “South-South cooperation for development” of agenda item 25 entitled “Operational activities for 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 decision.²⁸

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 25 March 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions” of agenda item 117 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.²⁹

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 24 April 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 15 entitled “Culture of peace” in order to proceed with the high-level plenary meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace.

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 9 May 2019, 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.³⁰

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “South-South cooperation for development” of agenda item 25 entitled “Operational activities for development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the

²⁵ Decision 73/504, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/504 A.

²⁶ [A/73/101/Rev.1/Add.1](#).

²⁷ [A/73/747](#).

²⁸ [A/73/L.77](#).

²⁹ [A/73/483/Add.2](#).

³⁰ [A/73/L.82](#).

IV. Decisions

relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.³¹

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions” of agenda item 117 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.³²

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 22 May 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 29 entitled “Advancement of women”, 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), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.³³

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 28 May 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 74 entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.³⁴

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 20 June 2019, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 70 entitled “Promotion and protection of the rights of children”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.³⁵

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of agenda item 74 entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.³⁶

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 10 July 2019, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (b) entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States” of 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 decision.³⁷

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (h) entitled “Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal” of agenda item 117 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 appointment of four new half-time judges.³⁸

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2019, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 32 entitled “Report of the Peacebuilding Commission”, under heading B (Maintenance of international peace and security), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the note by the Secretary-General.³⁹

³¹ [A/73/L.83](#).

³² [A/73/483/Add.3](#).

³³ [A/73/L.86](#).

³⁴ [A/73/L.85](#).

³⁵ [A/73/L.93](#).

³⁶ [A/73/L.88](#).

³⁷ [A/73/L.98](#).

³⁸ See [A/73/911](#), [A/73/911/Corr.1](#) and [A/73/917](#).

³⁹ [A/73/946](#).

73/549. Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

At its 70th plenary meeting, on 11 March 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁰ recalling its resolution 71/318 of 28 August 2017, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁴¹ decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 71/318.

73/550. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 25 March 2019, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Ms. Kate Gilmore, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; Mr. Nouredine Amir, Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and Ms. Tendayi Achiume, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to make statements at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

73/551. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 25 March 2019, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Christopher Cozier, of Trinidad and Tobago, an artist and a Prince Claus Award laureate, to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

73/552. High-level plenary meeting to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 10 April 2019, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the President of the Economic and Social Council to make a statement at the high-level plenary meeting to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization.

73/553. Twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 9 May 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Uganda,⁴² recalling its resolution 71/318 of 28 August 2017 on the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which was held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, in particular paragraph 13 thereof, on the twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, decided:

(a) To further postpone the twentieth session of the High-level Committee, which was to be held in 2019, to May 2020;

(b) That the twentieth session of the High-level Committee should consist of a one-day organizational meeting and a four-day substantive session.

73/554. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 25 June 2019, 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-fourth session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557

⁴⁰ A/73/L.77.

⁴¹ A/73/780.

⁴² A/73/L.83.

of 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, 69/560 of 14 September 2015, 70/559 of 27 July 2016, 71/553 of 19 July 2017 and 72/557 of 29 June 2018, building on the informal meetings held during its seventy-third session and on the revised elements of commonality and issues for further consideration, circulated on 7 June 2019, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, to help to inform its future work;

(c) Welcomed the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noted with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Co-Chairs undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(d) 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-fourth session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(e) Also decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-fourth 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”.

73/556. Accreditation of relevant major groups organizations in the high-level review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 10 July 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴³ recalling its resolution [72/307](#) of 27 July 2018 and taking note of the note by the Secretary-General,⁴⁴ decided to endorse the recommendations by the Secretariat, as contained in annex I to the note by the Secretary-General, for the accreditation of major groups organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council but wishing to participate in the high-level review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.⁴⁵

73/557. Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development

A

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2019, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 81 of its rules of procedure, decided to reconsider the provision contained in paragraph 3 of its resolution [73/303](#) of 28 June 2019.

B

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided that the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development would also feature statements by the Minister of Health and Population of Egypt, Ms. Hala Zayed, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Ms. Maria-Francesca Spatolisano, in lieu of a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and that the representative of civil society identified by the President of the General Assembly, namely, Ms. Banice Mbuki Mburu, would make a statement at the opening segment of the high-level plenary meeting.

73/558. Extension of the appointment of the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2019, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁴⁶ the General Assembly approved, notwithstanding paragraph 70 of resolution [62/236](#) of 22 December 2007, the exceptional extension of the term of Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco (Argentina) as Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support by two years, until 31 October 2021.

⁴³ [A/73/L.98](#).

⁴⁴ [A/73/919](#).

⁴⁵ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

⁴⁶ [A/73/946](#).

73/559. High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 9 September 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, and Ms. Annika Thunborg, Ambassador of Sweden to Mexico and former Spokesperson and Chief of Public Information of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to make statements at the high-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

73/560. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 10 September 2019, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.⁴⁷

73/561. Report of the Security Council

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2019, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.⁴⁸

73/562. Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

A

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 81 of its rules of procedure, decided to reconsider the provision contained in paragraph 2 of resolution [73/301](#) of 20 June 2019.

B

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided that the high-level commemorative event to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴⁹ would also feature a statement by Ms. Muzoon Almellehan and that she would speak immediately after the Secretary-General and before the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

73/563. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled "Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution" of the agenda item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/564. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/565. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, 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-fourth session.

⁴⁷ [A/73/300](#).

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/73/2)*.

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

73/566. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/567. The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 65 to 17, with 54 abstentions,⁵⁰ decided to include the item entitled “The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/568. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the consequences of legal obligations of States under different sources of international law with respect to immunities of Heads of State and Government and other senior officials

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the consequences of legal obligations of States under different sources of international law with respect to immunities of Heads of State and Government and other senior officials” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/569. Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item entitled “Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns” of the agenda item entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/570. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

73/571. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, 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-fourth session.

⁵⁰ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

Against: Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, India, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

73/572. The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

At its 107th plenary meeting, on 16 September 2019, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 92 to 15, with 27 abstentions,⁵¹ decided to include the item entitled “The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity” in the draft agenda of its seventy-fourth session.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

73/547. Questions deferred for future consideration

B⁵²

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 15 April 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵³ decided to defer until its seventy-fourth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 136

Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

Global service delivery model for the United Nations Secretariat

Report of the Secretary-General on the global service delivery model for the United Nations Secretariat⁵⁴

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁵

Review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund⁵⁶

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁷

⁵¹ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Against: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Zambia.

⁵² Decision 73/547, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/73/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 73/547 A.

⁵³ [A/73/687/Add.1](#), para. 9.

⁵⁴ [A/73/706](#).

⁵⁵ [A/73/791](#).

⁵⁶ [A/70/395](#).

⁵⁷ [A/70/7/Add.7](#).

C

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵⁸ decided to defer until its seventy-fourth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 150

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 2018⁵⁹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁰

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2017⁶¹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶²

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2016⁶³

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁴

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2015⁶⁵

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁶

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2014⁶⁷

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁸

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2013⁶⁹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁰

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2012⁷¹

⁵⁸ [A/73/687/Add.2](#), para. 5.

⁵⁹ [A/73/604](#).

⁶⁰ [A/73/888](#).

⁶¹ [A/72/649](#).

⁶² [A/72/838](#).

⁶³ [A/71/652](#).

⁶⁴ [A/71/856](#).

⁶⁵ [A/70/552](#).

⁶⁶ [A/70/829](#).

⁶⁷ [A/69/659](#).

⁶⁸ [A/69/827](#).

⁶⁹ [A/68/666](#).

⁷⁰ [A/68/837](#).

⁷¹ [A/67/739](#).

IV. Decisions

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷²

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011⁷³

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁴

73/555. Effective date of resolutions relating to the peacekeeping budget and special political missions

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2019, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁷⁵ decided that all resolutions relating to the peacekeeping budget and special political missions adopted at its 97th meeting, on 3 July 2019, under agenda items 136, 150 to 155 and 157 to 166, would be effective as from 1 July 2019.

⁷² [A/67/837](#).

⁷³ [A/66/665](#).

⁷⁴ [A/66/713](#) and [A/66/713/Corr.1](#).

⁷⁵ [A/73/936](#), para. 14.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items^a

1. The following item and the following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, 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):^b

20. Sustainable development:

- (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

2. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, 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):^b

25. Operational activities for development:

- (b) South-South cooperation for development.

3. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, 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):^b

29. Advancement of women.

4. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

70. Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

5. The following item and the following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

74. Promotion and protection of human rights:

- (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

6. The following additional sub-item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):^b

116. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

- (e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

7. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-third session of the General Assembly, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):^b

117. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

- (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

^a Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

^b See decision 73/504 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

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> |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 73/268. | Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors | | | | |
| | Resolution B | 134 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 154 |
| 73/278. | Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur | | | | |
| | Resolution B | 165 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 155 |
| 73/279. | Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 | | | | |
| | Resolution B | 136 | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 158 |
| 73/282. | Commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization | 14 | 66th | 15 January 2019 | 3 |
| 73/283. | 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 | 69th | 1 March 2019 | 3 |
| 73/284. | United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) | 14 | 69th | 1 March 2019 | 6 |
| 73/285. | Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief | 72 | 73rd | 2 April 2019 | 11 |
| 73/286. | International Delegate's Day | 125 | 73rd | 2 April 2019 | 12 |
| 73/287. | Joint Inspection Unit | 142 | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 162 |
| 73/288. | Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch | 148 | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 163 |
| 73/289. | Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat | 135 | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 164 |
| 73/290. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie | 128 (j) | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 13 |
| 73/291. | Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation | 25 (b) | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 21 |
| 73/292. | 2020 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 | 20 and 78 (a) | 80th | 9 May 2019 | 29 |
| 73/293. | Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects | 56 | 82nd | 20 May 2019 | 152 |
| 73/294. | Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women | 29 | 83rd | 22 May 2019 | 47 |

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> |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 73/295. | Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965 | 88 | 83rd | 22 May 2019 | 48 |
| 73/296. | International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief | 74 | 85th | 28 May 2019 | 50 |
| 73/297. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea | 128 (z) | 85th | 28 May 2019 | 52 |
| 73/298. | Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia | 35 | 88th | 4 June 2019 | 53 |
| 73/299. | Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations | 125 (a) | 90th | 14 June 2019 | 55 |
| 73/300. | International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice | 15 | 91st | 20 June 2019 | 56 |
| 73/301. | Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | 70 | 91st | 20 June 2019 | 57 |
| 73/302. | United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse | 132 | 91st | 20 June 2019 | 59 |
| 73/303. | Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development | 14 | 95th | 28 June 2019 | 59 |
| 73/304. | Towards torture-free trade: examining the feasibility, scope and parameters for possible common international standards | 74 | 95th | 28 June 2019 | 60 |
| 73/305. | Enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism | 74 (b) | 95th | 28 June 2019 | 62 |
| 73/306. | Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council | 136 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 167 |
| 73/307. | Improving the financial situation of the United Nations | 138 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 167 |
| 73/308. | Support account for peacekeeping operations | 150 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 168 |
| 73/309. | Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda | 150 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 175 |
| 73/310. | Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy | 150 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 177 |
| 73/311. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei | 151 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 178 |
| 73/312. | Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic | 152 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 181 |
| 73/313. | Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire | 153 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 183 |
| 73/314. | Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus | 154 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 184 |
| 73/315. | Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 155 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 187 |
| 73/316. | Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti | 157 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 190 |
| 73/317. | Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti | 158 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 191 |

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> |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 73/318. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo | 159 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 194 |
| 73/319. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia | 160 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 196 |
| 73/320. | Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali | 161 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 198 |
| 73/321. | Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force | 162 (a) | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 201 |
| 73/322. | Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon | 162 (b) | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 203 |
| 73/323. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan | 163 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 206 |
| 73/324. | Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara | 164 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 209 |
| 73/325. | Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) | 166 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 211 |
| 73/326. | Format and organizational aspects of the international migration review forums | 14 and 119 | 100th | 19 July 2019 | 65 |
| 73/327. | International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021 | 14 | 101st | 25 July 2019 | 68 |
| 73/328. | Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech | 15 | 101st | 25 July 2019 | 70 |
| 73/329. | Promoting the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience | 15 | 101st | 25 July 2019 | 72 |
| 73/330. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization | 128 (i) | 101st | 25 July 2019 | 73 |
| 73/331. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization | 128 (t) | 101st | 25 July 2019 | 79 |
| 73/332. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum | 128 (p) | 102nd | 1 August 2019 | 81 |
| 73/333. | Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277 | 14 | 103rd | 30 August 2019 | 84 |
| 73/334. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization | 128 (s) | 103rd | 30 August 2019 | 87 |
| 73/335. | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support | 68 (a) | 105th | 10 September 2019 | 89 |
| 73/336. | 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 | 68 (b) | 105th | 10 September 2019 | 98 |
| 73/337. | Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030 | 13 | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 108 |
| 73/338. | International Year of Peace and Trust, 2021 | 15 | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 116 |
| 73/339. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries | 128 (r) | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 118 |

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> |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 73/340. | Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women | 29 | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 121 |
| 73/341. | Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly | 123 | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 123 |
| 73/342. | International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work | 14 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 129 |
| 73/343. | Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife | 14 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 130 |
| 73/344. | Academy for Human Encounters and Dialogue | 15 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 136 |
| 73/345. | Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade | 121 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 138 |
| 73/346. | Multilingualism | 127 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 140 |
| 73/347. | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community | 128 (h) | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 149 |

Decisions

| <i>Decision number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Item</i> | <i>Plenary meeting</i> | <i>Date of adoption</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 73/404. | Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions | | | | |
| | Decision B | 117 (a) | 68th | 20 February 2019 | 217 |
| 73/405. | Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions | | | | |
| | Decision B | 117 (b) | 71st 80th | 25 March 2019 9 May 2019 | 217 |
| 73/408. | Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal | | | | |
| | Decision C | 117 (h) | 98th | 10 July 2019 | 218 |
| 73/410. | Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination | | | | |
| | Decision B | 116 (a) | 82nd | 20 May 2019 | 218 |
| 73/413. | Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission | | | | |
| | Decision B | 116 (c) | | 14 February 2019 | 219 |
| 73/415. | Election of judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals | | | | |
| | Decision B | 130 | 66th | 15 January 2019 | 219 |
| 73/416. | Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme | 116 (e) | 68th | 20 February 2019 | 220 |
| 73/417. | Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services | 117 | 85th | 28 May 2019 | 221 |
| 73/418. | Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 4 | 87th | 4 June 2019 | 221 |

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

| <i>Decision number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Item</i> | <i>Plenary meeting</i> | <i>Date of adoption</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 73/419. | Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 6 | 87th | 4 June 2019 | 221 |
| 73/420. | Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council | 115 (a) | 89th | 7 June 2019 | 221 |
| 73/421. | Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session | 5 | 89th | 7 June 2019 | 222 |
| 73/422. | Election of members of the Economic and Social Council | 115 (b) | 90th | 14 June 2019 | 222 |
| 73/423. | Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns | 117 (g) | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 223 |
| 73/504. | Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items | | | | |
| | Decision B | 7 | 68th 70th 71st 78th 80th 83rd 85th 91st 95th 98th 100th | 20 February 2019 11 March 2019 25 March 2019 24 April 2019 9 May 2019 22 May 2019 28 May 2019 20 June 2019 28 June 2019 10 July 2019 19 July 2019 | 224 |
| 73/547. | Questions deferred for future consideration | | | | |
| | Decision B | 135 | 75th | 15 April 2019 | 230 |
| | Decision C | 135 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 231 |
| 73/549. | Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation | 25 (b) | 70th | 11 March 2019 | 226 |
| 73/550. | Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | 72 | 71st | 25 March 2019 | 226 |
| 73/551. | Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade | 121 | 72nd | 25 March 2019 | 226 |
| 73/552. | High-level plenary meeting to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the International Labour Organization | 14 | 74th | 10 April 2019 | 226 |
| 73/553. | Twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation | 25 (b) | 80th | 9 May 2019 | 226 |
| 73/554. | Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council | 124 | 92nd | 25 June 2019 | 226 |
| 73/555. | Effective date of resolutions relating to the peacekeeping budget and special political missions | 136, 150 to 155 and 157 to 166 | 97th | 3 July 2019 | 232 |

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

| <i>Decision number</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Item</i> | <i>Plenary meeting</i> | <i>Date of adoption</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 73/556. | Accreditation of relevant major groups organizations in the high-level review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway | 20 (b) | 98th | 10 July 2019 | 227 |
| 73/557. | Commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development | | | | |
| | Decision A | 14 | 99th | 16 July 2019 | 227 |
| | Decision B | 14 | 99th | 16 July 2019 | 227 |
| 73/558. | Extension of the appointment of the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support | 32 | 100th | 19 July 2019 | 227 |
| 73/559. | High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests | 101 | 104th | 9 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/560. | Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations | 114 | 105th | 10 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/561. | Report of the Security Council | 31 | 106th | 12 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/562. | Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | | | | |
| | Decision A | 70 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 228 |
| | Decision B | 70 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/563. | Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution | 34 (b) | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/564. | Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic | 37 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/565. | The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan | 41 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 228 |
| 73/566. | Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte | 42 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/567. | The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine | 67 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/568. | Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the consequences of legal obligations of States under different sources of international law with respect to immunities of Heads of State and Government and other senior officials | 89 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/569. | Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns | 117 (g) | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/570. | Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations | 122 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/571. | Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor | 156 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 229 |
| 73/572. | The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity | 168 | 107th | 16 September 2019 | 230 |