

Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its sixty-ninth session

Volume III

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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 30 December 2014 to 14 September 2015. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 16 September to 29 December 2014 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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RESOLUTION 69/265

Adopted at the 78th plenary meeting, on 16 January 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.51 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

69/265. 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 67/249 of 22 January 2013,

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,¹ 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 seventh general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held in New York on 22 and 23 July 2013 to review the progress made in implementing the new coordination mechanism led by the United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean and to discuss issues identified as priorities by the Caribbean Community secretariat, including climate change, small island developing States, the post-2015 development agenda, citizen security, transnational organized crime and the illegal trade in small arms and light weapons, as well as agricultural development and non-communicable diseases,

Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent challenges posed by an international environment characterized by, inter alia, the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis that have been exacerbated by onerous debt, graduation from access to concessionary development funding, the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services, food insecurity, and the adverse effects of climate change, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously worsened the challenges for the development efforts of the States members of the Caribbean Community,

Noting that the Caribbean Community has prepared a strategic plan for the period 2015–2019 with 11 high-priority areas for focused implementation, which address, inter alia, regional integration, macroeconomic stabilization, building competitiveness for growth and employment generation, human capital development, advancing health and wellness, citizen security and justice, climate adaptation and greenhouse gas mitigation, disaster mitigation and management, information and communications technology, and public education, public information and advocacy,

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

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.1978, No. 1197.

effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³

Taking note of the agreed outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”,⁴

Acknowledging the support that States members of the Caribbean Community have received from the United Nations in their efforts to advance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and further acknowledging the need for continued support in the implementation of the agreed outcomes of the international conferences on small island developing States,

Noting that the Caribbean region is the second most hazard-prone region in the world, with frequent exposure to devastating natural hazards and extreme weather events, as well as slow-onset climate change events, and concerned that their increased frequency, intensity and destructive power continue to pose a challenge to the development of the region,

Recalling the ongoing recovery of Haiti from the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 and subsequent tropical storms and hurricanes that have caused significant loss of life and widespread damage, and stressing the urgent need for renewed and sustained attention to the critical situation in Haiti and to fulfil the pledges made to assist Haiti in its long-term recovery and sustainable development initiatives,

Noting with appreciation the recent 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, including in the areas of governance, information and communications technology for development, public information and institutional reforms, 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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁵ in particular paragraphs 44 to 54 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;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to continue to promote and expand cooperation within their respective mandates so as to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives and to seek answers to global challenges, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development challenges, including poverty, inequality and non-communicable diseases, and transnational organized crime;

² *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.

³ *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.

⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

⁵ A/69/228-S/2014/560.

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the particular vulnerabilities of the States members of the Caribbean Community, to intensify their assistance to those States to enable them to address the diverse challenges that these vulnerabilities pose to achieving sustainable development, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,² the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States³ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,⁴ and through the implementation of the strategic objectives of the Community;

6. *Highlights* the support that the United Nations Environment Programme has been extending for the implementation of environmental and sustainable development programmes of the Caribbean Community and for the building of capacity to enable effective regional responses to climate change, and further encourages continued collaboration with the Community as well as related regional and national institutions;

7. *Emphasizes* the active cooperation existing between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, particularly in supporting the region's preparation for major conferences, improving the capacity of the Community in gathering and analysing data and in deepening its analysis of the intraregional and external trade of the Community, as well as in elaborating on the concept of vulnerability in the context of the graduation of some of its States members, and further encourages continued cooperation with the Community and its States members;

8. *Recalls and reaffirms* the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁶ and welcomes the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;⁷

9. *Notes with concern* the acknowledgement in the outcome document that progress has been insufficient and highly uneven in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, due in part to the complexity and challenging nature of non-communicable diseases, and further emphasizes that continued and increased efforts are essential for achieving a world free of the avoidable burden of non-communicable diseases, including through the implementation of multisectoral cost-effective, population-wide interventions and the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources, through domestic, bilateral and multilateral channels, including traditional and voluntary innovative financing mechanisms;

10. *Affirms* its decision in the outcome document to give due consideration to addressing non-communicable diseases in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, given their serious socioeconomic consequences and determinants and their links to poverty, and in this regard notes the target for 2030 to reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, as reflected in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals;⁸

11. *Expresses appreciation* for the robust partnership arrangements among the Caribbean Community, the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization in addressing non-communicable diseases, and commends the valuable supportive role being played by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization through the provision of technical and other resources to the Community in the establishment and operationalization of the Caribbean Public Health Agency as a mechanism for cooperation and coordination across the region on public health policy;

12. *Also expresses appreciation* for the robust support and encouragement that the United Nations continues to give to the Pan-Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS as it continues to perform its role as the regional response mechanism for reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS through a system of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the existing cooperation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Caribbean Community, and calls for further deepening of that cooperation in such

⁶ Resolution 66/2, annex.

⁷ Resolution 68/300.

⁸ A/68/970 and Corr.1.

areas as the contribution of information and communications technology to education, the protection of world heritage sites in the Community, the challenge of male academic underachievement and the role of cultural industries in the economies of the States of the region;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the initiative to erect a permanent memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, led jointly by States members of the Caribbean Community and the Group of African States at the United Nations, and in this regard expresses sincere gratitude to those Member States, organizations and individuals that have made contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships – Permanent Memorial, and encourages Member States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

15. *Expresses appreciation* for the cooperation received from the Department of Public Information 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 preparatory activities for establishing a permanent memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, in keeping with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in providing technical assistance and capacity-building to States members of the Caribbean Community, including in the management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition and the destruction of obsolete and seized firearms, ammunition and explosives;

17. *Acknowledges* the launch by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a regional programme for the period 2014–2016 in support of the Caribbean Community crime and security strategy, developed by the Community's Implementation Agency for Crime and Security, and the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding between the Office and the Agency to facilitate collaboration between the two entities;

18. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the reopening of the office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the region so as to reinforce the efforts of the States of the region in their struggle against the interrelated scourges of transnational organized crime, drugs, violent crime and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

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

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community".

RESOLUTION 69/266

Adopted at the 80th plenary meeting, on 26 February 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.53 and Add.1, sponsored by: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

69/266. A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999, in which it endorsed the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",⁹ which included, inter alia, key

⁹ Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held in Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 (A/CONF.184/6, chap. I, resolution 1).

actions to improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems, including Global Navigation Satellite systems,

Reaffirming further its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),¹⁰ and means of implementation, which included, inter alia, strengthening cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which it endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies, and emphasized the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in that field,

Noting also resolution 1, adopted on 1 November 2012 by the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 29 October to 1 November 2012,¹¹ in which the Conference, realizing the need to improve the sustainability and capability of the Global Geodetic Observing System and the need to encourage and support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame as the foundation reference frame, urged the Committee of Experts to consult with Member States to adopt and sustain the global geodetic reference frame and provide a road map for its implementation, and to participate in and make commitments to the Global Geodetic Observing System to ensure its long-term sustainability,

Noting further decision 3/102, adopted by the Committee of Experts on 26 July 2013,¹² in which the Committee agreed that actions should be taken to facilitate the submission of a resolution to be tabled at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in order to seek support and commitment at the highest level, and requested the Secretariat to establish a working group, with equitable regional representation, to develop the conceptual note and draft text of the resolution through an open and inclusive process,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation, as no one country can do this alone, to realize the global geodetic reference frame and services to underpin Global Navigation Satellite Systems technology and provide the framework for all geospatial activity, as a key enabler of spatial data interoperability, disaster mitigation and sustainable development,

Recognizing also the economic and scientific importance of and the growing demand for an accurate and stable global geodetic reference frame for the Earth that allows the interrelationship of measurements taken anywhere on the Earth and in space, combining geometric positioning and gravity field-related observations, as the basis and reference in location and height for geospatial information, which is used in many Earth science and societal applications, including sea-level and climate change monitoring, natural hazard and disaster management and a whole series of industrial applications (including mining, agriculture, transport, navigation and construction) in which precise positioning introduces efficiencies,

Recognizing further the extraordinary achievements made by national mapping and space agencies, geodetic commissions, research organizations and universities and other international organizations such as the International

¹⁰ *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 2, annex).

¹¹ See E/CONF.102/8, chap. IV, sect. B.

¹² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 26 (E/2013/46)*, chap. I, sect. B.

Federation of Surveyors, building upon initiatives of the International Association of Geodesy, representing the global geodetic community, in measuring and monitoring changes in the Earth's system on a best-effort basis, including the development of the now adopted International Terrestrial Reference Frame,

Recognizing the investments of Member States in developing satellite missions for positioning and remote sensing of the Earth, supporting a range of scientific endeavours that improve our understanding of the "Earth system" and underpin decision-making, and recognizing that the full societal benefits of these investments are realized only if they are referenced to a common global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

Recognizing with appreciation that some Member States are already implementing open geodetic data-sharing mechanisms for the benefit of realizing, improving and accessing the global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

Acknowledging that the global geodetic reference frame depends upon the participation of countries all around the globe, and the need to take action to strengthen international cooperation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment of a working group by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to develop a global geodetic road map that addresses key elements relating to the development and sustainability of the global geodetic reference frame;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations to enhance global cooperation in providing technical assistance, especially for capacity development in geodesy for developing countries, with the aim of ensuring the development, sustainability and advancement of the global geodetic reference frame;

3. *Urges* Member States to implement open sharing of geodetic data, standards and conventions, on a voluntary basis, to contribute to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation, and in coordination with the International Association of Geodesy;

4. *Invites* Member States to commit to improving and maintaining appropriate national geodetic infrastructure as an essential means to enhance the global geodetic reference frame;

5. *Also invites* Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation that addresses infrastructure gaps and duplications towards the development of a more sustainable global geodetic reference frame;

6. *Further invites* Member States to develop outreach programmes that make the global geodetic reference frame more visible and understandable to society.

RESOLUTION 69/267

Adopted at the 80th plenary meeting, on 26 February 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.52 and Add.1, sponsored by: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

69/267. Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/26 of 22 November 2004, in which it, inter alia, declared 8 and 9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation, while recognizing that Member States may have individual dates of victory, liberation and commemoration,

Recalling also that 2015 will mark the seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, a war which brought untold sorrow to humankind, particularly in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and other parts of the world,

Stressing that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to prevent future wars and save succeeding generations from their scourge,

Recalling that 2015 will mark the seventieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations,

Calling upon the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with challenges and threats to international peace and security, with the United Nations playing a central role, and to make every effort to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the progress made since the end of the Second World War in overcoming its legacy and promoting reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations, and the establishment of regional and subregional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe these days in an appropriate manner to pay tribute to all victims of the Second World War;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly in the second week of May 2015 in commemoration of all victims of the war;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

RESOLUTION 69/268

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.54 and Add.1, sponsored by: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America

69/268. Education for democracy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes contained therein, and recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁵ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁷ and in other relevant instruments,

¹³ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling its resolution 67/18 of 28 November 2012 and the results of the plan of action for the second phase (2010–2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,¹⁸ and welcoming the plan of action for the third phase (2015–2019) of the World Programme,¹⁹

Taking note of section VII, entitled “Supporting the global citizenship agenda through education for democracy”, of resolution 1 adopted on 20 November 2013 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-seventh session,²⁰

Stressing the complementarity of human rights education, training and learning and education for democracy,

Reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,²¹

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration²² wherein the Member States committed themselves to sparing no effort to promote and strengthen democracy, good governance and the rule of law at national and international levels, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and resolved to respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to strive for the full protection and promotion in all countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all and to strengthen the capacity of all countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights,

Recognizing that, while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that democracy does not belong to any country or region,

Mindful of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,²³ the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy,²⁴ the World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/113 A of 10 December 2004 and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,²⁵

Recalling with appreciation the establishment of the United Nations Democracy Fund and the efforts of the Fund to advance the United Nations democracy agenda, as well as the operational activities in support of democratization processes carried out by the United Nations system, including by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging the role of international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations in support of democracy,

Recognizing that education contributes to the strengthening of democracy, the realization of human rights and the achievement of all internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the development of human potential, poverty alleviation and the fostering of greater understanding among peoples,

Recalling its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals²⁶ and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered, in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/65/53/Add.1)*, chap. II, resolution 15/11.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2)*, chap. IV, sect. A, resolution 27/12.

²⁰ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-seventh session, Paris, 5–20 November 2013*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. IV.

²¹ Resolution 60/1, para. 135.

²² Resolution 55/2.

²³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

²⁴ A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

²⁵ Resolution 66/137, annex.

²⁶ A/68/970 and Corr.1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental link between democratic governance, peace, development and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;
2. *Recalls* the Global Education First initiative launched by the Secretary-General on 26 September 2012, in particular its third priority area on fostering global citizenship;
3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen their efforts to promote the values of peace, human rights, democracy, respect for religious and cultural diversity and justice through education;
4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to integrate education for democracy, along with civic education and human rights education, into their education standards and to develop and strengthen programmes, curricula and curricular and extracurricular educational activities aimed at the promotion and consolidation of democratic values and democratic governance and human rights, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices in the field, in order to facilitate citizens' empowerment and participation in political life and policymaking at all levels;
5. *Invites* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Democracy Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide appropriate expertise and resources for the development of relevant educational programmes and materials for democracy;
6. *Encourages* international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates, to share their best practices and experiences in the field of education for democracy, including but not limited to civic education, with each other and with the United Nations system, as appropriate;
7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its seventy-first session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields";
8. *Invites* Governments, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to promote education for democracy, requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within existing reporting obligations, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, and invites the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to education, within his existing mandate, to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 69/269

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.55, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/269. Statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/13 of 10 November 2009, by which it designated 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, which has been observed by the United Nations every year since 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 68/275 of 6 June 2014, by which it established the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, which will be honorary in nature, as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Decides to adopt the statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, as annexed to the present resolution.

Annex

Statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

Article 1

Aim

1. The aim of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/275 of 6 June 2014, is to recognize the achievements of those who dedicate their lives to the service of humanity, by promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations while honouring and paying homage to Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela's extraordinary life and legacy of reconciliation, political transition and social transformation.

Article 2

Prize

1. The Prize shall be presented once every five years as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of two individuals (one female and one male), not to be selected from the same geographic region, and shall take into account the geographic region of the previous awardees so as to ensure equitable balance. The Prize shall be awarded in recognition of their dedicated service to humanity, in the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion, and in community development, guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations. No current staff member of any organization of the United Nations system shall be eligible for the Prize.

2. The Prize, to be awarded to each winner, in recognition of the humility of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, shall be a plaque engraved with an appropriate citation and a relevant quotation. The quotation shall be determined by the Committee for the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize (see article 4 below), in consultation with the Secretary-General.

3. The individuals who are to receive the Prize shall be announced in May of the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The Prize shall be presented by the Secretary-General at an award ceremony that shall be part of the commemoration by the General Assembly of Nelson Mandela International Day (18 July) at United Nations Headquarters.

4. The first Prize is expected to be awarded in 2015. The Committee is requested, on an exceptional, one-time basis, to take appropriate streamlined measures for the first bestowing of the Prize.

Article 3

Nomination of candidates

1. Written nominations for the Prize may be received from the following:

(a) Governments of Member States and observer States of the United Nations;

(b) Entities and intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Institutions of higher education, in particular universities and other educational establishments, which provide a programme of education beyond secondary education, grant post-secondary degrees and are approved and/or accredited as institutions of higher education by the competent authorities of Member States, as well as independent research centres and institutes that are engaged in dedicated service to humanity, the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion, and community development;

(d) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Laureates of the Prize, unless they are currently serving on the Committee.

2. The secretariat of the Committee shall publicize the Prize on existing websites of the United Nations and through existing communication and outreach channels. Nominations shall reach the secretariat not later than 31 December of the year prior to the year for which the nominations are to be considered. The secretariat shall transmit nominations received, in accordance with the present statute, to the members of the Committee.

3. The Committee shall, if possible, be convened during the month of March of the year in which the Prize is to be awarded, to select the two laureates for that year.

**Article 4
Committee**

1. The individuals who are to receive the Prize shall be selected by the Committee (see article 2, paragraph 2, above), to be composed of the following:

(a) Five representatives of States Members of the United Nations, one to be selected by each of the five regional groups, namely, African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European and other States, for a period of five years;

(b) A representative of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, to serve as ex officio member of the Committee;

(c) The President of the General Assembly, who shall serve as Chair of the Committee.

2. The Committee shall select five eminent individuals, based on equitable geographical representation, who have made significant contributions to the service of humanity and to promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Such eminent persons shall be honorary members of the Committee and shall serve in an advisory capacity for a specific term during the selection process every five years, which may be renewed as the Committee may decide. For those eminent persons who are not present in New York, their contributions shall be shared in writing or virtually, as appropriate.

3. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.

4. The seven members of the Committee shall make their decisions by consensus and the Committee may adopt its own working methods.

RESOLUTION 69/270

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.58 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Viet Nam

69/270. 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 and 67/137 of 18 December 2012, 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 and 67/292 of 24 July 2013 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of 76 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,

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, 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, protection of the environment, combating climate change and countering terrorism in all its forms,

Noting with satisfaction also the commitments made in "The future we want", the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,²⁷ particularly those aimed at accelerating the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fifteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Dakar on 29 and 30 November 2014, together with an undertaking to play an active role in formulating and implementing the post-2015 development agenda and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty and protecting the environment,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 67/137,²⁸

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,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁸ 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 declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fifteenth 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,²⁹ 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;

²⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

²⁸ See A/69/228-S/2014/560, sect. II.

²⁹ A/55/731, annex.

4. *Welcomes* 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 and recovery and to peacebuilding in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar and Tunisia, and in the Sahel, including Mali and the Niger;

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 renewal of the cooperation agreement between the two organizations for the period 2014–2015 and of the programmes implemented since the renewal of the agreement, in the three areas of cooperation, namely, the provision of support for human rights instruments, the promotion of human rights in crisis prevention and peacekeeping, and the promotion of diversity and the fight against discrimination;

6. *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, and welcomes the signing in May 2014 of the cooperation agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

7. *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, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention, 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;

8. *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 through their involvement in negotiation and peace agreement processes;

9. *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 in 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 Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat, on the other, with a view to increasing the number of French-speaking personnel, including women, involved in United Nations peacekeeping operations;

10. *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 leadership positions in peacekeeping operations in francophone countries;

11. *Welcomes* the launch in January 2014 of the Francophone Expertise and Training Network for Peace Operations, attended by high-level representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, and the fruitful cooperation that it has established with the Secretariat, particularly with the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to strengthen the francophone presence in peacekeeping operations;

12. *Also welcomes* the contributions of francophone countries and of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the consultations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make an assessment of peacekeeping operations, and notes their expectations for greater recognition, where appropriate, of the language dimension for the proper implementation of mandates;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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 facilitating the development of judicial cooperation procedures between States, which is essential in prosecuting perpetrators of the most serious crimes;

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

17. *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;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General 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;

19. *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 equitable representation of Africa in decision-making bodies;

20. *Also notes* the firm commitment by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie, at its fifteenth summit, to pursue efforts:

(a) To integrate the concerns of women and youth in public policies with regard to their roles in all spheres of political, economic and social life;

(b) To strengthen actions against terrorism, which threatens international peace and security, and to support efforts aimed at securing borders and international and regional cooperation addressing the establishment of terrorist networks and cross-border crime;

(c) To implement the commitments by member States, in accordance with international law, in the area of the fight against terrorism, including the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, especially those demanding a stop to the financing of terrorism and the harbouring of terrorists;

(d) To promote, on the basis of the economic and youth strategies of the International Organization of la Francophonie, an inclusive economy based on the promotion of human capital, local development, protection of natural capital and mitigating vulnerability to climate change, as well as a basic education, a higher education and quality vocational and technical training accessible to all;

(e) To act for the achievement of sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth within the post-2015 development agenda and to take into account priorities with regard to women and youth, and, within the framework of the sustainable development goals, to commit to a multidimensional approach to sustainable human development and to mobilize for a universal, ambitious, just and equitable agreement, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;³⁰

21. *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 collaborate with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of sustainable development, in particular in the areas of

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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 Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals, to the benefit of all, including children, young people and women;

22. *Welcomes* the renewal 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, on 6 June 2014, 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 against women and girls, and invites the two institutions to strengthen their cooperation in the elaboration and implementation of the post-2015 development agenda;

23. *Also welcomes* the will expressed by the International Organization of la Francophonie to contribute to the success of the Third United Nations 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, to be held in New York from 4 to 15 May 2015, the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be 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, to be held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015, and the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be held in Quito during the week of 17 October 2016;

24. *Further welcomes* the cooperation between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie to implement the memorandum of understanding between the two organizations aimed at intensifying their technical cooperation efforts for the benefit of their members;

25. *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, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect for provisions on multilingualism;

26. *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 and cultural fields;

27. *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 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on disability and development, held in New York on 23 September 2013, the Climate Summit, held in New York on 23 September 2014, the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia from 1 to 4 September 2014, and the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Lima from 1 to 12 December 2014;

28. *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 in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation;

29. *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;

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

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

RESOLUTION 69/271

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.59 and Add.1, sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

69/271. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 58/85 of 9 December 2003, by which it granted the GUUAM observer status in the General Assembly, and its resolution 67/109 of 17 December 2012, in which it took note that GUUAM had been transformed into the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM by the Heads of State of members of the organization in their Kyiv Declaration of 23 May 2006,³¹

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature,

Referring to Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005, in which the Council recalled its invitation to regional organizations to improve coordination with the United Nations and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994,³²

Acknowledging the efforts of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM to develop partnership relations with the United Nations and its Member States, based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as on the commitment to democratic values, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that further developing cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM will further contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³³

1. *Takes note* of the activity of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM aimed at promoting regional cooperation in various areas such as trade and economic development, energy, transportation, agriculture, disaster management, culture, science, education, public health, youth, tourism and sport, as well as countering terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, human trafficking, illegal migration and other types of criminal activity of a transnational nature, which contributes to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to that end welcomes the intention of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM to cooperate with the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, and to that end invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to engage in regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM, utilizing for that purpose the appropriate inter-institutional forums and formats, including the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies, components, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM for the joint implementation of projects aimed at the attainment of common objectives, and in that context takes note of the existing practice of cooperation between the Organization for Democracy and

³¹ A/60/875-S/2006/364, annex I.

³² Resolution 49/57, annex.

³³ See A/69/228-S/2014/560, sect. II.

Economic Development – GUAM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Afghan Opiate Trade Project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the joint project of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Strengthening capacities of the GUAM member States to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds”;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM”.

RESOLUTION 69/277

Adopted at the 86th plenary meeting, on 5 May 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.60, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/277. Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations related to cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations,

Adopts the following political declaration:

Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations

We, high-level representatives of Member States and observers meeting in New York on 4 May 2015, declare that the high-level thematic debate on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations constitutes an important opportunity to further build upon and enhance the strategic partnership between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. We therefore:

1. Welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, towards a more effective, efficient and coherent partnership;

2. Underscore the important role that regional and subregional organizations play, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the areas of peace and security, development and human rights, and recognize that these organizations are well positioned to understand the challenges and dynamics facing their respective regions given their geographic, cultural and historical proximity, as well as information about specific local and conflict situations within their mandates, and contribute to the prevention and resolution of such conflicts;

3. Also underscore that the cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations has evolved over the years and that strengthening these partnerships is strategic for promoting the principles of comparative advantage and complementarity;

4. Reaffirm our determination and commitment to support efforts to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in addressing challenges facing their respective regions and the international community, and recognize that fostering cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations is a common and shared objective requiring an integrated approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law;

5. Encourage all Member States to promote and support the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations given the magnitude and complexity of challenges facing the international community and, inter alia, galvanize international support towards building the capacities of

regional and subregional organizations in conflict prevention and resolution, including mediation and reconciliation, peacekeeping in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the basic principles of peacekeeping operations, and peacebuilding;

6. Reiterate that regional and subregional organizations have the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from partners, and welcome the valuable financial support provided by partners in this regard;

7. Recognize that, in cases when regional or subregional organizations deploy peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council, they contribute towards the maintenance of international peace and security, consistent with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, and stress the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a Council mandate;

8. Encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, to enhance partnership and support efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as to counter violent extremism, and reiterate strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

9. Reaffirm that regional and subregional organizations, as well as the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices, have a significant role to play in promoting balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions, and in this regard encourage increased cooperation among regional and subregional organizations, including in the areas of technical assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing;

10. Also reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development, by eradicating poverty in all its dimensions, ending hunger, achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, and promoting social equity, equality and environmental sustainability, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and underscore the need to support regional and subregional organizations, including through the United Nations system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development;

11. Encourage the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and the principles of international law, to further intensify their efforts to promote freedom and respect for all human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, the rule of law at the national and international levels, and the overall commitment to just, inclusive and democratic societies;

12. Stress the importance of cooperation and partnerships of international, regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations as well as with each other, and encourage the regular holding of dialogue on how to further strengthen cooperation, exchange views, information and lessons learned and improve cooperation, coordination, coherence and complementarity within their mandates;

13. Commend the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session for convening this high-level meeting and all Member States and regional and subregional organizations for their contributions and participation.

RESOLUTION 69/278

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 8 May 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.62, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/278. Further modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, and resolution 69/208 of 19 December 2014 on follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Reaffirming that the third International Conference on Financing for Development will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development³⁴ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,³⁵ reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, identify obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints, and address new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation, taking into account the current evolving development cooperation landscape, the interrelationship of all sources of development finance, the synergies among financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the need to support the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Reiterating that the outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development should constitute an important contribution to and support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the appointment of the Secretary-General for Conference,

Acknowledging with appreciation the voluntary contributions received to date by the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in order to support the activities involved in the preparations for the Conference and the travel and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the third International Conference on Financing for Development;³⁶

2. *Recommends* the provisional rules of procedure and the provisional agenda of the Conference, set forth in annexes I and II, respectively, to the note by the Secretary-General, for adoption at the Conference;

3. *Decides* that the Conference shall be conducted in accordance with its rules of procedure and the modalities contained in General Assembly resolution 68/279 and the present resolution, as well as any additional decisions regarding arrangements for the Conference to be taken by the President of the Assembly;

4. *Also decides* that the Conference will consist of eight plenary meetings, including an opening and a closing meeting;

5. *Further decides* that statements and reports to be made at the opening plenary meeting, as well as at the beginning of the second plenary meeting, both on 13 July 2015, will be delivered as proposed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the note by the Secretary-General;

6. *Decides* that the Conference will include six multi-stakeholder round tables, held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

13 July 2015, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

14 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

15 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

16 July 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

7. *Also decides* that the six round tables will be on the following themes:

Round tables 1, 3 and 5: “Global partnership and the three dimensions of sustainable development”;

Round tables 2, 4 and 6: “Ensuring policy coherence and an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development”;

³⁴ *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.

³⁵ Resolution 63/239, annex.

³⁶ A/69/542.

8. *Further decides* that the round tables will be interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature and that each round table will be open to participation by representatives of all participating States, up to 15 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations, up to 6 representatives of accredited civil society organizations, and up to 6 representatives of accredited business sector entities, that each representative may be accompanied by 1 adviser, and that the list of non-State participants in the round tables will be established on a first-come, first-served, basis; and encourages Member States and other participants to be represented at the round tables at the highest possible level;

9. *Decides* that each round table will be co-chaired by two Chairs, to be appointed by the President of the Conference from among the Heads of State or Government and ministers attending the Conference, in consultation with the regional groups, and that high-level officials from the major institutional stakeholders will be invited to act as moderators of the round tables;

10. *Also decides* that the Secretary-General of the Conference, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, will identify up to four panellists and a moderator for each of the round tables, and that the panel discussion will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant stakeholders.

RESOLUTION 69/279

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 8 May 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.61 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

69/279. Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/305 of 9 September 2014 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court³⁷ reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,³⁸

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,³⁹ which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

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

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

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

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2013/14;⁴⁰
2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,³⁷ and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it without delay;
3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,⁴¹ and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;
4. *Notes* the recent ratifications of the amendments adopted at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010;
5. *Underlines*, bearing in mind that in accordance with the Rome Statute the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, that States need to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute;
6. *Encourages* further efforts by the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and States, as well as civil society, to appropriately assist States, upon their request, in strengthening their domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, and in this regard underlines the importance of national ownership;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions;
8. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, promote the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights, achieve sustainable peace and further the development of nations, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
9. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

³⁸ A/58/874 and Add.1.

³⁹ Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

⁴⁰ A/69/321 and Corr.1.

⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

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

11. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,⁴² and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,⁴³ and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

13. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,⁴³ and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;⁴⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴² Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

⁴³ A/67/828-S/2013/210, annex.

⁴⁴ A/69/324.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

21. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013⁴⁵ in which the Council reiterated its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

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

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

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

25. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;⁴⁶

26. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its thirteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold a resumed thirteenth session at The Hague on 24 and 25 June 2015 and to hold its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions at The Hague, looks forward to the fourteenth session, which is to be held from 18 to 26 November 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

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

28. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2014/15, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

RESOLUTION 69/280

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 15 May 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.66 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

⁴⁵ S/PRST/2013/2; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012–31 July 2013*.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/69/1)*.

69/280. Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Nepal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and all other resolutions on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the victims, their families and the people of Nepal and neighbouring countries which suffered huge losses of life as a result of the earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April 2015 and its powerful aftershocks,

Deeply concerned by the extremely difficult condition of affected people requiring assistance, in particular the most vulnerable and those in hard-to-reach areas isolated from communication and transportation networks,

Mindful of the massive destruction caused to the people, community assets, natural resources, infrastructure and tourism and service sectors of Nepal and other means of livelihood of its people, as well as the enormous damage caused to its ancient cultural heritage, including World Heritage sites,

Conscious of the immediate humanitarian challenges and the long-term impact of the devastation on the socioeconomic development of Nepal, undermining the country's efforts in achieving internationally agreed development goals,

Underlining the special needs and challenges of Nepal as a least developed, landlocked developing country emerging from conflict, and recognizing the additional challenges and constraints facing the country in the aftermath of the earthquake,

Commending the efforts made by Nepal in rescue and relief operations, as well as the prompt and generous support through both in-kind and financial assistance extended in this regard by the international community, including the neighbouring and regional countries,

Stressing the importance of disaster risk reduction and resilience-building, as reaffirmed in the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Emphasizing the importance of international relief in helping Nepal to address the immediate needs of the affected population and the importance of continued international cooperation and coordination in supporting the efforts and nationally defined priorities of Nepal in dealing with prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in the strengthening of response capacity at all levels,

1. *Expresses its deepest condolences, solidarity and support* to the Government and the people of Nepal and commends its resilience, and also expresses its condolences and sympathy to all affected Member States, in particular those that lost nationals in the catastrophe;

2. *Affirms* the leading role and the primary responsibility of the Government of Nepal, with adequate support and cooperation from the international community, in the humanitarian response and the rehabilitation, recovery, reconstruction and development plans for the country;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to urgently help survivors through immediate and needs-based relief assistance, underlining the importance of reaching affected people, particularly in remote areas, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, as well as the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, and considering the use of the most appropriate means;

4. *Welcomes* the launch of the United Nations flash appeal of 29 April 2015, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, to provide support during the three-month period of the flash appeal and beyond;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of linking relief with rehabilitation and development from very early on, of building resilience and “building back better”, of further strengthening national capacities at all levels, including effective and efficient governance and institutions, to prepare for and respond to future disasters of this kind, and of integrating a gender perspective, ensuring that women take an active and equal role in all relevant aspects related to disaster management and rehabilitation;

6. *Underlines* the importance, in parallel to the relief effort, of rapidly initiating the reconstruction efforts and resuming development through sustained efforts of Nepal and assistance from the international community, including the international and regional financial institutions, in collaboration with the United Nations and Member States, and welcomes pledging initiatives in this regard, in coordination with the Government of Nepal, for the long-term reconstruction and rebuilding of the country;

7. *Also underlines* the need for the international community to maintain its focus on sustaining the support for the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk-reduction priorities as defined and led by the Government of Nepal;

8. *Stresses* the need for restoration of the monuments and sites of historical, cultural and archaeological significance, and urges Member States to share their expertise and extend necessary cooperation to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of Nepal, including its World Heritage sites;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to continue to assist Nepal in ensuring effective coordination of the national and international relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and through international follow-up initiatives, as appropriate.

RESOLUTION 69/281

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 28 May 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.71 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

69/281. Saving the cultural heritage of Iraq

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013 on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, 67/80 of 12 December 2012 on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, 69/196 of 18 December 2014 on the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences and 69/197 of 18 December 2014 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁴⁷ and its biennial reviews,⁴⁸

Recalling also the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁴⁹ the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict⁵⁰ and the first⁵⁰ and second Protocols thereto,⁵¹ the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,⁵² the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,⁵³ the Convention on Stolen or

⁴⁷ Resolution 60/288.

⁴⁸ See resolutions 62/272, 64/297, 66/282 and 68/276.

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2253, No. 3511.

⁵² *Ibid.*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,⁵⁴ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁵⁵ the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage,⁵⁶ the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,⁵⁷ other relevant international legal instruments and customary international law,

Recalling further all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, 2161 (2014) of 17 June 2014, 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014, 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014, 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014 and 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity,⁵⁸ the Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage⁵⁹ and Executive Board decision 196 EX/29 of 21 April 2015, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which contains several sites in Iraq, including Hatra, as well as the Doha Declaration adopted at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held from 12 to 19 April 2015,

Appalled by the destruction and looting carried out by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, of the cultural heritage of Iraq, cradle of the Mesopotamian civilization, found in its museums, libraries, archives and archaeological sites, places of worship, including mosques, shrines and churches, and of religious and cultural artefacts, which are irreparable losses for Iraq and for humanity as a whole,

Alarmed by the increasing number of intentional attacks against and threats to the cultural heritage of countries affected by armed conflict as well as the organized looting of and trafficking in cultural objects, which occurs on an unprecedented scale today,

Deeply concerned about such acts generating income for terrorist groups, which can support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Affirming that the destruction of cultural heritage, which is representative of the diversity of human culture, erases the collective memories of a nation, destabilizes communities and threatens their cultural identity, and emphasizing the importance of cultural diversity and pluralism as well as freedom of religion and belief for achieving peace, stability, reconciliation and social cohesion,

Underlining, therefore, the necessity to take measures to safeguard and protect the tangible and intangible heritage of communities against the effects of armed conflict at all times,

Resolved to stand up against attacks on the cultural heritage of any country as attacks on the common heritage of humanity as a whole,

1. *Condemns* the barbaric acts of destruction and looting of the cultural heritage of Iraq carried out by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and deplores the rising incidence of intentional attacks against and threats to the cultural heritage of countries affected by armed conflict as well as damage to cultural property resulting from indiscriminate attacks and the organized looting of and trafficking in cultural objects;

2. *Expresses outrage* that attacks on cultural heritage are used as a tactic of war in order to spread terror and hatred, fan conflict and impose violent extremist ideologies;

⁵⁴ Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

⁵⁵ Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁵⁶ Ibid., vol. 2368, No. 42671.

⁵⁷ Ibid., vol. 2440, No. 43977.

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Ibid., *Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September–17 October 2003*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 33, annex.

3. *Calls for* an immediate halt to the wanton destruction of the cultural heritage of Iraq, including religious sites or objects, emphasizes that no such acts committed by ISIL or other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida will be tolerated, and also calls for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Iraq by protecting cultural and religious properties and sites consistent with international humanitarian law;

4. *Recalls* that, under the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,⁵⁰ all parties to an armed conflict shall refrain from committing any act of hostility directed against cultural property, that the use of cultural property, its immediate surroundings or the appliances in use for its protection, for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflicts, is prohibited and such obligations may be waived only in cases where military necessity imperatively requires such a waiver, and that all parties to an armed conflict shall prohibit, prevent and, if necessary, put a stop to any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of, and any acts of vandalism directed against, cultural property;

5. *Affirms* that attacks intentionally directed against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, or historic monuments, may amount to war crimes;

6. *Stresses* the importance of holding accountable perpetrators of attacks intentionally directed against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, or historic monuments, provided they are not military objectives, and of other violations of international legal instruments on the protection of cultural heritage, and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to this end within their jurisdiction in accordance with applicable international law;

7. *Affirms its support* for the Government of Iraq in protecting the heritage of Iraq, an inseparable and permanent part of its national identity, and safeguarding its rich cultural, religious and ethnic diversity which has an important role to play in its efforts of national reconciliation and reconstruction;

8. *Calls upon* community leaders to stand up and reaffirm unambiguously that there is no justification for the destruction of humanity's cultural heritage, appeals also to cultural institutions, museums, archives, libraries, journalists and scientists to explain the necessity of safeguarding and protecting this heritage, and in this regard welcomes the launch of the sensitization campaign "Unite 4 Heritage" by the Government of Iraq and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

9. *Calls upon* all States to assist the Iraqi authorities in fighting against trafficking in cultural property illegally excavated from archaeological sites and taken from museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections, as required under Security Council resolutions 1483 (2003) and 2199 (2015), including through international cooperation regarding the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported cultural property, as appropriate, as well as in criminal justice matters and in meeting the challenge of repairing, restoring and conserving damaged or destroyed cultural heritage when security conditions allow;

10. *Expresses concern* that ISIL and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting of and trafficking in Iraqi cultural heritage items, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks;

11. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the adoption of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) which aims to counter terrorism financing, in particular the decision in paragraph 17 that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990, which complements a similar provision for Iraq in place since 2003 contained in paragraph 7 of Council resolution 1483 (2003), calls for full and timely implementation by all Member States of this decision, recalls the obligation of all States to provide the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) with information pertaining to violations of the sanctions regime as well as to provide all other necessary assistance to the Committee, calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist all Member States in the implementation of Council resolution 2199 (2015), as requested in paragraph 17 of that resolution, and welcomes the actions already undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard;

12. *Urges* all States to take appropriate measures to ensure that all actors involved in the trade in cultural property, including but not limited to auction houses, art dealers, art collectors and museum professionals, are

required to provide verifiable documentation of provenance as well as export certificates related to any cultural property imported, exported or offered for sale, including through the Internet;

13. *Encourages* States that are not already parties to consider ratifying or acceding to relevant legal instruments, in particular the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;⁵²

14. *Invites* all States, intergovernmental bodies, the United Nations system, relevant non-governmental organizations and all other stakeholders to support existing national legal frameworks and policies for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and the return of cultural property, and especially to identify and close any gaps in the national regulations against trafficking in cultural property;

15. *Calls for* the urgent implementation and strengthening of the Emergency Response Action Plan on Iraq of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, adopted in July 2014, which provides for close monitoring of the conservation status of Iraqi heritage, training of professional curators and support for staff in place, including by taking emergency measures for the transfer of any cultural property at risk, in particular from museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections;

16. *Also calls for* intensified efforts by States to protect, preserve, inventory and document items of cultural heritage endangered by armed conflicts, including through close cooperation and exchange among museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections or other institutions or persons dealing with cultural heritage.

RESOLUTION 69/282

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 3 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.72 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

69/282. World Statistics Day

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/267 of 3 June 2010, in which 20 October 2010 was designated as World Statistics Day under the general theme “Celebrating the many achievements of official statistics”,

Recalling also decision 45/113 of the Statistical Commission at its forty-fifth session,⁶⁰ in which the Commission endorsed the proposal to celebrate 20 October 2015 as World Statistics Day, and the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the preparations,⁶¹

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

Recognizing the long history of official statistics and the facilitating role played by the United Nations since the creation in 1947 of the Statistical Commission, which was tasked with promoting the development of national

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 4 (E/2014/24), chap. I.B.*

⁶¹ E/CN.3/2015/28.

statistics and improving their comparability, coordinating the statistical work of specialized agencies, developing central statistical services of the Secretariat, advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information and promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators measuring a country's progress,

Bearing in mind the critical role of high-quality official statistical information in analysis and informed policy decision-making in support of sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, entitled "Strengthening statistical capacity", in which the Council called upon Member States, the United Nations system, international agencies, donor countries and organizations to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, in which the General Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, a milestone in the codification and promotion of basic values in official statistics,

Noting that the first World Statistics Day, held on 20 October 2010, was an overwhelming success, with activities organized in more than 130 Member States and by at least 40 international and regional organizations and entities,

Noting also that 2015 marks the bicentenary of the birth of George Boole, whose work on the application of the principles of logic as a form of algebra underpins modern computer science and which form of algebra today bears his name,

Noting further that some Member States and regions already celebrate official statistics through a variety of national and regional initiatives, such as designated months, weeks, days or events, and welcoming their support and willingness to coordinate such events under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to designate 20 October 2015 as the second World Statistics Day under the general theme "Better data, better lives";
2. *Also decides* to celebrate World Statistics Day every five years on 20 October;
3. *Invites* all Member States, members of United Nations specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, such as research institutions, media and all producers and users of official statistics, to observe World Statistics Day in an appropriate manner;
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of World Statistics Day in 2015 and to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, members of United Nations specialized agencies and United Nations organizations.

RESOLUTION 69/283

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 3 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.67, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/283. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/209 of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to convene, in early 2015, the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as its resolutions 68/211 of 20 December 2013 and 69/219 of 19 December 2014 and its decision 69/556 of 5 March 2015,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Japan for hosting the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, from 14 to 18 March 2015, and for providing all the necessary support;

2. *Endorses* the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 adopted by the Conference, which are contained in annexes I and II, respectively, to the present resolution.

Annex I

Sendai Declaration

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates participating in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, have gathered from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, which has demonstrated a vibrant recovery from the great east Japan earthquake in March 2011. Recognizing the increasing impact of disasters and their complexity in many parts of the world, we declare our determination to enhance our efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction to reduce losses of lives and assets from disasters worldwide.

2. We value the important role played by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters⁶² during the past 10 years. Having completed the assessment and review of and considered the experience gained under its implementation, we hereby adopt the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. We are strongly committed to the implementation of the new framework as the guide to enhance our efforts for the future.

3. We call all stakeholders to action, aware that the realization of the new framework depends on our unceasing and tireless collective efforts to make the world safer from the risk of disasters in the decades to come for the benefit of the present and future generations.

4. We thank the people and the Government of Japan as well as the City of Sendai for hosting the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and extend our appreciation to Japan for its commitment to advancing disaster risk reduction in the global development agenda.

Annex II

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

I. Preamble

1. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, which represented a unique opportunity for countries:

(a) To adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

(b) To complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters;⁶³

(c) To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;

(d) To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

(e) To determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

⁶² A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap.I, resolution 2.

⁶³ A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

2. During the World Conference, States also reiterated their commitment to address disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience⁶⁴ to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to integrate, as appropriate, both disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and to consider both within relevant frameworks.

Hyogo Framework for Action: lessons learned, gaps identified and future challenges

3. Since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, as documented in national and regional progress reports on its implementation as well as in other global reports, progress has been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels by countries and other relevant stakeholders, leading to a decrease in mortality in the case of some hazards.⁶⁵ Reducing disaster risk is a cost-effective investment in preventing future losses. Effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. Countries have enhanced their capacities in disaster risk management. International mechanisms for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction, such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as well as other relevant international and regional forums for cooperation, have been instrumental in the development of policies and strategies and the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning. Overall, the Hyogo Framework for Action has been an important instrument for raising public and institutional awareness, generating political commitment and focusing and catalysing actions by a wide range of stakeholders at all levels.

4. Over the same 10-year time frame, however, disasters have continued to exact a heavy toll and, as a result, the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected. Over 700 thousand people have lost their lives, over 1.4 million have been injured and approximately 23 million have been made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected. The total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million people were displaced by disasters. Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development. Evidence indicates that exposure of persons and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability⁶⁶ has decreased, thus generating new risks and a steady rise in disaster-related losses, with a significant economic, social, health, cultural and environmental impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community levels. Recurring small-scale disasters and slow-onset disasters particularly affect communities, households and small and medium-sized enterprises, constituting a high percentage of all losses. All countries – especially developing countries, where the mortality and economic losses from disasters are disproportionately higher – are faced with increasing levels of possible hidden costs and challenges in order to meet financial and other obligations.

5. It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, their livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socioeconomic assets and ecosystems, and thus strengthen their resilience.

6. Enhanced work to reduce exposure and vulnerability, thus preventing the creation of new disaster risks, and accountability for disaster risk creation are needed at all levels. More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying disaster risk drivers, such as the consequences of poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management and compounding factors such as demographic change, weak institutional arrangements, non-risk-informed policies, lack of regulation and incentives

⁶⁴ Resilience is defined as: “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions” (see www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology).

⁶⁵ Hazard is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: “A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards)”.

⁶⁶ Vulnerability is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: “The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards”.

for private disaster risk reduction investment, complex supply chains, limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics. Moreover, it is necessary to continue strengthening good governance in disaster risk reduction strategies at the national, regional and global levels and improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to use post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to “Build Back Better”, supported by strengthened modalities of international cooperation.

7. There has to be a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk. Disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards. There is a need for the public and private sectors and civil society organizations, as well as academia and scientific and research institutions, to work more closely together and to create opportunities for collaboration, and for businesses to integrate disaster risk into their management practices.

8. International, regional, subregional and transboundary cooperation remains pivotal in supporting the efforts of States, their national and local authorities, as well as communities and businesses, to reduce disaster risk. Existing mechanisms may require strengthening in order to provide effective support and achieve better implementation. Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, need special attention and support to augment domestic resources and capabilities through bilateral and multilateral channels in order to ensure adequate, sustainable, and timely means of implementation in capacity-building, financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, in accordance with international commitments.

9. Overall, the Hyogo Framework for Action has provided critical guidance in efforts to reduce disaster risk and has contributed to the progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Its implementation has, however, highlighted a number of gaps in addressing the underlying disaster risk factors, in the formulation of goals and priorities for action,⁶⁷ in the need to foster disaster resilience at all levels and in ensuring adequate means of implementation. The gaps indicate a need to develop an action-oriented framework that Governments and relevant stakeholders can implement in a supportive and complementary manner, and which helps to identify disaster risks to be managed and guides investment to improve resilience.

10. Ten years after the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, disasters continue to undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development.

11. The intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation, while respecting the respective mandates. Ensuring credible links, as appropriate, between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal of eradicating poverty.

12. It is recalled that the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁶⁸ called for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated at all levels. The Conference also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ The Hyogo Framework priorities for action 2005–2015 are: (1) to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; (2) to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; (3) to use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; (4) to reduce the underlying risk factors; and (5) to strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

⁶⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁶⁹ *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.

13. Addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk, while respecting the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁷⁰ represents an opportunity to reduce disaster risk in a meaningful and coherent manner throughout the interrelated intergovernmental processes.

14. Against this background, and in order to reduce disaster risk, there is a need to address existing challenges and prepare for future ones by focusing on monitoring, assessing and understanding disaster risk and sharing such information and on how it is created; strengthening disaster risk governance and coordination across relevant institutions and sectors and the full and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders at appropriate levels; investing in the economic, social, health, cultural and educational resilience of persons, communities and countries and the environment, as well as through technology and research; and enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. To complement national action and capacity, there is a need to enhance international cooperation between developed and developing countries and between States and international organizations.

15. The present Framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

II. Expected outcome and goal

16. While some progress in building resilience and reducing losses and damages has been achieved, a substantial reduction of disaster risk requires perseverance and persistence, with a more explicit focus on people and their health and livelihoods, and regular follow-up. Building on the Hyogo Framework for Action, the present Framework aims to achieve the following outcome over the next 15 years:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

The realization of this outcome requires the strong commitment and involvement of political leadership in every country at all levels in the implementation and follow-up of the present Framework and in the creation of the necessary conducive and enabling environment.

17. To attain the expected outcome, the following goal must be pursued:

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

The pursuance of this goal requires the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation for the provision of means of implementation in accordance with their national priorities.

18. To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the present Framework, seven global targets have been agreed. These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators. National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of the present Framework. The seven global targets are:

(a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

(b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;⁷¹

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822. The climate change issues mentioned in the present Framework remain within the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change under the competences of the parties to the Convention.

⁷¹ Categories of affected people will be elaborated in the process for post-Sendai work decided by the Conference.

- (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
- (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
- (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

III. Guiding principles

19. Drawing from the principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action⁷² and the Hyogo Framework for Action, the implementation of the present Framework will be guided by the following principles, while taking into account national circumstances, and consistent with domestic laws as well as international obligations and commitments:

(a) Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation. The reduction of disaster risk is a common concern for all States and the extent to which developing countries are able to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures in the context of their respective circumstances and capabilities can be further enhanced through the provision of sustainable international cooperation;

(b) Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, as appropriate to their national circumstances and systems of governance;

(c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;

(d) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;

(e) Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up;

(f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;

(g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;

(h) The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development;

⁷² A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

(i) While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk;

(j) Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development;

(k) In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by “Building Back Better” and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk;

(l) An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management;

(m) Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges, need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities, as identified by them.

IV. Priorities for action

20. Taking into account the experience gained through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and in pursuance of the expected outcome and goal, there is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

21. In their approach to disaster risk reduction, States, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders should take into consideration the key activities listed under each of these four priorities and should implement them, as appropriate, taking into consideration respective capacities and capabilities, in line with national laws and regulations.

22. In the context of increasing global interdependence, concerted international cooperation, an enabling international environment and means of implementation are needed to stimulate and contribute to developing the knowledge, capacities and motivation for disaster risk reduction at all levels, in particular for developing countries.

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

23. Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters.

National and local levels

24. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information and ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate;

(b) To encourage the use of and strengthening of baselines and periodically assess disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems, in line with national circumstances;

(c) To develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology;

(d) To systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;

(e) To make non-sensitive hazard-exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss-disaggregated information freely available and accessible, as appropriate;

(f) To promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;

(g) To build the knowledge of government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private sector, through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning;

(h) To promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management;

(i) To ensure the use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices, as appropriate, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to localities and to the context;

(j) To strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards;

(k) To promote investments in innovation and technology development in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in disaster risk management to address gaps, obstacles, interdependencies and social, economic, educational and environmental challenges and disaster risks;

(l) To promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;

(m) To promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;

(n) To apply risk information in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons, communities, countries and assets, as well as hazard characteristics, to develop and implement disaster risk reduction policies;

(o) To enhance collaboration among people at the local level to disseminate disaster risk information through the involvement of community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Global and regional levels

25. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems;

(b) To promote the conduct of comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of regional disaster risk assessments and maps, including climate change scenarios;

(c) To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and

space-based technologies and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations; and strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks, to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws;

(d) To promote common efforts in partnership with the scientific and technological community, academia and the private sector to establish, disseminate and share good practices internationally;

(e) To support the development of local, national, regional and global user-friendly systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction;

(f) To develop effective global and regional campaigns as instruments for public awareness and education, building on the existing ones (for example, the “One million safe schools and hospitals” initiative; the “Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready” campaign; the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the annual United Nations International Day for Disaster Reduction), to promote a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship, generate understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and share experiences; and encourage public and private stakeholders to actively engage in such initiatives and to develop new ones at the local, national, regional and global levels;

(g) To enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of the present Framework; promote scientific research on disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction; promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making; contribute to the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”; use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and disseminate studies;

(h) To encourage the availability of copyrighted and patented materials, including through negotiated concessions, as appropriate;

(i) To enhance access to and support for innovation and technology, as well as in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research and development in the field of disaster risk management.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

26. Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

National and local levels

27. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors in: (i) addressing disaster risk in publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures; (ii) promoting and providing incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses; (iii) enhancing relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, which may include financial incentives, public awareness-raising and training initiatives, reporting requirements and legal and administrative measures; and (iv) putting in place coordination and organizational structures;

(b) To adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience;

(c) To carry out an assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at the local and national levels;

(d) To encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management;

(e) To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local plans; and promote public scrutiny and encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and other relevant officials, on progress reports of local and national plans for disaster risk reduction;

(f) To assign, as appropriate, clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation;

(g) To establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multisectoral disaster risk, build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk, coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, facilitate and support local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments) and contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures;

(h) To empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level;

(i) To encourage parliamentarians to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations;

(j) To promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations;

(k) To formulate public policies, where applicable, aimed at addressing the issues of prevention or relocation, where possible, of human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones, subject to national law and legal systems.

Global and regional levels

28. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To guide action at the regional level through agreed regional and subregional strategies and mechanisms for cooperation for disaster risk reduction, as appropriate, in the light of the present Framework, in order to foster more efficient planning, create common information systems and exchange good practices and programmes for cooperation and capacity development, in particular to address common and transboundary disaster risks;

(b) To foster collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others, as appropriate;

(c) To actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the thematic platforms in order to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues, as appropriate, as well as to promote the integration of disaster risk management in other relevant sectors. Regional intergovernmental organizations should play an important role in the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction;

(d) To promote transboundary cooperation to enable policy and planning for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches with regard to shared resources, such as within river basins and along coastlines, to build resilience and reduce disaster risk, including epidemic and displacement risk;

(e) To promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information through, inter alia, voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested States;

(f) To promote the strengthening of, as appropriate, international voluntary mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of disaster risks, including relevant data and information, benefiting from the experience of the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor. Such mechanisms may promote the exchange of non-sensitive information on disaster risks to the relevant national Government bodies and stakeholders in the interest of sustainable social and economic development.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

29. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation.

National and local levels

30. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To allocate the necessary resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate, at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors;

(b) To promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on Governments and societies, in urban and rural areas;

(c) To strengthen, as appropriate, disaster-resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural, non-structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular schools and hospitals and physical infrastructures; building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper design and construction, including the use of the principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; nurturing a culture of maintenance; and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments;

(d) To protect or support the protection of cultural and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest;

(e) To promote the disaster risk resilience of workplaces through structural and non-structural measures;

(f) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes;

(g) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and management of, inter alia, mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding, including through the identification of areas that are safe for human settlement, and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks;

(h) To encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes and standards and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures;

(i) To enhance the resilience of national health systems, including by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level; developing the capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in health work; promoting and enhancing the training capacities in the field of disaster medicine; and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes, in collaboration with other sectors, as well as in the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization;

(j) To strengthen the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms, including through community involvement, integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes, and access to basic health-care services, including maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health, food security and nutrition, housing and education, towards the eradication of poverty, to find durable solutions in the post-disaster phase and to empower and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters;

(k) People with life-threatening and chronic disease, due to their particular needs, should be included in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life-saving services;

(l) To encourage the adoption of policies and programmes addressing disaster-induced human mobility to strengthen the resilience of affected people and that of host communities, in accordance with national laws and circumstances;

(m) To promote, as appropriate, the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;

(n) To strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction;

(o) To increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices;

(p) To strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;

(q) To promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver.

Global and regional levels

31. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To promote coherence across systems, sectors and organizations related to sustainable development and to disaster risk reduction in their policies, plans, programmes and processes;

(b) To promote the development and strengthening of disaster risk transfer and sharing mechanisms and instruments in close cooperation with partners in the international community, business, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders;

(c) To promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help to reduce disaster risk, in particular those that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges;

(d) To encourage the coordination between global and regional financial institutions with a view to assessing and anticipating the potential economic and social impacts of disasters;

(e) To enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health, the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and the building of resilient health systems;

(f) To strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;

(g) To promote and support the development of social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures linked to and integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes in order to ensure resilience to shocks at the household and community levels;

(h) To strengthen and broaden international efforts aimed at eradicating hunger and poverty through disaster risk reduction;

(i) To promote and support collaboration among relevant public and private stakeholders to enhance the resilience of business to disasters.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

32. The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better”, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.

National and local levels

33. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders;

(b) To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;

(c) To promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services;

(d) To establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;

(e) To adopt public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for relief assistance and plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;

(f) To train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;

(g) To ensure the continuity of operations and planning, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase;

(h) To promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;

(i) To promote the cooperation of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and related stakeholders at all levels, including affected communities and business, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction, under the coordination of national authorities;

(j) To promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term, including through the development of measures such as land-use planning, structural standards improvement and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned and integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas. This should also apply to temporary settlements for persons displaced by disasters;

(k) To develop guidance for preparedness for disaster reconstruction, such as on land-use planning and structural standards improvement, including by learning from the recovery and reconstruction programmes over the decade since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learned;

(l) To consider the relocation of public facilities and infrastructures to areas outside the risk range, wherever possible, in the post-disaster reconstruction process, in consultation with the people concerned, as appropriate;

(m) To strengthen the capacity of local authorities to evacuate persons living in disaster-prone areas;

(n) To establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality;

(o) To enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need;

(p) To review and strengthen, as appropriate, national laws and procedures on international cooperation, based on the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

Global and regional levels

34. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities;

(b) To promote the further development and dissemination of instruments, such as standards, codes, operational guides and other guidance instruments, to support coordinated action in disaster preparedness and response and facilitate information sharing on lessons learned and best practices for policy practice and post-disaster reconstruction programmes;

(c) To promote the further development of and investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, and facilitate the sharing and exchange of information across all countries;

(d) To enhance international mechanisms, such as the International Recovery Platform, for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all relevant stakeholders;

(e) To support, as appropriate, the efforts of relevant United Nations entities to strengthen and implement global mechanisms on hydrometeorological issues in order to raise awareness and improve understanding of water-related disaster risks and their impact on society, and advance strategies for disaster risk reduction upon the request of States;

(f) To support regional cooperation to deal with disaster preparedness, including through common exercises and drills;

(g) To promote regional protocols to facilitate the sharing of response capacities and resources during and after disasters;

(h) To train the existing workforce and volunteers in disaster response.

V. Role of stakeholders

35. While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-State stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the present Framework at local, national, regional and global levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.

36. When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant international instruments, States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders:

(a) Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate, in collaboration with public institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of prevention and education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management that strengthen synergies across groups, as appropriate. On this point, it should be noted that:

(i) Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations;

(ii) Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula;

(iii) Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design;

(iv) Older persons have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;

(v) Indigenous peoples, through their experience and traditional knowledge, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;

(vi) Migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction;

(b) Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;

(c) Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations, to integrate disaster risk management, including business continuity, into business models and practices through disaster-risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising and training for their employees and customers; engage in and support research and innovation, as well as technological development for disaster risk management; share and disseminate knowledge, practices and non-sensitive data; and actively participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk management;

(d) Media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and

accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities; adopt specific disaster risk reduction communications policies; support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national practices.

37. With reference to General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013, commitments by relevant stakeholders are important in order to identify modalities of cooperation and to implement the present Framework. Those commitments should be specific and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels and the implementation of local and national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments and their fulfilment in support of the implementation of the present Framework, or of the national and local disaster risk management plans, through the website of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

General considerations

38. Given their different capacities, as well as the linkage between the level of support provided to them and the extent to which they will be able to implement the present Framework, developing countries require an enhanced provision of means of implementation, including adequate, sustainable and timely resources, through international cooperation and global partnerships for development, and continued international support, so as to strengthen their efforts to reduce disaster risk.

39. International cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk.

40. In addressing economic disparity and disparity in technological innovation and research capacity among countries, it is crucial to enhance technology transfer, involving a process of enabling and facilitating flows of skill, knowledge, ideas, know-how and technology from developed to developing countries in the implementation of the present Framework.

41. Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Such vulnerability requires the urgent strengthening of international cooperation and ensuring genuine and durable partnerships at the regional and international levels in order to support developing countries to implement the present Framework, in accordance with their national priorities and needs. Similar attention and appropriate assistance should also be extended to other disaster-prone countries with specific characteristics, such as archipelagic countries, as well as countries with extensive coastlines.

42. Disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States, owing to their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and have been exacerbated by climate change, impede their progress towards sustainable development. Given the special case of small island developing States, there is a critical need to build resilience and to provide particular support through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway⁷³ in the area of disaster risk reduction.

43. African countries continue to face challenges related to disasters and increasing risks, including those related to enhancing resilience of infrastructure, health and livelihoods. These challenges require increased international cooperation and the provision of adequate support to African countries to allow for the implementation of the present Framework.

44. North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, has proven to be key to reducing disaster risk and there is a need to further strengthen cooperation in both areas. Partnerships play an

⁷³ Resolution 69/15, annex.

additional important role by harnessing the full potential of countries and supporting their national capacities in disaster risk management and in improving the social, health and economic well-being of individuals, communities and countries.

45. Efforts by developing countries offering South-South and triangular cooperation should not reduce North-South cooperation from developed countries as they complement North-South cooperation.

46. Financing from a variety of international sources, public and private transfer of reliable, affordable, appropriate and modern environmentally sound technology, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, capacity-building assistance for developing countries and enabling institutional and policy environments at all levels are critically important means of reducing disaster risk.

Means of implementation

47. To achieve this, it is necessary:

(a) To reaffirm that developing countries need enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate international support for disaster risk reduction, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through enhanced technical and financial support and technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for the development and strengthening of their capacities;

(b) To enhance access of States, in particular developing countries, to finance, environmentally sound technology, science and inclusive innovation, as well as knowledge and information-sharing through existing mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements, including the United Nations and other relevant bodies;

(c) To promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation, such as global technology pools and global systems to share know-how, innovation and research and ensure access to technology and information on disaster risk reduction;

(d) To incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes within and across all sectors, as appropriate, related to poverty reduction, sustainable development, natural resource management, the environment, urban development and adaptation to climate change.

Support from international organizations

48. To support the implementation of the present Framework, the following is necessary:

(a) The United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies engaged in disaster risk reduction are requested, as appropriate, to enhance the coordination of their strategies in this regard;

(b) The entities of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and country programmes, to promote the optimum use of resources and to support developing countries, at their request, in the implementation of the present Framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks, such as the International Health Regulations (2005), including through the development and the strengthening of capacities and clear and focused programmes that support the priorities of States in a balanced, well-coordinated and sustainable manner, within their respective mandates;

(c) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the present Framework by: preparing periodic reviews on progress, in particular for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and, as appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the United Nations, supporting the development of coherent global and regional follow-up and indicators, and in coordination, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor accordingly; participating actively in the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators; generating

evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and through the mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention among relevant stakeholders through supporting development of standards by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as by providing education and training on disaster risk reduction through affiliated organizations; supporting countries, including through national platforms or their equivalent, in their development of national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in cooperation with regional organizations; leading the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; facilitating the enhancement of, and continuing to service, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in mobilizing science and technical work on disaster risk reduction; leading, in close coordination with States, the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”, in line with the terminology agreed upon by States; and maintaining the stakeholders’ commitment registry;

(d) International financial institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to consider the priorities of the present Framework for providing financial support and loans for integrated disaster risk reduction to developing countries;

(e) Other international organizations and treaty bodies, including the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international financial institutions at the global and regional levels and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support developing countries, at their request, in the implementation of the present Framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks;

(f) The United Nations Global Compact, as the main United Nations initiative for engagement with the private sector and business, to further engage with and promote the critical importance of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development and resilience;

(g) The overall capacity of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in disaster risk reduction should be strengthened by providing adequate resources through various funding mechanisms, including increased, timely, stable and predictable contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction and by enhancing the role of the Trust Fund in relation to the implementation of the present Framework;

(h) The Inter-Parliamentary Union and other relevant regional bodies and mechanisms for parliamentarians, as appropriate, to continue supporting and advocating disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of national legal frameworks;

(i) The United Cities and Local Government organization and other relevant bodies of local governments to continue supporting cooperation and mutual learning among local governments for disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the present Framework.

Follow-up actions

49. The Conference invites the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor system.

50. The Conference recommends to the General Assembly the establishment, at its sixty-ninth session, of an open-ended intergovernmental working group, comprising experts nominated by Member States, and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with involvement of relevant stakeholders, for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the present Framework in conjunction with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group On Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Conference also recommends that the working group consider the recommendations of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction” by December 2016, and that the outcome of its work be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

RESOLUTION 69/284

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 3 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.68, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/284. Establishment of an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015,⁷⁴

Recalling also that the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation, while respecting the respective mandates, and that ensuring credible links, as appropriate, between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal of eradicating poverty,

Noting the initiative of the Secretary-General to hold the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2016, and its possible contributions to disaster risk reduction,

1. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group comprising experts nominated by States and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁷⁴ coherent with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators;

2. *Also decides* that the working group shall consider, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction on the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”;

3. *Affirms* that the work of the working group shall be guided by the rules of procedure and established practices of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the work of the working group shall be completed by December 2016 and its report submitted to the General Assembly for consideration;

5. *Also decides* that the working group shall:

(a) Hold three formal sessions, at the United Nations Office at Geneva, including one session in 2015 and two sessions in 2016, each session lasting two days, and additional informal sessions as needed;

(b) Decide on its calendar and programme of work by consensus at its first meeting;

(c) Develop its outcome through consensus;

6. *Further decides* that physical participation at meetings will be self-funded, with support provided to developing countries through voluntary contributions made to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction trust fund, and in this regard urges international and bilateral donors, as well as donors in the private sector, financial institutions and foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the working group, with priority given to the least developed countries and small island developing States, including coverage of economy-class air tickets, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses;

7. *Encourages* relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, to make contributions, as appropriate, to the work of the working group;

⁷⁴ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

8. *Reiterates its strong encouragement* of and the need for effective coordination and coherence, as appropriate, among intergovernmental processes, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the post-2015 development agenda and other relevant processes in order to build synergies.

RESOLUTION 69/285

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 3 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.70 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

69/285. Permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/80 A of 12 December 1995,

Reaffirming the sovereign right of every State to determine independently its foreign policy in accordance with the norms and principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan contributes to the strengthening of peace and security in the region, and the active and positive role that Turkmenistan plays in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the countries of the region and other States of the world,

Welcoming the initiatives of neutral Turkmenistan directed at further strengthening economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in Central Asia and the Caspian Sea region,

Underlining the contribution of neutral Turkmenistan in the United Nations-led inter-Tajik talks, through the initiative to host a continuous round of inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat in 1995 and 1996, and in addressing conflict in Afghanistan by hosting inter-Afghan talks and an international forum on Afghanistan in 1997 and continuing to offer the territory of Turkmenistan for further inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation,

Recognizing that the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, established in Ashgabat in December 2007 at the initiative of all Central Asian States and with the support of the international community, plays an important role in assisting the Central Asian States in addressing regional challenges by encouraging and facilitating closer cooperation among them, identifying and tackling potential sources of tension before possible escalation and responding to domestic and transnational challenges and threats to peace and security by supporting the sustainable development of the region,

Recognizing also the positive role that neutral Turkmenistan plays in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters in the region, in accordance with the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,⁷⁵ including the principle of neutrality,

Underlining the importance of the economic and geo-economic aspects of the neutrality of Turkmenistan for regional interconnectivity, which is conducive to regional development, and in this regard welcoming the initiatives of Turkmenistan on the stable transit of energy and the development of reliable transport and transit corridors,⁷⁶

Noting the support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the status of permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan expressed in the Final Document of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995,⁷⁷

1. *Reiterates its support* for the status of permanent neutrality declared by Turkmenistan;

⁷⁵ Resolution 46/182, annex.

⁷⁶ See resolutions 67/263 and 69/213.

⁷⁷ See A/50/752-S/1995/1035, annex III.

2. *Calls once again upon* States Members of the United Nations to respect and support this status of Turkmenistan and to respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Government of Turkmenistan to declare 2015 as the Year of Neutrality and Peace and to host an international conference on the theme “Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development” in December 2015.

RESOLUTION 69/286

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 3 June 2015, by a recorded vote of 75 to 16, with 78 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.69, sponsored by Georgia

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

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

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

69/286. 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 and 68/274 of 5 June 2014,

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 Displacement⁷⁸ 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,

⁷⁸ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 68/274,⁷⁹

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;
2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;
3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;
4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;
5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;
6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;
8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development”.

RESOLUTION 69/288

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.73, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

69/288. Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados⁸⁰ and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁸¹ the Mauritius Declaration⁸² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁸³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway)⁸⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁸⁵ including chapter VII, on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Urging the speedy implementation, in an effective manner, of the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Samoa Pathway,

⁷⁹ A/69/909.

⁸⁰ *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 I.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸² *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 I.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

⁸⁵ *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 2, annex.

Recalling its resolution 69/217 of 19 December 2014, and in particular paragraph 12 thereof, in which it requested the Joint Inspection Unit to make recommendations in order to facilitate the work of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in determining, as soon as possible, and by no later than March 2015, the parameters for a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit containing the recommendations for the determination of parameters for a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States;⁸⁶

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, on the basis of the recommendations and findings outlined in its report, to conduct a comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States, with a view to enhancing the overall effectiveness of such support and respective roles in supporting the sustainable development of small island developing States in order to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach by the United Nations system to further improve and strengthen its overall effectiveness and delivery with respect to small island developing States and the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁸¹ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁸³ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,⁸⁴ and emphasizes that the review should be undertaken in the most efficient and cost-effective manner;

3. *Requests* that the initial findings of the review and the recommendations thereon be included in the regular report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the sub-item 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 the item entitled “Sustainable development”, and notes that the complete results should be included as an addendum to the report before the end of the seventieth session;

4. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, taking into account the ongoing intergovernmental negotiation processes and the limited time frame available to present its initial findings, to begin, as soon as possible, its review in relation to recommendations 2, 3 and 4 of its report.

RESOLUTION 69/290

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.64/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Turkey

69/290. 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 its resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013 and 68/301 of 17 July 2014, entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support”,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁸⁷ including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

⁸⁶ See A/69/921.

⁸⁷ Resolution 60/1.

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,⁸⁸

Recalling also the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,⁸⁹ including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Recalling further that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa, as emphasized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁹⁰ including the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Noting the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,⁹¹ as well as the Framework for Action,⁹² which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Recalling its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the second biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session,

Recalling also the holding of the high-level thematic debate of the General Assembly on the promotion of investment in Africa and its catalytic role in achieving Africa's development objectives, including those of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, on 17 July 2014,

Noting other initiatives, such as the first high-level meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda", held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014,

Stressing that addressing Africa's special development needs should be given due attention in the post-2015 development agenda, the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

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, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,⁹³

Expressing concern about the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, and reiterating its solidarity with the highly affected countries in West Africa,

Reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the twelfth consolidated report of the Secretary-General⁹⁴ and the first biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development;⁹⁵

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁹⁶

⁸⁸ Resolution 63/1.

⁸⁹ Resolution 65/1.

⁹⁰ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁹¹ World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

⁹² *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁹³ 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 I, annex.

⁹⁴ A/69/161.

⁹⁵ A/69/163.

⁹⁶ A/57/304, annex.

3. *Welcomes* 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;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting the African Union Agenda 2063;

5. *Encourages* African countries and their partners to maximize the opportunities presented by the convergence of major global policy events in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and to work to ensure that the new global framework duly considers the priorities encapsulated in the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda and Agenda 2063;

6. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,⁸⁸ as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;⁹⁷

7. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

8. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS on 10 June 2011,⁹⁸ and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

9. *Also takes note* of the road map on shared responsibility and global solidarity for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria response in Africa, from 2012 to 2015, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its nineteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 July 2012, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with other international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the African Union road map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

10. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world, in particular the African continent, and serious challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Also recognizes* the profound socioeconomic impact of the recent outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa, including on the capacity to provide basic services and economic activities, expresses deep concern about the potential reversal, due to the Ebola outbreak, of the gains made by the affected countries in development, peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, and calls for effective measures to overcome these difficulties, particularly in the most affected countries;

⁹⁷ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁹⁸ Resolution 65/277, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

12. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the support by all national, regional and international actors aimed at supporting the efforts of the Governments of the affected countries and of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to stem the spread of the Ebola outbreak and addressing its impacts, including through the deployment of health workers and the provision of laboratories and medical equipment;

13. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations system to mobilize and coordinate international support to address the Ebola outbreak, including through the establishment of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, the first-ever United Nations health emergency mission;

14. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing and developing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

15. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the Declaration on Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014;

16. *Takes note* of the declaration of the high-level meeting of African and international leaders, entitled “Toward African renaissance: renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme”;

17. *Welcomes* the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, and further welcomes the African Union strategy and road map for facilitating the realization of the 2014 Malabo Commitments on Agriculture, launched during the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in January 2015;

18. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizes evidence of an uneven and fragile recovery, is cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, high unemployment, particularly among young people, indebtedness in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date;

19. *Expresses concern* about the negative consequences of the uneven global recovery, the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

20. *Recognizes* that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to further strengthen the recovery, which is still uneven, stresses the urgent need for full recovery and sustained and accelerated growth, which translates into new employment opportunities, secure incomes and improved livelihoods, and reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

21. *Notes* that the rapid economic growth of some developing countries has had a positive impact on the efforts of the African continent to sustain and expand growth, despite the fact that those developing countries continue to face development challenges;

22. *Expresses concern* at Africa’s disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3.3 per cent, expresses satisfaction that official development assistance to Africa increased in 2013, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries;

23. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving development objectives and inclusive economic growth, 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 developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

24. *Also notes* the importance of promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa;

25. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

26. *Notes* the holding of the Ministerial Meeting of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment in Addis Ababa on 23 and 24 April 2015;

27. *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 Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes the steps taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context the need to avoid further marginalization of the African continent;

I

Actions by African countries and organizations

29. *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 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;

30. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

31. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

32. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year action plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

33. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its eighteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade, which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to continue to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

34. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as reaffirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union;

35. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level panel discussion organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during Africa Week 2014, with the participation of the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership, the African Peer Review Mechanism and the United Nations system, on the theme "The Africa we want: support of the United Nations system to the African Union's Agenda 2063", which aimed at popularizing Agenda 2063 in line with the deliberations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-second ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2014;

36. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa⁹⁹ 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;

37. *Further welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 35 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 17 countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

38. *Welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to proclaim 2015 the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063, and expresses its appreciation for the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

39. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to allocate at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to agriculture and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, and in this regard reaffirms its support for the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, under the strong leadership of African countries;

40. *Welcomes* the commendable progress made by the 41 African countries and the 4 regional economic communities that voluntarily adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and committed themselves to ensuring an annual rate of growth in agriculture of 6 per cent and to allocating at least 10 per cent of public expenditure to the agricultural sector, as appropriate, and noting with appreciation that, to date, 12 countries have reached or surpassed the 10 per cent budget allocation target, while another 13 countries are currently spending between 5 and 10 per cent;

41. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

42. *Also encourages* African countries to maintain the trend of increasing investment in infrastructure development, including through strengthened domestic resources mobilization, and improving the efficiency of existing infrastructure investment;

43. *Further encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in investing in education, science, technology and innovation to enhance value addition and industrial development;

⁹⁹ The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communication; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

II

Response of the international community

44. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

45. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

46. *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;

47. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Africa Global Partnership Platform as a mechanism for feeding Africa's interest and perspectives into wider global processes;

48. *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,¹⁰⁰ including its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018),¹⁰¹ to address the situation;

49. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to continue to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for an ambitious and universal agreement at the climate change meeting in Paris in December 2015;

50. *Notes* the progress made at the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 7 December 2013, and looks forward to the timely implementation of the "Bali package", including the trade facilitation agreement, and calls for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations;

51. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their commitments and obligations as members of the World Trade Organization;

52. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

53. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring, as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries;

¹⁰⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁰¹ A/C.2/62/7, annex.

54. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

55. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated at the Summit of the Group of Eight held at Gleneagles from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

56. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

57. *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;

58. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action¹⁰² 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 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;

59. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, nutrition and food security in Africa to align their efforts to implement the commitments contained in the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, and towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and using its results framework, which is an integral component of the design and implementation of the national and regional investment plans of the Programme for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;¹⁰³

60. *Also recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts in infrastructure investment towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and welcomes in this regard the convening of the Financing Summit for Africa's Infrastructure in Dakar on 14 and 15 June 2014, which adopted the Dakar Agenda for Action to mobilize investment towards infrastructure development projects, starting with 16 bankable projects identified from the priority action plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the Dakar Agenda for Action;

61. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining 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, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the 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;

¹⁰² A/63/539, annex.

¹⁰³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

62. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

63. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

64. *Urges* the international community to give due attention to Africa's priorities, including the New Partnership, in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda;

65. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

66. *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;

67. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

68. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

69. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made related 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 contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the review process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation performance;

70. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

RESOLUTION 69/291

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.63/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Spain, Sweden, Turkey

69/291. 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,¹⁰⁴ its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 67/293 of 24 July 2013 and 68/278 of 16 June 2014, as well as

¹⁰⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

its resolutions 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013 and 68/301 of 17 July 2014 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 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 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 on threats to international peace and security, 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012, as well as the statement by the President of the Security Council of 16 December 2014,¹⁰⁵ on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and resolution 2167 (2014) of 28 July 2014 on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁰⁶ through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on 22 September 2008,¹⁰⁷

Recalling the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,¹⁰⁸ and recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",¹⁰⁹

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

Reaffirming the political declaration on the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 25 April 2013,¹¹⁰

Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,¹¹¹

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,

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

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

¹⁰⁵ S/PRST/2014/27; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2014–31 July 2015*.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 60/1.

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 63/1.

¹⁰⁸ Resolution 65/1.

¹⁰⁹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹¹⁰ Resolution 67/259.

¹¹¹ Resolution 68/6.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration national priorities and the principle of national ownership, and recognizing the importance of the comprehensive review of the peacebuilding architecture in 2015 for strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and enabling it to realize its full potential, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), both of 20 December 2005, and Assembly resolution 65/7 and Council resolution 1947 (2010), both of 29 October 2010, and in this regard taking note of the outcome report of the Cairo regional workshop held in November 2014 which provides perspectives from Africa on the need to consolidate the regional dimension in the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission in Africa,¹¹²

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;¹¹³

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United

¹¹² See A/69/654-S/2014/882.

¹¹³ A/69/162-S/2014/542.

Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

3. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063, as a strategic vision and an action plan for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, acknowledges the emphasis on peace and security as critical enablers for sustainable development in the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda and Agenda 2063, and reaffirms the importance of supporting Agenda 2063;

4. *Further welcomes*, in this regard, the high-level panel discussion held on 13 October 2014 on the theme "The Africa we want: support of the United Nations system to the African Union's Agenda 2063" and the briefing by African regional economic communities held on 1 October 2014 on the role of Africa's regional economic communities in consolidating peace, security, governance and development in the context of Agenda 2063, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, with the participation of the African Union Commission, the Planning and Coordination Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Peer Review Mechanism, regional economic communities and the United Nations system;

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

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

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

8. *Recognizes* the growing and emerging challenges and risks facing United Nations peacekeeping operations and political missions, notes the establishment of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations to conduct a comprehensive assessment, and looks forward to considering the subsequent report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force;

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

11. *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;

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

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

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

15. *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;

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

17. *Recalls* the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006¹¹⁴ and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,¹¹⁵ underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the 10-year capacity-building programme in all its aspects, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in this regard;

18. *Welcomes* the United Nations-African Union joint decision during the fifteenth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, held in Abuja in March 2014, to establish a working group to start formulating a successor programme to the 2006 United Nations-African Union 10-year capacity-building programme as an important contribution towards conflict prevention and conflict resolution on the African continent that will also reflect the support of the United Nations to Agenda 2063, and reiterates the importance of greater engagement with the regional economic communities in formulating the successor programme;

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

20. *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;

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

¹¹⁴ A/61/630, annex.

¹¹⁵ A/65/716-S/2011/54.

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

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

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

25. *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;

26. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and in this regard recognizes the importance of the 2015 high-level review of the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000);

27. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the African Union Gender Policy and the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, as well as the Framework for Cooperation on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations in Africa signed by the African Union Commission and the United Nations, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, strongly urges the United Nations and all relevant parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard, and also welcomes the decision of the African Union to declare 2015 the Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063;

28. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of children in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the adoption and entry into force of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as the declaration signed on 17 September 2013 by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission, in order to mainstream protection mechanisms in all peace and security activities of the African Union, in close partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, and stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa in protecting children affected by armed conflicts on the continent;

29. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, which entered into force on 6 December 2012, and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009;

30. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

31. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, and recalls in this regard the high-level panel discussion held on 21 October 2013 on Africa's innovation in governance through 10 years of the African Peer Review Mechanism, organized during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Mechanism;

32. *Takes note* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in June 2014 on the integration of the African Peer Review Mechanism into the African Union structures, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the Mechanism to advance its activities;

33. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism, encourages more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations, upon their request, in their ongoing efforts to promote democracy, constitutional order and the rule of law, to enhance good governance and to continue to fight against impunity, as well as in the holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections;

34. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, through integrated peacebuilding strategies, and with Guinea and Liberia, through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

35. *Expresses deep concern* about the potential reversal, due to the recent Ebola outbreak in West Africa, of the gains made by affected countries in peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years, welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, the first-ever United Nations health emergency mission, as well as all national, regional and international efforts aimed at ending the crisis, and reaffirms the important role of regional and subregional organizations in this regard, in particular the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States;

36. *Calls upon* all Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and the United Nations system to provide their continuing support to African countries affected by the Ebola outbreak to enhance the capacity and resilience of their health systems to address health-related crises and support sustained economic and social recovery;

37. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites Member States, to assist African countries emerging from conflict, upon their request as appropriate, in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups, the provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

38. *Takes note* of the African Union policy framework on security sector reform adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its summit in January 2013, welcomes the support rendered by the United Nations and development partners in the formulation of the policy framework, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the efforts towards its implementation;

39. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

40. *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;

41. *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,¹⁰⁷ as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;¹¹⁶

42. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies in order to create an environment conducive to the promotion of inclusive economic growth and to attracting foreign direct investment, by, inter alia, continuing to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, and to promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance and by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries, in conformity with international law;

43. *Recalls* relevant resolutions on the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of the support of the international community for African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

44. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁷ and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report, including enhancing cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and subregional organizations, particularly in conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, and promoting socioeconomic development, good governance, the rule of law and human rights;

45. *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,¹¹⁸ including through enhancing joint advocacy for international support to Africa, assisting in the mobilization of support for the implementation of relevant programmes and initiatives in Africa and championing approaches and solutions that take into account the enabling environment that peace and security provide for development, and reaffirms the need to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including in following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 69/292

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.65 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia

¹¹⁶ A/57/304, annex.

¹¹⁷ A/52/871-S/1998/318.

¹¹⁸ See A/67/205/Add.1-S/2012/715/Add.1.

69/292. Development 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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment made by Heads of State and Government in paragraph 162 of 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”, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, to address, on an urgent basis, building on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹¹⁹ before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly,

Noting its request, in paragraph 214 of its resolution 69/245 of 29 December 2014, for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to make recommendations on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention,

Having considered the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group,¹²⁰

Welcoming the exchange of views on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention and the progress made within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, within its mandate as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/231 of 24 December 2011 and in the light of its resolution 67/78 of 11 December 2012, to prepare for the decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention to be taken by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session,

Stressing the need for the comprehensive global regime to better address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and having considered the feasibility of developing an international instrument under the Convention,

1. *Decides* to develop an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea¹¹⁹ on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and to that end:

(a) *Decides* to establish, prior to holding an intergovernmental conference, a preparatory committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and parties to the Convention, with others invited as observers in accordance with past practice of the United Nations, to make substantive recommendations to the General Assembly on the elements of a draft text of an international legally binding instrument under the Convention, taking into account the various reports of the Co-Chairs on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and that the preparatory committee will start its work in 2016 and, by the end of 2017, report to the Assembly on its progress;

(b) *Decides* that the preparatory committee shall meet for no less than two sessions of a duration of 10 working days each in 2016 as well as in 2017 with full conference services, with the recognition that, with respect to documentation, any documents of the preparatory committee other than the agenda, the programme of work and the report of the preparatory committee shall be considered informal working documents;

(c) *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the sessions of the preparatory committee in 2016 from 28 March to 8 April and from 29 August to 12 September;

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹²⁰ A/69/780, annex, sect. I.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

(d) Decides that the preparatory committee shall be chaired by one presiding officer, who will be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, as soon as possible;

(e) Decides that the preparatory committee shall elect a bureau consisting of two members from each regional group, and that these 10 members shall assist the Chair on procedural matters in the general conduct of his or her work;

(f) Requests the President of the Assembly to invite the regional groups to nominate candidates to the bureau as soon as possible;

(g) Recognizes the desirability that any legally binding instrument relating to marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction under the Convention would secure the widest possible acceptance, and for that reason;

(h) Decides that the preparatory committee shall exhaust every effort to reach agreement on substantive matters by consensus;

(i) Recognizes the importance of proceeding efficiently in the preparatory committee on the development of the elements of a draft text of an international legally binding instrument under the Convention, and recognizes further that any elements where consensus is not attained, even after exhausting every effort, may also be included in a section of the recommendations of the preparatory committee to the General Assembly;

(j) Decides that, except as provided for in subparagraph (i) above, the rules relating to the procedure and the established practice of the committees of the General Assembly shall apply to the procedure of the preparatory committee, and that, for the meetings of the preparatory committee, the participation rights of the international organization that is a party to the Convention shall be as in the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention and that this provision shall constitute no precedent for all meetings to which Assembly resolution 65/276 of 3 May 2011 is applicable;

(k) Decides that, before the end of its seventy-second session, and taking into account the aforementioned report of the preparatory committee, it will decide on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider the recommendations of the preparatory committee on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the Convention;

2. *Also decides* that negotiations shall address the topics identified in the package agreed in 2011, namely the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, in particular, together and as a whole, marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits, measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments and capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology;

3. *Recognizes* that the process indicated in paragraph 1 above should not undermine existing relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional and sectoral bodies;

4. *Also recognizes* that neither participation in the negotiations nor their 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;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a special voluntary trust fund for the purpose of assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, in attending the meetings of the preparatory committee and the intergovernmental conference referred to in paragraph 1 (a) above, 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;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the preparatory committee with the necessary assistance for the performance of its work, including secretariat services and the provision of essential background information and relevant documents, and to arrange for support to be provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat.

RESOLUTION 69/293

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.75 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

69/293. International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/143 of 19 December 2006, 62/133 of 18 December 2007, 63/155 of 18 December 2008, 64/137 of 18 December 2009, 65/187 of 21 December 2010, 67/144 of 20 December 2012 and 69/147 of 18 December 2014, and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 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 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security and all relevant Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, including resolutions 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011, 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012 and 2143 (2014) of 7 March 2014,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, inter alia by terrorist and extremist groups, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic or religious group, and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities, and recognizing that men and boys are also victims of sexual violence in conflict,

Condemning in the strongest terms all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, inter alia, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity,

Recognizing the importance of providing timely assistance and increasing access to health care and other multisectoral services for survivors of sexual violence and of promoting their rehabilitation and non-stigmatization,

Emphasizing the importance of effective accountability with regard to all forms of sexual violence and of strengthening efforts to put an end to the impunity of the perpetrators of such crimes by holding these perpetrators accountable under national justice systems or, where applicable, international justice,

Underlining the detrimental impact of sexual violence in armed conflict on women's participation in the resolution of conflict and in the post-conflict transition, reconstruction and peacebuilding processes, and recognizing that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that Member States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

Recalling its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel and section IV of resolution 66/264 of 21 June 2012, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, reaffirming the need for full implementation of the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations, and recognizing the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and for Children and Armed Conflict to eliminate all forms of conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the role of United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict in facilitating the coordinated responses of relevant actors, and the role of the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict in supporting Member States in addressing sexual violence crimes,

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

1. *Decides* to proclaim 19 June of each year the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict;

2. *Invites* all Member and observer States, all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, in order to raise awareness of the need to put an end to conflict-related sexual violence, to honour the victims and survivors of sexual violence around the world and to pay tribute to all those who have courageously devoted their lives to and lost their lives in standing up for the eradication of these crimes;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution shall be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict and to keep the General Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning its observance;

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

RESOLUTION 69/310

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.50/Rev.1 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Italy, and South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

69/310. Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/2 of 19 September 2011, 66/221 of 22 December 2011, 68/231 and 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 68/300 of 10 July 2014, 68/309 of 10 September 2014 and 69/240 of 19 December 2014,

Noting the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,¹²¹ as well as the Framework for Action,¹²² which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

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

¹²¹ World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

¹²² *Ibid.*, annex II.

Taking note with appreciation of the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in collaboration with other relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to support national Governments, upon request, in developing, strengthening and implementing their policies, programmes and plans to address the multiple challenges of malnutrition,

1. *Welcomes* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,¹²¹ as well as the Framework for Action,¹²² which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate;

2. *Invites* Governments, the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to implement the Framework for Action in a coordinated manner, as appropriate, in accordance with national plans, to achieve better nutrition for all;

3. *Decides* to further consider outstanding issues relating to the present resolution at its seventieth session.

RESOLUTION 69/311

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.78 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe

69/311. 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 and 67/252 of 26 March 2013,

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 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security 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,¹²³

Considering also the relevance of the Portuguese language in international affairs, unifying over 240 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,

Welcoming the celebration of Portuguese Language Day, 5 May 2015, by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in New York,

¹²³ A/69/228-S/2014/560.

Highlighting the commitment demonstrated by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in addressing the issue of food and nutrition security, namely, through the work of the Food and Nutrition Security Council of the Community and the “Together against Hunger” campaign,

Noting the convening of the second International Conference on the Future of the Portuguese Language in the World System, held in Lisbon from 29 to 31 October 2013, and acknowledging the importance of the adoption of the Lisbon Action Plan, which, together with the Brasilia Action Plan, defines a global strategy for the promotion and diffusion of the Portuguese language,

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 dialogue, cooperation in all areas and promotion of the Portuguese language,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the final declaration of the tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Dili on 23 July 2014, on the theme “The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and globalization”, in which the Community recognized the need to improve coordination in economic and commercial areas;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries at its eighteenth ordinary meeting, held in Maputo on 18 July 2013, of a resolution regarding the promotion and protection of human rights within the Community;

3. *Notes* the admission at the tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries of Equatorial Guinea as the ninth State member of the Community and of Georgia, Japan, Namibia and Turkey as new associate observers;

4. *Stresses* the importance of continuing to strengthen 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 International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

5. *Welcomes* the return of Guinea-Bissau to constitutional order, in this regard congratulates the people of Guinea-Bissau on holding peaceful, free and fair elections and the democratically elected authorities for the achievements made, and in that context recalls Security Council resolution 2203 (2015) of 18 February 2015 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, in particular the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the European Union, in assisting the national authorities in their efforts to consolidate the constitutional order, to implement security sector, political and economic reforms, to combat drug trafficking and to fight impunity, and recognizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard;

6. *Also welcomes* the reactivation on 18 November 2014 of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau as a prime example of cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to the benefit of the people of Guinea-Bissau, and notes with satisfaction the successful holding of the international donor conference in Brussels on 25 March 2015, co-hosted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme, which reaffirmed the support of the international community for the efforts of Guinea-Bissau in strengthening its democratic institutions and moving towards sociopolitical stability, reconciliation and economic development;

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

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries”.

RESOLUTION 69/312

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.76 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

69/312. United Nations Alliance of Civilizations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the solemn commitment of all States to promote universal respect for and observance and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²⁴ and reaffirming also the commitment of States to fulfil their obligations under other relevant instruments relating to international law, including international human rights law,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹²⁵ in which the Heads of State and Government welcomed the Alliance of Civilizations initiative announced by the Secretary-General on 14 July 2005 and committed themselves to promoting a culture of peace and dialogue at the local, national, regional and international levels, recalling also its resolution 64/14 of 10 November 2009, in which it welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General and his High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations to promote this agenda, and recalling further the guiding principles of the Alliance outlined in the report of the High-level Group for the Alliance of Civilizations of 13 November 2006,

Taking note of the adoption of the Regional Strategy for South-Eastern Europe and its two action plans, of the Regional Strategy on Intercultural Dialogue and Cooperation for the Mediterranean and its two action plans, of the Regional Strategy for Latin America, of the Unified Arab Strategy for Dialogue of Civilizations and of the conclusion of two regional consultations for Asia and the Pacific,

Reaffirming its resolutions 69/174 and 69/175 of 18 December 2014 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity,¹²⁶

Acknowledging the diversity of the world and the fact that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind, recognizing the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, and encouraging tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples,

Mindful of the importance of intercultural and interreligious dialogue in promoting tolerance and reconciliation in matters relating to peaceful coexistence between cultures, religions and beliefs, and emphasizing the role of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in advancing this agenda within the United Nations system and in cooperation with relevant agencies of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, and with Governments and civil society,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in intercultural dialogue and its contribution to interreligious dialogue, as well as its activities relating to the culture of peace and non-violence and its focus on concrete actions at the global, regional and subregional levels,

¹²⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹²⁵ Resolution 60/1.

¹²⁶ 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.

Deeply concerned about the scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all their forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that violent extremism constitutes a serious common concern for all Member States, threatening the security and well-being of societies, that there is no justification for violent extremism, whatever the motivation, and that violent extremism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Underlining the importance of moderation as a value within societies for contributing to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, and encouraging efforts, as appropriate, to enable voices of moderation to be heard,

Welcoming the collaboration between the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and the relevant bodies and entities within the United Nations system in their efforts to prevent violent extremism within their respective mandates, and in this regard emphasizing the importance of its resolutions 68/127 of 18 December 2013 and 68/276 of 13 June 2014,

Recognizing the role of national parliaments and their active contribution at the international and regional levels for the achievement of the goals of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations for the benefit of all citizens,

1. *Reaffirms its support* for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, an initiative of the Secretary-General, supported by a voluntary trust fund with no financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations, and reiterates the valuable role of the Alliance in promoting greater understanding and respect among civilizations, cultures, religions and beliefs;

2. *Acknowledges* the leadership and contributions of Spain and Turkey as co-sponsors of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations;

3. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations grows stronger through increased programmatic and financial reporting and through consultation with its Group of Friends;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the role of focal points in contributing to and guiding the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, and encourages a more proactive interaction between the Alliance and focal points;

5. *Reaffirms its political commitment* to the four pillars of activity of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, namely, youth, education, media and migration, acknowledges the work done in those areas, emphasizes its constructive role in promoting the values of conflict prevention, mediation and reconciliation, and encourages the Alliance to continue its work through a number of projects, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, foundations and civil society groups, as well as the media;

6. *Welcomes* the results of the global forums of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, and expresses its appreciation for the efforts of host countries of the six global forums held to date, in Spain, Turkey, Brazil, Qatar, Austria and Indonesia;

7. *Looks forward* to the forthcoming global forums of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, including the Seventh Global Forum, to be held in Azerbaijan in 2016;

8. *Supports* the development of regional processes to increase cooperation among countries on intercultural dialogue;

9. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the goals of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations at the national level through, inter alia, the implementation of national plans for intercultural dialogue, with the active leadership of Governments in collaboration with civil society;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations to continue, within its mandate, to assist Member States in their efforts to reaffirm the value of cultural diversity based on respect for the human rights of all individuals, mutual respect and understanding, and to continue its activities and projects to this end;

11. *Takes note* of the previous reports of the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations on the activities of the Alliance;¹²⁷

12. *Expresses its continuing support* for the work of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations.

RESOLUTION 69/313

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.82, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/313. Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/204 of 20 December 2013, in which it decided to convene a third international conference on financing for development, as well as its resolutions 68/279 of 30 June 2014 and 69/278 of 8 May 2015,

1. *Endorses* the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted by the Conference, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Ethiopia for hosting the third International Conference on Financing for Development, from 13 to 16 July 2015, and for providing all the necessary support.

Annex

Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)

I. A global framework for financing development post-2015

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, gathered in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, affirm our 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. We reaffirm and build on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus¹²⁸ and the 2008 Doha Declaration.¹²⁹ Our goal is to end poverty and hunger and to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion. We commit to respecting all human rights, including the right to development. We will ensure gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment. We will promote peaceful and inclusive societies and advance fully towards an equitable global economic system in which no country or person is left behind, enabling decent work and productive livelihoods for all, while preserving the planet for our children and future generations.

2. In September 2015, the United Nations will host a summit to adopt an ambitious and transformative post-2015 development agenda, including sustainable development goals. This agenda must be underpinned by equally ambitious and credible means of implementation. We have come together to establish a holistic and forward-looking framework and to commit to concrete actions to deliver on the promise of that agenda. Our task is threefold: to follow-up on commitments and assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration; to further strengthen the framework to finance sustainable development and the means of

¹²⁷ A/63/336 and A/63/914.

¹²⁸ *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.

¹²⁹ Resolution 63/239, annex.

implementation for the universal post-2015 development agenda; and to reinvigorate and strengthen the financing for development follow-up process to ensure that the actions to which we commit are implemented and reviewed in an appropriate, inclusive, timely and transparent manner.

3. We recognize that, since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus, the world has made significant overall progress. Globally, economic activity and financing flows have increased substantially. We have made great progress in mobilizing financial and technical resources for development from an increased number of actors. Advances in science, technology and innovation have enhanced the potential to achieve our development goals. Many countries, including developing countries, have implemented policy frameworks that have contributed to increased mobilization of domestic resources and higher levels of economic growth and social progress. Developing countries' share in world trade has increased and, while debt burdens remain, they have been reduced in many poor countries. These advances have contributed to a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty and to notable progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

4. Despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges, and some have fallen further behind. Inequalities within many countries have increased dramatically. Women, representing half of the world's population, as well as indigenous peoples and the vulnerable, continue to be excluded from participating fully in the economy. While the Monterrey agenda has not yet been fully implemented, new challenges have arisen and enormous unmet needs remain for the achievement of sustainable development. The 2008 world financial and economic crisis exposed risks and vulnerabilities in the international financial and economic system. Global growth rates are now below pre-crisis levels. Shocks from financial and economic crises, conflict, natural disasters and disease outbreaks spread rapidly in our highly interconnected world. Environmental degradation, climate change and other environmental risks threaten to undermine past successes and future prospects. We need to ensure that our development efforts enhance resilience in the face of these threats.

5. Solutions can be found, including through strengthening public policies, regulatory frameworks and finance at all levels, unlocking the transformative potential of people and the private sector and incentivizing changes in financing as well as consumption and production patterns to support sustainable development. We recognize that appropriate incentives, strengthening national and international policy environments and regulatory frameworks and their coherence, harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation, closing technology gaps and scaling up capacity-building at all levels are essential for the shift towards sustainable development and poverty eradication. We reaffirm the importance of freedom, human rights and national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels as central to enabling the effective, efficient and transparent mobilization and use of resources. We also reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.¹³⁰

6. We reaffirm 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. We reiterate the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies. We recommit to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels, to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence and discrimination in all its forms.

7. We recognize that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations, and we recognize the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in this area. We reaffirm the vital importance of promoting and protecting the rights of all children and ensuring that no child is left behind.

8. We recognize the importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries. We reaffirm that least

¹³⁰ *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.

developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges they face for the achievement of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals. We reaffirm the need to address the special challenges and needs of landlocked developing countries in structurally transforming their economies, harnessing benefits from international trade and developing efficient transport and transit systems. We further reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base and exposure to global environmental challenges. We also reaffirm the need to achieve a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa and the need to address the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries, including combating poverty in all of its forms. In this regard, we support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action,¹³¹ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway¹³² and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,¹³³ and reaffirm the importance of supporting the new development framework, the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Countries in conflict and post-conflict situations also need special attention. We recognize the development challenge posed by conflict, which not only impedes but can reverse decades of development gains. We recognize the peacebuilding financing gap and the importance of the Peacebuilding Fund. We take note of the principles set out in the New Deal by the Group of Seven Plus, countries that are, or have been, affected by conflict.

9. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors and to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development.

10. The enhanced and revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, led by Governments, will be a vehicle for strengthening international cooperation for implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of the private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders will be important to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, complement the efforts of Governments and support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, in particular in developing countries. This global partnership should reflect the fact that the post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals, is global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities, needs and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will work with all partners to ensure a sustainable, equitable, inclusive, peaceful and prosperous future for all. We will all be held accountable by future generations for the success and delivery of commitments we make today.

11. Achieving an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including all the sustainable development goals, will require an equally ambitious, comprehensive, holistic and transformative approach with respect to the means of implementation, combining different means of implementation and integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This should be underpinned by effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, sound policies and good governance at all levels. We will identify actions and address critical

¹³¹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I and II.

¹³² Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹³³ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

gaps relevant to the post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals, with an aim to harness their considerable synergies, so that implementation of one will contribute to the progress of others. We have therefore identified a range of cross-cutting areas that build on these synergies.

12. Delivering social protection and essential public services for all. To end poverty in all its forms everywhere and finish the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, we commit to a new social compact. In this effort, we will provide fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and the vulnerable, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, children, youth and older persons. We also encourage countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies. We will make every effort to meet the needs of all communities through delivering high-quality services that make effective use of resources. We commit to strong international support for these efforts and will explore coherent funding modalities to mobilize additional resources, building on country-led experiences.

13. Scaling up efforts to end hunger and malnutrition. It is unacceptable that close to 800 million people are chronically undernourished and do not have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. With the majority of the poor living in rural areas, we emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural sector, promote rural development and ensure food security, notably in developing countries, in a sustainable manner, which will lead to rich payoffs across the sustainable development goals. We will support sustainable agriculture, including forestry, fisheries and pastoralism. We will also take action to fight malnutrition and hunger among the urban poor. Recognizing the enormous investment needs in these areas, we encourage increased public and private investments. In this regard, we recognize the Committee on World Food Security's voluntary Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems¹³⁴ and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.¹³⁵ We recognize the efforts of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in mobilizing investment to enable rural people living in poverty to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience. We value the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme and the World Bank and other multilateral development banks. We also recognize the complementary role of social safety nets in ensuring food security and nutrition. In this regard, we welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition¹³⁶ and the Framework for Action,¹³⁷ which can provide policy options and strategies aimed at ensuring food security and nutrition for all. We also commit to increasing public investment, which plays a strategic role in financing research, infrastructure and pro-poor initiatives. We will strengthen our efforts to enhance food security and nutrition and focus our efforts on smallholders and women farmers, as well as on agricultural cooperatives and farmers' networks. We call upon relevant agencies to further coordinate and collaborate in this regard, in accordance with their respective mandates. These efforts must be supported by improving access to markets, enabling domestic and international environments and strengthened collaboration across the many initiatives in this area, including regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. We will also work to significantly reduce post-harvest food loss and waste.

14. Establishing a new forum to bridge the infrastructure gap. Investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including transport, energy, water and sanitation for all, is a pre-requisite for achieving many of our goals. To bridge the global infrastructure gap, including the \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion annual gap in developing countries, we will facilitate development of sustainable, accessible and resilient quality infrastructure in developing countries through enhanced financial and technical support. We welcome the launch of new infrastructure initiatives aimed at bridging these gaps, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Global Infrastructure Hub, the New Development Bank, the Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility, the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility and the Africa50 Infrastructure Fund, as well as the increase in the capital of the Inter-American Investment Corporation. As a key pillar to meet the sustainable development goals, we call for the establishment of a global infrastructure forum building on existing multilateral collaboration mechanisms, led by the

¹³⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2015/20, appendix D.

¹³⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

¹³⁶ World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

¹³⁷ Ibid., annex II.

multilateral development banks. This forum will meet periodically to improve alignment and coordination among established and new infrastructure initiatives, multilateral and national development banks, United Nations agencies and national institutions, development partners and the private sector. It will encourage a greater range of voices to be heard, particularly from developing countries, to identify and address infrastructure and capacity gaps in particular in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries. It will highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation and work to ensure that investments are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

15. **Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.** We stress the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries, as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition. We will invest in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development to effectively address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resources and energy efficiency, pollution and climate change, knowledge-sharing, innovation and social inclusion. In this regard, we welcome relevant cooperation within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), to advance the linkages between infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

16. **Generating full and productive employment and decent work for all and promoting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.** To enable all people to benefit from growth, we will include full and productive employment and decent work for all as a central objective in our national development strategies. We will encourage the full and equal participation of women and men, including persons with disabilities, in the formal labour market. We note that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, which create the vast majority of jobs in many countries, often lack access to finance. Working with private actors and development banks, we commit to promoting appropriate, affordable and stable access to credit to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as adequate skills development training for all, particularly for youth and entrepreneurs. We will promote national youth strategies as a key instrument for meeting the needs and aspirations of young people. We also commit to developing and operationalizing, by 2020, a global strategy for youth employment and implementing the International Labour Organization (ILO) Global Jobs Pact.

17. **Protecting our ecosystems for all.** All of our actions need to be underpinned by our strong commitment to protect and preserve our planet and natural resources, our biodiversity and our climate. We commit to coherent policy, financing, trade and technology frameworks to protect, manage and restore our ecosystems, including marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and to promote their sustainable use, build resilience, reduce pollution and combat climate change, desertification and land degradation. We recognize the importance of avoiding harmful activities. Governments, businesses and households will all need to change behaviours, with a view to ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. We will promote corporate sustainability, including reporting on environmental, social and governance impacts, to help to ensure transparency and accountability. Public and private investments in innovations and clean technologies will be needed, while keeping in mind that new technologies will not substitute for efforts to reduce waste or efficiently use natural resources.

18. **Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.** 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, 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.

19. The post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the present Action Agenda.

II. Action areas

A. Domestic public resources

20. For all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the sustainable development goals. Building on the considerable achievements in many countries since Monterrey, we remain committed to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources. We recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels. Sound social, environmental and economic policies, including countercyclical fiscal policies, adequate fiscal space, good governance at all levels and democratic and transparent institutions

responsive to the needs of the people, are necessary to achieve our goals. We will strengthen our domestic enabling environments, including the rule of law, and combat corruption at all levels and in all its forms. Civil society, independent media and other non-State actors also play important roles.

21. Evidence shows that gender equality, women's empowerment and women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are vital to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity. We commit to promoting social inclusion in our domestic policies. We will promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as enable women's full and equal participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership.

22. We recognize that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the sustainable development goals. We commit to enhancing revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection. We will work to improve the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of our tax systems, including by broadening the tax base and continuing efforts to integrate the informal sector into the formal economy in line with country circumstances. In this regard, we will strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build capacity in developing countries, including through enhanced official development assistance (ODA). We welcome efforts by countries to set nationally defined domestic targets and timelines for enhancing domestic revenue as part of their national sustainable development strategies and will support developing countries in need in reaching these targets.

23. We will 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. We will also reduce opportunities for tax avoidance and consider inserting anti-abuse clauses in all tax treaties. We will enhance disclosure practices and transparency in both source and destination countries, including by seeking to ensure transparency in all financial transactions between Governments and companies to relevant tax authorities. We will make sure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the Governments of countries where economic activity occurs and value is created, in accordance with national and international laws and policies.

24. We note the report of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa. We invite other regions to carry out similar exercises. To help to combat illicit flows, we invite the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the United Nations to assist both source and destination countries. We also invite appropriate international institutions and regional organizations to publish estimates of the volume and composition of illicit financial flows. We will identify, assess and act on money-laundering risks, including through effective implementation of the Financial Action Task Force standards on anti-money-laundering/counter-terrorism financing. At the same time, we will encourage information-sharing among financial institutions to mitigate the potential impact of the anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism standard on reducing access to financial services.

25. We urge all countries that have not yet done so to ratify and accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹³⁸ and encourage parties to review its implementation. We commit to making the Convention an effective instrument to deter, detect, prevent and counter corruption and bribery, prosecute those involved in corrupt activities and recover and return stolen assets to their country of origin. We encourage the international community to develop good practices on asset return. We support the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets. We further urge that regional conventions against corruption be updated and ratified. We will strive to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows. We will work to strengthen regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations. We will strengthen international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism.

26. Countries relying significantly on natural resource exports face particular challenges. We encourage investment in value addition and processing of natural resources and productive diversification, and commit to

¹³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

addressing excessive tax incentives related to these investments, particularly in extractive industries. We reaffirm that every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. We underline the importance of corporate transparency and accountability of all companies, notably in the extractive industries. We encourage countries to implement measures to ensure transparency, and take note of voluntary initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We will continue to share best practices and promote peer learning and capacity-building for contract negotiations for fair and transparent concession, revenue and royalty agreements and for monitoring the implementation of contracts.

27. We commit to scaling up international tax cooperation. We encourage countries, in accordance with their national capacities and circumstances, to work together to strengthen transparency and adopt appropriate policies, including multinational enterprises reporting country-by-country to tax authorities where they operate; access to beneficial ownership information for competent authorities; and progressively advancing towards automatic exchange of tax information among tax authorities as appropriate, with assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed, as needed. Tax incentives can be an appropriate policy tool. However, to end harmful tax practices, countries can engage in voluntary discussions on tax incentives in regional and international forums.

28. We stress that efforts in international tax cooperation should be universal in approach and scope and should fully take into account the different needs and capacities of all countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries. We welcome the participation of developing countries or their regional networks in this work, and call for more inclusiveness to ensure that these efforts benefit all countries. We welcome ongoing efforts, including the work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, and take into account the work of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for the Group of 20 on base erosion and profit shifting. We support strengthening of regional networks of tax administrators. We take note of ongoing efforts, such as those of IMF, including on capacity-building, and the OECD Tax Inspectors without Borders initiative. We recognize the need for technical assistance through multilateral, regional, bilateral and South-South cooperation, based on different needs of countries.

29. We emphasize the importance of inclusive cooperation and dialogue among national tax authorities on international tax matters. In this regard, we welcome the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, including its subcommittees. We have decided that we will work to further enhance its resources in order to strengthen its effectiveness and operational capacity. To that end, we will increase the frequency of its meetings to two sessions per year, with a duration of four working days each. We will increase the engagement of the Committee with the Economic and Social Council through the special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters, with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues. Members of the Committee will continue to report directly to the Economic and Social Council. We continue to urge Member States to support the Committee and its subsidiary bodies through the voluntary trust fund, to enable the Committee to fulfil its mandate, including supporting the increased participation of developing country experts at subcommittee meetings. The Committee members shall be nominated by Governments and acting in their expert capacity, who are to be drawn from the fields of tax policy and tax administration and who are to be selected to reflect an adequate equitable geographical distribution, representing different tax systems. The members shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States.

30. We will strengthen national control mechanisms, such as supreme audit institutions, along with other independent oversight institutions, as appropriate. We will increase transparency and equal participation in the budgeting process and promote gender responsive budgeting and tracking. We will establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development. We take note of the work of the Open Government Partnership, which promotes the transparency, accountability and responsiveness of Governments to their citizens, with the goal of improving the quality of governance and government services.

31. We reaffirm the commitment to rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

32. We note the enormous burden that non-communicable diseases place on developed and developing countries. These costs are particularly challenging for small island developing States. We recognize, in particular, that, as part

of a comprehensive strategy of prevention and control, price and tax measures on tobacco can be an effective and important means to reduce tobacco consumption and health-care costs and represent a revenue stream for financing for development in many countries.

33. We note the role that well-functioning national and regional development banks can play in financing sustainable development, particularly in credit market segments in which commercial banks are not fully engaged and where large financing gaps exist, based on sound lending frameworks and compliance with appropriate social and environmental safeguards. This includes areas such as sustainable infrastructure, energy, agriculture, industrialization, science, technology and innovation, as well as financial inclusion and financing of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. We acknowledge that national and regional development banks also play a valuable countercyclical role, especially during financial crises when private sector entities become highly risk-averse. We call upon national and regional development banks to expand their contributions in these areas, and further urge relevant international public and private actors to support such banks in developing countries.

34. We further acknowledge that expenditures and investments in sustainable development are being devolved to the subnational level, which often lacks adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. We therefore commit to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities. We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials. We will strive to support local governments in their efforts to mobilize revenues as appropriate. We will enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and strengthen economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies. We will work to strengthen debt management, and where appropriate to establish or strengthen municipal bond markets, to help subnational authorities to finance necessary investments. We will also promote lending from financial institutions and development banks, along with risk mitigation mechanisms, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, while managing currency risk. In these efforts, we will encourage the participation of local communities in decisions affecting their communities, such as in improving drinking water and sanitation management. By 2020, we will increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework.¹³⁹ In this regard, we will support national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and risk management.

B. Domestic and international private business and finance

35. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from microenterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call upon all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. We invite them to engage as partners in the development process, to invest in areas critical to sustainable development and to shift to more sustainable consumption and production patterns. We welcome the significant growth in domestic private activity and international investment since Monterrey. Private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts. Nonetheless, we note that there are investment gaps in key sectors for sustainable development. Foreign direct investment is concentrated in a few sectors in many developing countries and often bypasses countries most in need and international capital flows are often short-term oriented.

36. We will develop policies and, where appropriate, strengthen regulatory frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals, including incentivizing the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, and foster long-term quality investment. Public policy is needed to create the enabling environment at all levels and a regulatory framework necessary to encourage entrepreneurship and a vibrant domestic business sector. Monterrey tasked us to build transparent, stable and predictable investment climates, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions. Many countries have made

¹³⁹ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

great strides in this area. We will continue to promote and create enabling domestic and international conditions for inclusive and sustainable private sector investment, with transparent and stable rules and standards and free and fair competition, conducive to achieving national development policies.

37. We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights¹⁴⁰ and the labour standards of ILO, the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁴¹ and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to these agreements. We welcome the growing number of businesses that embrace a core business model that takes account of the environmental, social and governance impacts of their activities, and urge all others to do so. We encourage impact investing, which combines a return on investment with non-financial impacts. We will promote sustainable corporate practices, including integrating environmental, social and governance factors into company reporting as appropriate, with countries deciding on the appropriate balance of voluntary and mandatory rules. We encourage businesses to adopt principles for responsible business and investing, and we support the work of the Global Compact in this regard. We will work towards harmonizing the various initiatives on sustainable business and financing, identifying gaps, including in relation to gender equality, and strengthening the mechanisms and incentives for compliance.

38. We acknowledge the importance of robust risk-based regulatory frameworks for all financial intermediation, from microfinance to international banking. We acknowledge that some risk-mitigating measures could potentially have unintended consequences, such as making it more difficult for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to access financial services. We will work to ensure that our policy and regulatory environment supports financial market stability and promotes financial inclusion in a balanced manner and with appropriate consumer protection. We will endeavour to design policies, including capital market regulations where appropriate, that promote incentives along the investment chain that are aligned with long-term performance and sustainability indicators and that reduce excess volatility.

39. Many people, especially women, still lack access to financial services, as well as financial literacy, which is a key for social inclusion. We will work towards full and equal access to formal financial services for all. We will adopt or review our financial inclusion strategies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and will consider including financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation. We will encourage our commercial banking systems to serve all, including those who currently face barriers to access financial services and information. We will also support microfinance institutions, development banks, agricultural banks, mobile network operators, agent networks, cooperatives, postal banks and savings banks as appropriate. We encourage the use of innovative tools, including mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments. We will expand peer learning and experience-sharing among countries and regions, including through the Alliance for Financial Inclusion and regional organizations. We commit to strengthening capacity development for developing countries, including through the United Nations development system, and encourage mutual cooperation and collaboration between financial inclusion initiatives.

40. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin and transit and destination countries. Remittances from migrant workers, half of whom are women, are typically wages transferred to families, primarily to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. They cannot be equated to other international financial flows, such as foreign direct investment, ODA or other public sources of financing for development. We will work to ensure that adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. We will work towards reducing the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred. We are particularly concerned with the cost of remittances in certain low-volume and high-cost corridors. We will work to ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5 per cent by 2030, mindful of the need to maintain adequate service coverage, especially for those most in need. We will support national authorities to address the most significant obstacles to the continued flow of remittances, such as the trend of banks withdrawing services, to work towards access to remittance transfer services across borders. We will increase coordination among national regulatory authorities to remove obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers accessing payment system

¹⁴⁰ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

¹⁴¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

infrastructure and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfer of remittances in both source and recipient countries, including by promoting competitive and transparent market conditions. We will exploit new technologies, promote financial literacy and inclusion and improve data collection.

41. We are committed to women's and girls' equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to removing any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy. We resolve to undertake legislation and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology. We further encourage the private sector to contribute to advancing gender equality through striving to ensure women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equal opportunities, as well as protecting them against discrimination and abuse in the workplace. We support the Women's Empowerment Principles established by UN-Women and the Global Compact, and encourage increased investments in female-owned companies or businesses.

42. We welcome the rapid growth of philanthropic giving and the significant financial and non-financial contribution philanthropists have made towards achieving our common goals. We recognize philanthropic donors' flexibility and capacity for innovation and taking risks and their ability to leverage additional funds through multi-stakeholder partnerships. We encourage others to join those who already contribute. We welcome efforts to increase cooperation between philanthropic actors, Governments and other development stakeholders. We call for increased transparency and accountability in philanthropy. We encourage philanthropic donors to give due consideration to local circumstances and align with national policies and priorities. We also encourage philanthropic donors to consider managing their endowments through impact investment, which considers both profit and non-financial impacts in its investment criteria.

43. We recognize that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those that are women-owned, often have difficulty in obtaining financing. To encourage increased lending to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, financial regulations can permit the use of collateral substitutes, create appropriate exceptions to capital requirements, reduce entry and exit costs to encourage competition and allow microfinance institutions to mobilize savings by receiving deposits. We will work to strengthen the capacity of financial institutions to undertake cost-effective credit evaluation, including through public training programmes, and through establishing credit bureaux where appropriate. National development banks, credit unions and other domestic financial institutions can play a vital role in providing access to financial services. We encourage both international and domestic development banks to promote finance for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in industrial transformation, through the creation of credit lines targeting those enterprises, as well as technical assistance. We welcome the work of the International Finance Corporation and other initiatives in this area, and encourage increased capacity-building and knowledge-sharing at the regional and global levels. We also recognize the potential of new investment vehicles, such as development-oriented venture capital funds, potentially with public partners, blended finance, risk mitigation instruments and innovative debt funding structures with appropriate risk management and regulatory frameworks. We will also enhance capacity-building in these areas.

44. To meet longer-term financing needs, we will work towards developing domestic capital markets, particularly long-term bond and insurance markets where appropriate, including crop insurance on non-distortive terms. We will also work to strengthen supervision, clearing, settlement and risk management. We underline that regional markets are an effective way to achieve scale and depth not attainable when individual markets are small. We welcome the increase in lending in domestic currencies by multilateral development banks, and encourage further growth in this area. We encourage development banks to make use of all risk management tools, including through diversification. We recognize that the nature of international portfolio investment has evolved over the past 15 years, and that foreign investors now play a significant role in some developing countries' capital markets, and the importance of managing volatility associated with these. We will enhance international support in developing domestic capital markets in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. We will work to strengthen capacity-building in this area, including through regional, interregional and global forums for knowledge-sharing, technical assistance and data-sharing.

45. We recognize the important contribution that direct investment, including foreign direct investment, can make to sustainable development, particularly when projects are aligned with national and regional sustainable development strategies. Government policies can strengthen positive spillovers from foreign direct investment, such as know-how and technology, including through establishing linkages with domestic suppliers, as well as encouraging the integration of local enterprises, in particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in

developing countries, into regional and global value chains. We will encourage investment promotion and other relevant agencies to focus on project preparation. We will prioritize projects with the greatest potential for promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, sustainable patterns of production and consumption, structural transformation and sustainable industrialization, productive diversification and agriculture. Internationally, we will support these efforts through financial and technical support and capacity-building and closer collaboration between home and host country agencies. We will consider the use of insurance, investment guarantees, including through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and new financial instruments to incentivize foreign direct investment to developing countries, particularly least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

46. We note with concern that many least developed countries continue to be largely sidelined by foreign direct investment that could help to diversify their economies, despite improvements in their investment climates. We resolve to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries. We will also offer financial and technical support for project preparation and contract negotiation, advisory support in investment-related dispute resolution, access to information on investment facilities and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, as requested by the least developed countries. We also note that small island developing States face challenges accessing international credit as a result of the structural characteristics of their economies. Least developed countries will continue to improve their enabling environments. We will also strengthen our efforts to address financing gaps and low levels of direct investment faced by landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, many middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. We encourage the use of innovative mechanisms and partnerships to encourage greater international private financial participation in these economies.

47. We acknowledge that impediments to private investment in infrastructure exist on both the supply and demand side. Insufficient investment is due in part to inadequate infrastructure plans and an insufficient number of well-prepared investable projects, along with private sector incentive structures that are not necessarily appropriate for investing in many long-term projects, and risk perceptions of investors. To address these constraints, we will imbed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans in our national sustainable development strategies, while also strengthening our domestic enabling environments. Internationally, we will provide technical support for countries to translate plans into concrete project pipelines, as well as for individual implementable projects, including for feasibility studies, negotiation of complex contracts and project management. In this regard, we take note of the African Union's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa. We note with concern the decline in infrastructure lending from commercial banks. We call upon standard-setting bodies to identify adjustments that could encourage long-term investments within a framework of prudent risk-taking and robust risk control. We encourage long-term institutional investors, such as pension funds and sovereign wealth funds, which manage large pools of capital, to allocate a greater percentage to infrastructure, particularly in developing countries. In this regard, we encourage investors to take measures to incentivize greater long-term investment such as reviews of compensation structures and performance criteria.

48. We recognize that both public and private investment have key roles to play in infrastructure financing, including through development banks, development finance institutions and tools and mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, blended finance, which combines concessional public finance with non-concessional private finance and expertise from the public and private sector, special-purpose vehicles, non-recourse project financing, risk mitigation instruments and pooled funding structures. Blended finance instruments including public-private partnerships serve to lower investment-specific risks and incentivize additional private sector finance across key development sectors led by regional, national and subnational government policies and priorities for sustainable development. For harnessing the potential of blended finance instruments for sustainable development, careful consideration should be given to the appropriate structure and use of blended finance instruments. Projects involving blended finance, including public-private partnerships, should share risks and reward fairly, include clear accountability mechanisms and meet social and environmental standards. We will therefore build capacity to enter into public-private partnerships, including with regard to planning, contract negotiation, management, accounting and budgeting for contingent liabilities. We also commit to hold inclusive, open and transparent discussion when developing and adopting guidelines and documentation for the use of public-private partnerships and to build a knowledge base and share lessons learned through regional and global forums.

49. We will promote both public and private investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies including carbon capture and storage technologies. We will substantially increase the share of renewable energy and

double the global rate of energy efficiency and conservation, with the aim of ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, modern and sustainable energy services for all by 2030. We will enhance international cooperation to provide adequate support and facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services to all developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States. We welcome the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative as a useful framework, including its regional hubs, and the development of action agendas and investment prospectuses at country level, where appropriate. We call for action on its recommendations, with a combined potential to raise over \$100 billion in annual investments by 2020, through market-based initiatives, partnerships and leveraging development banks. We recognize the special vulnerabilities and needs of small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries and welcome Power Africa, the NEPAD Africa Power Vision and the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

C. International development cooperation

50. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. Our ambitious agenda puts significant demands on public budgets and capacities, which requires scaled-up and more effective international support, including both concessional and non-concessional financing. We welcome the increase of all forms of international public finance since Monterrey and are determined to step up our respective efforts in support of the post-2015 development agenda. We recognize that we share common goals and common ambitions to strengthen international development cooperation and maximize its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results. In this regard, we welcome the progress achieved in elaborating the principles that apply to our respective efforts to increase the impact of our cooperation. We will continue to strengthen our dialogue to enhance our common understanding and improve knowledge-sharing.

51. We welcome the increase in volume of ODA since Monterrey. Nonetheless, we express our concern that many countries still fall short of their ODA commitments and we reiterate that the fulfilment of all ODA commitments remains crucial. ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We are encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries. We urge all others to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets. We welcome the decision by the European Union which reaffirms its collective commitment to achieve the 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries in the short term and to reach 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

52. We recognize the importance of focusing the most concessional resources on those with the greatest needs and least ability to mobilize other resources. In this regard, we note with great concern the decline in the share of ODA to least developed countries and commit to reversing this decline. We are encouraged by those who are allocating at least 50 per cent of their ODA to least developed countries.

53. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support towards the fulfilment of ODA commitments, including through raising public awareness, and providing data on aid effectiveness and demonstrating tangible results. We encourage partner countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets. We encourage the publication of forward-looking plans which increase clarity, predictability and transparency of future development cooperation, in accordance with national budget allocation processes. We urge countries to track and report resource allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

54. An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. It can support improved tax collection and help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services. It can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development.

55. We will hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of the ODA measurement and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development” and we affirm that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made.

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

57. We welcome the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development. We encourage developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.¹⁴² We also commit to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation.

58. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. We will align activities with national priorities, including by reducing fragmentation, accelerating the untying of aid, particularly for least developed countries and countries most in need. We will promote country ownership and results orientation and strengthen country systems, use programme-based approaches where appropriate, strengthen partnerships for development, reduce transaction costs and increase transparency and mutual accountability. We will make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We will pursue these efforts in the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council and, in this regard, we also take account of efforts in other relevant forums, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, in a complementary manner. We will also consider not requesting tax exemptions on goods and services delivered as government-to-government aid, beginning with renouncing repayments of value-added taxes and import levies.

59. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁴³ and the Conference of the Parties thereto is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We welcome the Lima Call for Climate Action¹⁴⁴ and we are encouraged by the commitment of the Conference of the Parties to reaching an ambitious agreement in Paris in 2015 that is applicable to all parties and that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

60. We reaffirm the importance of meeting in full existing commitments under international conventions, including on climate change and related global challenges. We recognize that funding from all sources, including public and private, bilateral and multilateral, as well as alternative sources of finance, will need to be stepped up for investments in many areas, including for low-carbon and climate resilient development. We recognize that, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion a year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries. We recognize the need for transparent methodologies for reporting climate finance and welcome the ongoing work in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

61. We welcome the successful and timely initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund, making it the largest dedicated climate fund and enabling it to start its activities in supporting developing country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. We welcome the decision of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to aim to start taking decisions on the approval of projects and programmes no later than its

¹⁴² Resolution 64/222, annex.

¹⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁴⁴ FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.1.

third meeting in 2015, as well as its decision regarding the formal replenishment process for the Fund. We also welcome the Board's decision to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time on a grant equivalent basis and to aim for a floor of 50 per cent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries. We note the importance of continued support to address remaining gaps in the capacity to gain access to and manage climate finance.

62. We acknowledge the importance of taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development. We encourage consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results. We recognize that well-designed actions can produce multiple local and global benefits, including those related to climate change. We commit to investing in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, as part of national sustainable development strategies, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed.

63. We acknowledge the critical importance of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components in poverty eradication and sustainable development. We welcome the implementation of the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹⁴⁵ by the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁴⁶ and we invite all parties to attend the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Mexico in 2016. We encourage the mobilization of financial resources from all sources and at all levels to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, including promoting sustainable land management, combating desertification, drought, dust storms and floods, restoring degraded land and soil and promoting sustainable forest management. We welcome the commitment of States parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification¹⁴⁷ to support and strengthen its implementation. We commit to supporting the efforts of countries to advance conservation and restoration efforts, such as the African Union Great Green Wall Initiative, and to providing support to countries in need to enhance the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

64. We recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it and that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁴⁸ provides the legal framework for the conservation and the sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through the contributions to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security, creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change. We therefore commit to protecting, and restoring, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems and to maintaining their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively applying an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities impacting on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development.

65. We acknowledge that increases in global temperature, sea-level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States, while extreme climate events endanger the lives and livelihoods of millions. We commit to enhanced support to the most vulnerable in addressing and adapting to these critical challenges.

66. Development finance can contribute to reducing social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities and enable countries to prevent or combat situations of chronic crisis related to conflicts or natural disasters. We recognize the need for the coherence of developmental and humanitarian finance to ensure more timely, comprehensive, appropriate and cost-effective approaches to the management and mitigation of natural disasters and complex emergencies. We commit to promoting innovative financing mechanisms to allow countries to better

¹⁴⁵ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

¹⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

prevent and manage risks and develop mitigation plans. We will invest in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk reduction and to enable countries to draw efficiently and effectively on international assistance when needed. We take note of the establishment of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Humanitarian Financing and the World Humanitarian Summit to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016.

67. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. We recognize the peacebuilding financing gap and the role played by the Peacebuilding Fund. We will step up our efforts to assist countries in accessing financing for peacebuilding and development in the post-conflict context. We recognize the need for aid to be delivered efficiently through simplified mechanisms, increased strengthening and use of country systems, as well as strengthening of the capacity of local and national institutions as a priority in conflict-affected and post-conflict States, while stressing the importance of country ownership and leadership in both peacebuilding and development.

68. We welcome ongoing work in relevant institutions to support efforts by least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to build their national capacity to respond to various kinds of shocks, including financial crisis, natural disasters and public health emergencies, including through funds and other tools.

69. We welcome the progress made since Monterrey to develop and mobilize support for innovative sources and mechanisms of additional financing, in particular by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development. We invite more countries to voluntarily join in implementing innovative mechanisms, instruments and modalities which do not unduly burden developing countries. We encourage consideration of how existing mechanisms, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunization, might be replicated to address broader development needs. We also encourage exploring additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources such as green bonds, vaccine bonds, triangular loans and pull mechanisms and carbon pricing mechanisms.

70. We recognize the significant potential of multilateral development banks and other international development banks in financing sustainable development and providing know-how. Multilateral development banks can provide countercyclical lending, including on concessional terms as appropriate, to complement national resources for financial and economic shocks, natural disasters and pandemics. We invite the multilateral development banks and other international development banks to continue providing both concessional and non-concessional stable, long-term development finance by leveraging contributions and capital and by mobilizing resources from capital markets. We stress that development banks should make optimal use of their resources and balance sheets, consistent with maintaining their financial integrity, and should update and develop their policies in support of the post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals. We encourage the multilateral development finance institutions to establish a process to examine their own role, scale and functioning to enable them to adapt and be fully responsive to the sustainable development agenda.

71. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders. We therefore request those stakeholders to ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries. We also acknowledge that ODA and other concessional finance is still important for a number of these countries and has a role to play for targeted results, taking into account the specific needs of these countries.

72. We also recognize the need to devise methodologies to better account for the complex and diverse realities of middle-income countries. We note with concern that access to concessional finance is reduced as countries' incomes grow and that countries may not be able to access sufficient affordable financing from other sources to meet their needs. We encourage shareholders in multilateral development banks to develop graduation policies that are sequenced, phased and gradual. We also encourage multilateral development banks to explore ways to ensure that their assistance best addresses the opportunities and challenges presented by the diverse circumstances of middle-income countries. In this regard, we acknowledge the World Bank's small island State exception as a noteworthy response to the financing challenges of small island developing States. We also underscore the importance of risk mitigation mechanisms, including through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

73. We recognize that the graduation process of least developed countries should be coupled with appropriate measures, so that the development process will not be jeopardized and that progress towards the sustainable development goals will be sustained. We further note that the level of concessionality of international public finance should take into account the level of development of each recipient, including income level, institutional capacity and vulnerability, as well as the nature of the project to be funded, including the commercial viability.

74. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system in its support to achieve the sustainable development goals and sustainable development, and support the process on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. We will work to strengthen national ownership and leadership over the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in programme countries, United Nations coherence, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, to improve coordination and results, including through achieving further progress on the “Delivering as one” voluntary approach, among other operational modalities and approaches, and to improve United Nations collaboration with relevant stakeholders and partners.

75. Development banks can play a particularly important role in alleviating constraints on financing development, including quality infrastructure investment, including for sub-sovereign loans. We welcome efforts by new development banks to develop safeguard systems in open consultation with stakeholders on the basis of established international standards, and encourage all development banks to establish or maintain social and environmental safeguards systems, including on human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, that are transparent, effective, efficient and time-sensitive. We encourage multilateral development banks to further develop instruments to channel the resources of long-term investors towards sustainable development, including through long-term infrastructure and green bonds. We underline that regional investments in key priority sectors require the expansion of new financing mechanisms, and call upon multilateral and regional development finance institutions to support regional and subregional organizations and programmes.

76. We recognize that genuine, effective and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships can play an important role in advancing sustainable development. We will encourage and promote such partnerships to support country-driven priorities and strategies, building on lessons learned and available expertise. We further recognize that partnerships are effective instruments for mobilizing human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge. We acknowledge the role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in mainstreaming environmental concerns into development efforts and providing grant and concessional resources to support environmental projects in developing countries. We support building capacity in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to access available funds, and aim to enhance public and private contributions to GEF.

77. Multi-stakeholder partnerships, such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (Gavi) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, have also achieved results in the field of health. We encourage a better alignment between such initiatives, and encourage them to improve their contribution to strengthening health systems. We recognize the key role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work. We will enhance international coordination and enabling environments at all levels to strengthen national health systems and achieve universal health coverage. We commit to strengthening the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, as well as to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States. Parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control¹⁴⁹ will also strengthen implementation of the Convention in all countries, as appropriate, and will support mechanisms to raise awareness and mobilize resources. We welcome innovative approaches to catalyse additional domestic and international private and public resources for women and children, who have been disproportionately affected by many health issues, including the expected contribution of the Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman, Every Child.

78. We recognize the importance for achieving sustainable development of delivering quality education to all girls and boys. This will require reaching children living in extreme poverty, children with disabilities, migrant and

¹⁴⁹ Ibid., vol. 2302, No. 41032.

refugee children, and those in conflict and post-conflict situations, and providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. We will scale up investments and international cooperation to allow all children to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including through scaling up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education. We commit to upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and increasing the percentage of qualified teachers in developing countries, including through international cooperation, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

D. International trade as an engine for development

79. International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as meaningful trade liberalization. Such a trading system encourages long-term investment in productive capacities. With appropriate supporting policies, infrastructure and an educated work force, trade can also help to promote productive employment and decent work, women's empowerment and food security, as well as a reduction in inequality, and contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals.

80. We recognize that the multilateral trade negotiations in WTO require more effort, although we regard the approval of the Bali package in 2013 as an important achievement. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the multilateral system. We call upon members of WTO to fully and expeditiously implement all the decisions of the Bali package, including the decisions taken in favour of least developed countries, the decision on public stockholding for food security purposes and the work programme on small economies, and to expeditiously ratify the Agreement on Trade Facilitation. WTO members declaring themselves in a position to do so should notify commercially meaningful preferences for least developed country services and service suppliers in accordance with the 2011 and 2013 Bali decision on the operationalization of the least developed countries services waiver and in response to the collective request of those countries.

81. We acknowledge that lack of access to trade finance can limit a country's trading potential and result in missed opportunities to use trade as an engine for development. We welcome the work carried out by the WTO Expert Group on Trade Financing, and commit to exploring ways to use market-oriented incentives to expand WTO-compatible trade finance and the availability of trade credit, guarantees, insurance, factoring, letters of credit and innovative financial instruments, including for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries. We call upon the development banks to provide and increase market-oriented trade finance and to examine ways to address market failures associated with trade finance.

82. Whereas, since Monterrey, exports of many developing countries have increased significantly, the participation of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and Africa in world trade in goods and services remains low and world trade seems challenged to return to the buoyant growth rates seen before the global financial crisis. We will endeavour to significantly increase world trade in a manner consistent with the sustainable development goals, including exports from developing countries, in particular from least developed countries with a view towards doubling their share of global exports by 2020 as stated in the Istanbul Programme of Action. We will integrate sustainable development into trade policy at all levels. Given the unique and particular vulnerabilities in small island developing States, we strongly support their engagement in trade and economic agreements. We will also support the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies in regional and world markets.

83. As a means of fostering growth in global trade, we call upon WTO members to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda,¹⁵⁰ and reiterate that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of developing countries, including least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha Work Programme.¹⁵⁰ In that context, enhanced market access, balanced rules and well targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have important roles to play. We commit to combating protectionism in all its forms. In accordance with one element of the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda, we call upon WTO members to

¹⁵⁰ See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect. We call upon WTO members to also commit to strengthening disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration. We urge WTO members to commit to continuing efforts to accelerate the accession of all developing countries engaged in negotiations for WTO membership and welcome the 2012 strengthening, streamlining and operationalizing of the guidelines for the accession of least developed countries to WTO.

84. Members of WTO will continue to implement the provisions of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements. We welcome the establishment of the monitoring mechanism to analyse and review all aspects of the implementation of special and differential treatment provisions, as agreed in Bali, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational as well as facilitating integration of developing and least-developed WTO members into the multilateral trading system.

85. We call upon developed country WTO members and developing country WTO members declaring themselves in a position to do so to realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from all least developed countries, consistent with WTO decisions. We call upon them to also take steps to facilitate market access for products of least developed countries, including by developing simple and transparent rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries, in accordance with the guidelines adopted by WTO members at the Bali ministerial conference in 2013.

86. We reaffirm the right of WTO members to take advantage of the flexibilities in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and reaffirm that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent members from taking measures to protect public health. To this end, we would urge all WTO members that have not yet accepted the amendment of the TRIPS Agreement allowing improved access to affordable medicines for developing countries to do so by the deadline of the end of 2015. We welcome the June 2013 decision to extend the transition period for all least developed countries. We invite the General Council to consider how WTO can contribute to sustainable development.

87. We recognize the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, and commit to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements. We will strengthen coherence and consistency among bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements, and to ensure that they are compatible with WTO rules. Regional integration can also be an important catalyst to reduce trade barriers, implement policy reforms and enable companies, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, to integrate into regional and global value chains. We underline the contribution trade facilitation measures can make to this end. We urge the international community, including international financial institutions and multilateral and regional development banks, to increase its support to projects and cooperation frameworks that foster regional and subregional integration, with special attention to Africa, and that enhance the participation and integration of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly from developing countries, into global value chains and markets. We encourage multilateral development banks, including regional banks, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit-related regional infrastructure, including completing missing links connecting landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States within regional networks.

88. Recognizing that international trade and investment offers opportunities but also requires complementary actions at the national level, we will strengthen domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realizing the potential of trade for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We further recognize the need for value addition by developing countries and for further integration of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises into value chains. We reiterate and will strengthen the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

89. We endorse the efforts and initiatives of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, aimed at increasing coordination of and cooperation on legal activities of international and regional organizations active in the field of international trade law and at promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels in this field.

90. Aid for trade can play a major role. We will focus aid for trade on developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. We will strive to allocate an increasing proportion of aid for trade going to least developed countries, provided according to development cooperation effectiveness principles. We also welcome additional cooperation among developing countries to this end. Recognizing the critical role of women as producers and traders, we will address their specific challenges in order to facilitate women's equal and active participation in domestic, regional and international trade. Technical assistance and improvement of trade- and transit-related logistics are crucial in enabling landlocked developing countries to fully participate in and benefit from multilateral trade negotiations, effectively implement policies and regulations aimed at facilitating transport and trade and diversify their export base.

91. The goal of protecting and encouraging investment should not affect our ability to pursue public policy objectives. We will endeavour to craft trade and investment agreements with appropriate safeguards so as not to constrain domestic policies and regulation in the public interest. We will implement such agreements in a transparent manner. We commit to supporting capacity-building including through bilateral and multilateral channels, in particular to least developed countries, in order to benefit from opportunities in international trade and investment agreements. We request UNCTAD to continue its existing programme of meetings and consultations with Member States on investment agreements.

92. We also recognize that illegal wildlife trade, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, illegal logging and illegal mining are a challenge for many countries. Such activities can create substantial damage, including lost revenue and corruption. We resolve to enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching of and trafficking in protected species, trafficking in hazardous waste and trafficking in minerals, including by strengthening both national regulation and international cooperation and increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities. We will also enhance capacity for monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing vessels so as to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through institutional capacity-building.

E. Debt and debt sustainability

93. Borrowing is an important tool for financing investment critical to achieving sustainable development, including the sustainable development goals. Sovereign borrowing also allows government finance to play a countercyclical role over economic cycles. However, borrowing needs to be managed prudently. Since the Monterrey Consensus, strengthened macroeconomic and public resource management has led to a substantial decline in the vulnerability of many countries to sovereign debt distress, as has the substantial debt reduction through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Yet many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including a number of least developed countries, small island developing States and some developed countries. We acknowledge that debt sustainability challenges facing many least developed countries and small island developing States require urgent solutions, and the importance of ensuring debt sustainability to the smooth transition of countries that have graduated from least developed country status.

94. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. We will continue to support the remaining HIPC-eligible countries that are working to complete the HIPC process. On a case-by-case basis, we could explore initiatives to support non-HIPC countries with sound economic policies to enable them to address the issue of debt sustainability. We will support the maintenance of debt sustainability in those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels.

95. The monitoring and prudent management of liabilities is an important element of comprehensive national financing strategies and is critical to reducing vulnerabilities. We welcome the efforts of IMF, the World Bank and the United Nations system to further strengthen the analytical tools for assessing debt sustainability and prudent public debt management. In this regard, the IMF-World Bank debt sustainability analysis is a useful tool to inform the level of appropriate borrowing. We invite IMF and the World Bank to continue strengthening their analytical tools for sovereign debt management in an open and inclusive process with the United Nations and other stakeholders. We encourage international institutions to continue to provide assistance to debtor countries to enhance debt management capacity, manage risks and analyse trade-offs between different sources of financing, as well as to help to cushion against external shocks and ensure steady and stable access to public financing.

96. We welcome the continuing activities in setting methodological standards and promoting public availability of data on public and publicly guaranteed sovereign debt and on the total external debt obligations of economies, and more comprehensive quarterly publication of debt data. We invite relevant institutions to consider the creation of a central data registry including information on debt restructurings. We encourage all Governments to improve transparency in debt management.

97. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries; however we acknowledge that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability. In this regard, we take note of the UNCTAD principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing. We recognize the applicable requirements of the IMF debt limits policy and/or the World Bank's non-concessional borrowing policy. The OECD Development Assistance Committee has introduced new safeguards in its statistical system in order to enhance the debt sustainability of recipient countries. We recall the need to strengthen information-sharing and transparency to make sure that debt sustainability assessments are based on comprehensive, objective and reliable data. We will work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives.

98. We affirm the importance of debt restructurings being timely, orderly, effective, fair and negotiated in good faith. We believe that a workout from a sovereign debt crisis should aim to restore public debt sustainability, while preserving access to financing resources under favourable conditions. We further acknowledge that successful debt restructurings enhance the ability of countries to achieve sustainable development and the sustainable development goals. We continue to be concerned with non-cooperative creditors who have demonstrated their ability to disrupt timely completion of the debt restructurings.

99. We recognize that important improvements have been made since Monterrey in enhancing the processes for cooperative restructuring of sovereign obligations, including in the Paris Club of official creditors and in the market acceptance of new standard clauses of government bond contracts. However, we acknowledge the existence of stocks of sovereign bonds without those collective action clauses. We recognize that there is scope to improve the arrangements for coordination between public and private sectors and between debtors and creditors, to minimize both creditor and debtor moral hazards and to facilitate fair burden-sharing and an orderly, timely and efficient restructuring that respects the principles of shared responsibility. We take note of the ongoing work being carried out by IMF and the United Nations system in this area. We recognize the recent "Paris Forum" initiative by the Paris Club that aims to foster dialogue among sovereign creditors and debtors on debt issues. We encourage efforts towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and sustainable development.

100. We are concerned by the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a restructuring of a debt-crisis country's obligations, given the potential broader implications in other countries. We note legislative steps taken by certain countries to prevent these activities and encourage all Governments to take action, as appropriate. Furthermore, we take note of discussions in the United Nations on debt issues. We welcome the reforms to *pari passu* and collective action clauses proposed by the International Capital Market Association, and endorsed by IMF, to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to holdout creditors. We encourage countries, particularly those issuing bonds under foreign law, to take further actions to include those clauses in all their bond issuance. We also welcome provision of financial support for legal assistance to least developed countries and commit to boosting international support for advisory legal services. We will explore enhanced international monitoring of litigation by creditors after debt restructuring.

101. We note the increased issuance of sovereign bonds in domestic currency under national laws and the possibility of countries voluntarily strengthening domestic legislation to reflect guiding principles for effective, timely, orderly and fair resolution of sovereign debt crises.

102. We recognize that severe natural disasters and social or economic shocks can undermine a country's debt sustainability, and note that public creditors have taken steps to ease debt repayment obligations through debt rescheduling and debt cancellation following an earthquake, a tsunami and in the context of the Ebola crisis in West Africa. We encourage consideration of further debt relief steps, where appropriate, and/or other measures for countries affected in this regard, as feasible. We also encourage the study of new financial instruments for developing countries, particularly least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States experiencing debt distress, noting experiences of debt-to-health and debt-to-nature swaps.

F. Addressing systemic issues

103. Monterrey emphasized the importance of continuing to improve global economic governance and to strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development. Monterrey also emphasized the importance of the coherence and consistency of the international financial and monetary and trading systems in support of development. Since Monterrey, we have become increasingly aware of the need to take account of economic, social and environmental challenges, including the loss of biodiversity, natural disasters and climate change, and to enhance policy coherence across all three dimensions of sustainable development. We will take measures to improve and enhance global economic governance and to arrive at a stronger, more coherent and more inclusive and representative international architecture for sustainable development, while respecting the mandates of respective organizations. We recognize the importance of policy coherence for sustainable development and we call upon countries to assess the impact of their policies on sustainable development.

104. The 2008 world financial and economic crisis underscored the need for sound regulation of financial markets to strengthen financial and economic stability, as well as the imperative of a global financial safety net. We welcome the important steps taken since Monterrey, particularly following the crisis in 2008, to build resilience, reduce vulnerability to international financial disruption and reduce spillover effects of global financial crises, including to developing countries, in a reform agenda whose completion remains a high priority. The IMF membership bolstered the Fund's lending capacity and multilateral and national development banks played important countercyclical roles during the crisis. The world's principal financial centres worked together to reduce systemic risks and financial volatility through stronger national financial regulation, including Basel III and the broader financial reform agenda.

105. Regulatory gaps and misaligned incentives continue to pose risks to financial stability, including risks of spillover effects of financial crises to developing countries, which suggests a need to pursue further reforms of the international financial and monetary system. We will continue to strengthen international coordination and policy coherence to enhance global financial and macroeconomic stability. We will work to prevent and reduce the risk and impact of financial crises, acknowledging that national policy decisions can have systemic and far-ranging effects well beyond national borders, including on developing countries. We commit to pursuing sound macroeconomic policies that contribute to global stability, equitable and sustainable growth and sustainable development, while strengthening our financial systems and economic institutions. When dealing with risks from large and volatile capital flows, necessary macroeconomic policy adjustment could be supported by macroprudential and, as appropriate, capital flow management measures.

106. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting and global economic governance. We recognize the importance of overcoming obstacles to planned resource increases and governance reforms at IMF. The implementation of the 2010 reforms for IMF remains the highest priority and we strongly urge the earliest ratification of those reforms. We reiterate our commitment to further governance reform in both IMF and the World Bank to adapt to changes in the global economy. We invite the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and other main international regulatory standard-setting bodies to continue efforts to increase the voice of developing countries in norm-setting processes to ensure that their concerns are taken into consideration. As the shareholders in the main international financial institutions, we commit to open and transparent, gender-balanced and merit-based selection of their heads, and to enhanced diversity of staff.

107. At the same time, we recognize the importance of strengthening the permanent international financial safety net. We remain committed to maintaining a strong and quota-based IMF, with adequate resources to fulfil its systemic responsibilities. We look forward to the quinquennial special drawing rights review by IMF this year. We encourage dialogue among regional financial arrangements and strengthened cooperation between IMF and regional financial arrangements, while safeguarding the independence of the respective institutions. We call upon the relevant international financial institutions to further improve early warning of macroeconomic and financial risks. We also urge IMF to continue its efforts to provide more comprehensive and flexible financial responses to the needs of developing countries. We request the international financial institutions to continue to support developing countries in developing new instruments for financial risk management and capacity-building. Consistent with its mandate, we call upon IMF to provide adequate levels of financial support to developing countries pursuing sustainable development to assist them in managing any associated pressures on the national balance of payments. We stress the importance of ensuring that international agreements, rules and standards are consistent with each other and with progress towards the sustainable development goals. We encourage development finance institutions to align their business practices with the post-2015 development agenda.

108. We are concerned about excessive volatility of commodity prices, including for food and agriculture and its consequences for global food security and improved nutrition outcomes. We will adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and call for relevant regulatory bodies to adopt measures to facilitate timely, accurate and transparent access to market information in an effort to ensure that commodity markets appropriately reflect underlying demand and supply changes and to help to limit excess volatility of commodity prices. In this regard, we also take note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by FAO. We will also provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, consistent with sustainable management practices as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fishers.

109. We take note of the work by the Financial Stability Board on financial market reform, and commit to sustaining or strengthening our frameworks for macroprudential regulation and countercyclical buffers. We will hasten completion of the reform agenda on financial market regulation, including assessing and if necessary reducing the systemic risks associated with shadow banking, markets for derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements. We also commit to addressing the risk created by “too-big-to-fail” financial institutions and addressing cross-border elements in effective resolution of troubled systemically important financial institutions.

110. We resolve to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations. To improve the quality of ratings, we will promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings. We acknowledge the efforts of the Financial Stability Board and others in this area. We support building greater transparency requirements for evaluation standards of credit-rating agencies. We will continue ongoing work on these issues, including in the United Nations.

111. We recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights. We endeavour to increase cooperation on access to and portability of earned benefits, enhance the recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills, lower the costs of recruitment for migrants and combat unscrupulous recruiters, in accordance with national circumstances and legislation. We further endeavour to implement effective social communication strategies on the contribution of migrants to sustainable development in all its dimensions, in particular in countries of destination, in order to combat xenophobia, facilitate social integration and protect migrants’ human rights through national frameworks. We reaffirm the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their migration status.

112. We will strengthen regional, national and subnational institutions to prevent all forms of violence, combat terrorism and crime and end human trafficking and exploitation of persons, in particular women and children, in accordance with international human rights law. We will effectively strengthen national institutions to combat money-laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism, which have serious implications for economic development and social cohesion. We will enhance international cooperation for capacity-building in these areas at all levels, in particular in developing countries. We commit to ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.¹⁵¹

113. Building on the vision of the Monterrey Consensus, we resolve to strengthen the coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade and development policy and environment institutions and platforms and increase cooperation between major international institutions, while respecting mandates and governance structures. We commit to taking better advantage of relevant United Nations forums for promoting universal and holistic coherence and international commitments to sustainable development.

G. Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building

114. The creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development. However, we note with concern the persistent “digital divide” and the uneven innovative capacity, connectivity and access to technology, including information and communications technology, within and between countries. We will promote the development and use of information and communications technology

¹⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

infrastructure, as well as capacity-building, particularly in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including rapid universal and affordable access to the Internet. We will promote access to technology and science for women, youth and children. We will further facilitate accessible technology for persons with disabilities.

115. Capacity development will be integral to achieving the post-2015 development agenda. We call for enhanced international support and establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals. Capacity development must be country-driven, address the specific needs and conditions of countries and reflect national sustainable development strategies and priorities. We reiterate the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and human resource development. It is also critical to reinforce national efforts in capacity-building in developing countries in such areas as public finance and administration, social and gender responsive budgeting, mortgage finance, financial regulation and supervision, agriculture productivity, fisheries, debt management, climate services, including planning and management for both adaptation and mitigation purposes, and water and sanitation-related activities and programmes.

116. We will craft policies that incentivize the creation of new technologies, that incentivize research and that support innovation in developing countries. We recognize the importance of an enabling environment at all levels, including enabling regulatory and governance frameworks, in nurturing science, innovation, the dissemination of technologies, particularly to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as industrial diversification and value added to commodities. We also recognize the importance of adequate, balanced and effective protection of intellectual property rights in both developed and developing countries in line with nationally defined priorities and in full respect of WTO rules. We recognize voluntary patent pooling and other business models, which can enhance access to technology and foster innovation. We will promote social innovation to support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods.

117. We will encourage knowledge-sharing and the promotion of cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders, including between Governments, firms, academia and civil society, in sectors contributing to the achievement of the sustainable development goals. We will promote entrepreneurship, including through supporting business incubators. We affirm that regulatory environments that are open and non-discriminatory can promote collaboration and further our efforts. We will also foster linkages between multinational companies and the domestic private sector to facilitate technology development and transfer, on mutually agreed terms, of knowledge and skills, including skills trading programmes, in particular to developing countries, with the support of appropriate policies. At the same time, we recognize that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods and we reaffirm that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.

118. We also recognize the important role of public finance and policies in research and technological development. We will consider using public funding to enable critical projects to remain in the public domain and strive for open access to research for publicly funded projects, as appropriate. We will consider setting up innovation funds where appropriate, on an open, competitive basis to support innovative enterprises, particularly during research, development and demonstration phases. We recognize the value of a “portfolio approach” in which public and private venture funds invest in diverse sets of projects to diversify risks and capture the upside of successful enterprises.

119. We resolve to adopt science, technology and innovation strategies as integral elements of our national sustainable development strategies to help to strengthen knowledge-sharing and collaboration. We will scale up investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training, ensuring equal access for women and girls and encouraging their participation therein. We will increase the number of scholarships available to students in developing countries to enrol in higher education. We will enhance cooperation to strengthen tertiary education systems and aim to increase access to online education in areas related to sustainable development.

120. We will encourage the development, dissemination and diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We will endeavour to step up international cooperation and collaboration in science, research,

technology and innovation, including through public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit, focusing on the needs of developing countries and the achievement of the sustainable development goals. We will continue to support developing countries to strengthen their scientific, technological and innovative capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including through implementation of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. We will enhance international cooperation, including ODA, in these areas, in particular to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa. We also encourage other forms of international cooperation, including South-South cooperation, to complement these efforts.

121. We will support research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for the communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries. We will support relevant initiatives, such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, which incentivizes innovation while expanding access in developing countries. To reach food security, we commit to further investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in earth observation, rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services and technology development by enhancing agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries, for example by developing plant and livestock gene banks. We will increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology adopted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

122. We welcome science, technology and capacity-building initiatives, including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Technology Mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the advisory services of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the capacity-building of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the UNIDO National Cleaner Production Centres networks. We invite specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system with technology-intensive mandates to further promote the development and diffusion of relevant science, technologies and capacity-building through their respective work programmes. We commit to strengthening coherence and synergies among science and technology initiatives within the United Nations system, with a view to eliminating duplicative efforts and recognizing the many successful existing efforts in this space.

123. We decide to establish a Technology Facilitation Mechanism. The Mechanism will be launched at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in order to support the sustainable development goals.

- We decide that the Technology Facilitation Mechanism will be based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be composed of a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals, a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals and an online platform.
- The United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals will promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system on science, technology and innovation related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The task team will draw on existing resources and will work with 10 representatives from civil society, the private sector and the scientific community to prepare the meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals, as well as in the development and operationalization of the online platform, including preparing proposals for the modalities for the forum and the online platform. The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary-General, for periods of two years. The task team will be open to the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and it will initially be composed of the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme, UNIDO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNCTAD, the International Telecommunication Union, WIPO and the World Bank.
- The online platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within

and beyond the United Nations. The online platform will facilitate access to information, knowledge and experience, as well as best practices and lessons learned, on science, technology and innovation facilitation initiatives and policies. The online platform will also facilitate the dissemination of relevant open access scientific publications generated worldwide. The online platform will be developed on the basis of an independent technical assessment which will take into account best practices and lessons learned from other initiatives, within and beyond the United Nations, in order to ensure that it will complement, facilitate access to and provide adequate information on existing science, technology and innovation platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing synergies.

- The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals will be convened once a year, for a period of two days, to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the sustainable development goals, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, and also in order to help to facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the sustainable development goals. The meetings of the forum will be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council before the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, under the auspices of the Council or, alternatively, in conjunction with other forums or conferences, as appropriate, taking into account the theme to be considered and on the basis of a collaboration with the organizers of the other forums or conferences. The meetings of the forum will be co-chaired by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-Chairs, as an input to the meetings of the high-level political forum, in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.
- The meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by the summary of the multi-stakeholder forum. The themes for the subsequent multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the sustainable development goals will be considered by the high-level political forum on sustainable development, taking into account expert inputs from the task team.

124. We look forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries on the feasibility and organizational and operational functions of a proposed technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries. We will take into account the High-level Panel's recommendations on the scope, functions, institutional linkages and organizational aspects of the proposed bank, with a view to operationalizing it by 2017, and will seek to promote synergies with the Technology Facilitation Mechanism.

III. Data, monitoring and follow-up

125. High-quality disaggregated data is an essential input for smart and transparent decision-making, including in support of the post-2015 agenda and its means of implementation, and can improve policy-making at all levels. A focus on quantitative and qualitative data, including open data, and statistical systems and administrations at the national and subnational level will be especially important in order to strengthen domestic capacity, transparency and accountability in the global partnership. National statistical systems have a central role in generating, disseminating and administering data. They should be supplemented with data and analysis from civil society, academia and the private sector.

126. We will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. We will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for this purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux. We call upon relevant institutions to strengthen and standardize data on domestic and international resource mobilization and spending, as well as data on other means of implementation. In this regard, we will welcome proposals on improved statistical indicators for all means of implementation. We also request the Statistical Commission, working with the relevant international statistical services and forums, to facilitate enhanced tracking of data on all cross-border financing and other economically relevant financial flows that brings together existing databases and to regularly assess and report on the adequacy of international statistics related to

implementing the sustainable development agenda. The availability of timely and reliable data for development could be improved by supporting civil registration and vital statistics systems, which generate information for national plans and investment opportunities.

127. We recognize that greater transparency is essential and can be provided by publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format, as appropriate. Access to reliable data and statistics helps Governments to make informed decisions, and enables all stakeholders to track progress and understand trade-offs, and creates mutual accountability. We will learn from existing transparency initiatives and open data standards, and take note of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. We further recognize the importance of national ownership of the post-2015 development agenda, and stress the importance of preparing country needs assessments for the different priority areas to allow for greater transparency and efficiency by linking needs and support, in particular in developing countries.

128. Data access alone, however, is not enough to fully realize the potential that data can offer to both achieving, monitoring and reviewing sustainable development goals. We should endeavour to ensure broad access to the tools necessary to turn data into useful, actionable information. We will support efforts to make data standards interoperable, allowing data from different sources to be more easily compared and used. We call upon relevant public and private actors to put forward proposals to achieve a significant increase in global data literacy, accessibility and use, in support of the post-2015 development agenda.

129. We further call upon the United Nations system, in consultation with the international financial institutions, to develop transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income, building on existing initiatives as appropriate. These should recognize poverty in all of its forms and dimensions and the social, economic and environmental dimensions of domestic output and structural gaps at all levels. We will seek to develop and implement tools to mainstream sustainable development, as well as to monitor sustainable development impacts for different economic activities, including for sustainable tourism.

130. Mechanisms for follow-up and review will be essential to the achievement of the sustainable development goals and their means of implementation. We commit to fully engaging, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. To achieve this, it will be necessary to ensure the participation of relevant ministries, local authorities, national parliaments, central banks and financial regulators, as well as the major institutional stakeholders, other international development banks and other relevant institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector. We encourage the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with regional banks and organizations, to mobilize their expertise and existing mechanisms, which could focus on thematic aspects of the present Action Agenda.

131. We appreciate the role played by the United Nations financing for development follow-up process. We recognize the interlinkages between the financing for development process and the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, and emphasize the need of a dedicated follow-up and review for the financing for development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, which is integrated with the post-2015 follow-up and review process to be decided at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda. The follow-up process should assess progress, identify obstacles and challenges to the implementation of the financing for development outcomes, and the delivery of the means of implementation, promote the sharing of lessons learned from experiences at the national and regional levels, address new and emerging topics of relevance to the implementation of this agenda as the need arises and provide policy recommendations for action by the international community. We will also enhance coordination, promote the efficiency of United Nations processes and avoid duplication and overlapping of discussions.

132. We commit to staying engaged to this important agenda through a dedicated and strengthened follow-up process that will use existing institutional arrangements and will include an annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up with universal, intergovernmental participation, to be launched during the Council's current cycle. The forum's modalities of participation will be those utilized at the international conferences on financing for development. The forum will consist of up to five days, one of which will be the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, as well as additional institutional and other stakeholders depending on the priorities and scope of the meeting; up to four days will be dedicated to discussing the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. Its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015

development agenda in the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The deliberations of the Development Cooperation Forum, according to its mandate, will also be taken into account. The High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development of the General Assembly will be held back-to-back with the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Assembly when the high-level political forum is convened every four years.

133. To ensure a strengthened follow-up process at the global level, we encourage the Secretary-General to convene an inter-agency task force, including the major institutional stakeholders and the United Nations system, including funds and programmes and specialized agencies whose mandates are related to the follow-up, building on the experience of the Millennium Development Goals Gap Task Force. The inter-agency task force will report annually on progress in implementing the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and advise the intergovernmental follow-up thereto on progress, implementation gaps and recommendations for corrective action, while taking into consideration the national and regional dimensions.

134. We will consider the need to hold a follow-up conference by 2019.

RESOLUTION 69/314

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.80 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam

69/314. Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come,

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 steady rise in the level of rhinoceros poaching and the alarmingly high levels of killings of elephants in Africa, which threaten those species with local extinction and, in some cases, with global extinction,

Recognizing that illicit trafficking in wildlife contributes to 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 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,

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,

Expressing concern that, in some cases, illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora is an increasingly sophisticated form of transnational organized crime, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/19 of 26 July 2012, in which the Council recognized that organized crime had diversified and represented a threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of States, and therefore underlining the need to combat such crimes by strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁵² an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people and ensures that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction,

Recognizing also the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,¹⁵³ the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁵⁴ the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage¹⁵⁵ and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,¹⁵⁶

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,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/36 of 28 July 2011 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁵⁷ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁵⁸ 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,

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 1/3 of 27 June 2014 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, on illegal trade in wildlife,¹⁵⁹ in which the Environment Assembly called upon the General Assembly to consider the issue of illegal wildlife trade at its sixty-ninth session,

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 and the Brazzaville Declaration of 2015,

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 in 2014 and 2015 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world's wild fauna and flora,

Taking note 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 United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015,¹⁶⁰

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

¹⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex.

¹⁶⁰ Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex.

Taking note also of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the international arrangement on “The forests we want: beyond 2015”¹⁶¹ and of the resolution on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015¹⁶² adopted by the Forum at its eleventh session,

1. *Reaffirms* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁶³ in which the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides, were recognized and the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations was emphasized;

2. *Encourages* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, 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,¹⁵² and poaching;

3. *Urges* Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife, on both the supply and demand sides, including by strengthening the legislation necessary for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of such illegal trade as well as strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses, 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;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁵⁷

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to review and amend national legislation as necessary and appropriate so that offences connected to the illegal wildlife trade 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;

6. *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, consistent with national legislation;

7. *Urges* Member States to engage actively in efforts to raise awareness about and address the problems and risks associated with the supply and transit of and demand for illegal wildlife products and to reduce the demand using targeted strategies in order to influence consumer behaviour;

8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support, including through bilateral cooperation, the development of sustainable and 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;

9. *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,¹⁵⁸ and calls upon States parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of their obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other relevant multilateral agreements, 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;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to prohibit, prevent and counter any form of corruption that facilitates illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products;

¹⁶¹ Economic and Social Council decision 2015/254.

¹⁶² Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33.

¹⁶³ Resolution 66/288, annex.

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *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 alternative livelihoods, and to improve cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community;

14. *Calls upon*, 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 to collect information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the coordination of activities undertaken by United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes relating to the scope of the present resolution, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth 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, including consideration of the appointment of a special envoy to promote awareness and galvanize international action;

17. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution on an annual basis, beginning at its seventieth session.

RESOLUTION 69/315

Adopted at the 101st plenary meeting, on 1 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.85, as orally revised, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

69/315. Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014, by which it decided, inter alia, that the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda will be held from 25 to 27 September 2015 in New York, and convened as a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its decision 69/555 of 16 January 2015 on the modalities for the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda and the outcome document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which was agreed by consensus at the informal meeting of the plenary on 2 August 2015;

2. *Decides* to transmit the outcome document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which is annexed to the present resolution, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session for action during the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda to be held from 25 to 27 September 2015.

Annex

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

Declaration

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

3. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

5. This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

6. The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and by the United Nations, whose Secretary-General provided a synthesis report in December 2014.

Our vision

7. In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive. We envisage a world free of fear and violence. A world with universal literacy. A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene; and where food is sufficient, safe, affordable and nutritious. A world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable and where there is universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources – from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas – are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as an enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.

Our shared principles and commitments

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international

human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.

11. We reaffirm the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences, including the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

12. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

13. The challenges and commitments identified at these major conferences and summits are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

Our world today

14. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

15. It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

16. Almost 15 years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven, particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and some of the Millennium Development Goals remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of all the Millennium Development Goals, including the off-track Millennium Development Goals, in particular by providing focused and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what they did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable.

17. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the Millennium Development Goals. Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives. It also promises more

peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have decided on, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new Goals and targets.

The new Agenda

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. 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. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

20. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. We will work for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial.

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next 15 years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We will respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing States, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and subregional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and subregional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

22. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

23. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

24. We are committed to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. All people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems. We are also determined to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. In this regard, we reaffirm the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and welcome the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action. We will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries.

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend, including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

26. To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases and epidemics, including by addressing growing anti-microbial resistance and the problem of unattended diseases affecting developing countries. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, including behavioural, developmental and neurological disorders, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

28. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. Governments, international organizations, the business sector and other non-State actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including through the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to strengthen developing countries' scientific, technological and innovative capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. We encourage the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. All countries take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

29. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

30. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

31. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual

emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

32. Looking ahead to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties in Paris, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building; and transparency of action and support.

33. We recognize that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, to tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. In this regard, we look forward to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico.

34. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in our national rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to be held in Quito.

35. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including through ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

36. We pledge to foster intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

Means of implementation

39. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

41. We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The new Agenda deals with the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets. We recognize that these will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. Public finance, both domestic and international, will play a vital role in providing essential services and public goods and in catalysing other sources of finance. We acknowledge the role of the diverse private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals, and that of civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations in the implementation of the new Agenda.

42. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

43. We emphasize that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance (ODA), is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. ODA providers reaffirm their respective commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

44. We acknowledge the importance for international financial institutions to support, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, in particular developing countries. We recommit to broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries – including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries – in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance.

45. We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, subregional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others.

46. We underline the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development. While stressing the importance of strengthened national ownership and leadership at the country level, we express our support for the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of this Agenda.

Follow-up and review

47. Our Governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years. To support accountability to our citizens, we will provide for systematic follow-up and review at the various levels, as set out in this Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council will have the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

48. Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries. We are committed to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product.

A call for action to change our world

49. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

50. Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

51. What we are announcing today – an Agenda for global action for the next 15 years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century. Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world.

52. “We the peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the Charter of the United Nations. It is “we the peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

53. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today’s younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is successful and its gains irreversible.

Sustainable Development Goals and targets

54. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁶⁴ which includes a chapeau contextualizing the latter, set out below are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

56. In deciding upon these Goals and targets, we recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

¹⁶⁴ Contained in the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970 and Corr.1; see also A/68/970/Add.1 and 2).

57. We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity-building in Member States, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

58. We encourage ongoing efforts by States in other forums to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda, and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

59. We recognize that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and we reaffirm that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 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

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation¹⁶⁵

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

¹⁶⁵ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Means of implementation and the Global Partnership

60. We reaffirm our strong commitment to the full implementation of this new Agenda. We recognize that we will not be able to achieve our ambitious Goals and targets without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership and comparably ambitious means of implementation. The revitalized Global Partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.

61. The Agenda's Goals and targets deal with the means required to realize our collective ambitions. The means of implementation targets under each Sustainable Development Goal and Goal 17, which are referred to above, are key to realizing our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. We shall accord them equal priority in our implementation efforts and in the global indicator framework for monitoring our progress.

62. This Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,¹⁶⁶ which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. It relates to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We will respect each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. At the same time, national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance. Processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical. We commit to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

64. We support the implementation of relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, and reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the new Agenda. We recognize the major challenge to the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

65. We recognize that middle-income countries still face significant challenges to achieve sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination, and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders.

66. We underscore that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels.

67. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. We acknowledge the diversity of the private sector, ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals. We call upon all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. We will foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements and other ongoing initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the labour standards of the International Labour Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to those agreements.

68. International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent,

¹⁶⁶ The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015 (resolution 69/313).

predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We call upon all members of the World Trade Organization to redouble their efforts to promptly conclude the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda. We attach great importance to providing trade-related capacity-building for developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, including for the promotion of regional economic integration and interconnectivity.

69. We recognize the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate. Many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are in the midst of crises, including a number of least developed countries, small island developing States and some developed countries. We reiterate that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries; however we acknowledge that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability. We will support the maintenance of debt sustainability of those countries that have received debt relief and achieved sustainable debt levels.

70. We hereby launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism which was established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to support the Sustainable Development Goals. The Technology Facilitation Mechanism will be based on a multi-stakeholder collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders and will be composed of a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, a collaborative multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and an online platform.

- The United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system on science, technology and innovation-related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives. The task team will draw on existing resources and will work with 10 representatives from civil society, the private sector and the scientific community to prepare the meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as in the development and operationalization of the online platform, including preparing proposals for the modalities for the forum and the online platform. The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary-General, for periods of two years. The task team will be open to the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and it will initially be composed of the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation, namely, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Bank.

- The online platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations. The online platform will facilitate access to information, knowledge and experience, as well as best practices and lessons learned, on science, technology and innovation facilitation initiatives and policies. The online platform will also facilitate the dissemination of relevant open access scientific publications generated worldwide. The online platform will be developed on the basis of an independent technical assessment which will take into account best practices and lessons learned from other initiatives, within and beyond the United Nations, in order to ensure that it will complement, facilitate access to and provide adequate information on existing science, technology and innovation platforms, avoiding duplications and enhancing synergies.

- The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be convened once a year, for a period of two days, to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum will provide a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, and also in order to help to facilitate

development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals. The meetings of the forum will be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council before the meeting of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Council or, alternatively, in conjunction with other forums or conferences, as appropriate, taking into account the theme to be considered and on the basis of a collaboration with the organizers of the other forums or conferences. The meetings of the forum will be co-chaired by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-Chairs, as an input to the meetings of the high-level political forum, in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

- The meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by the summary of the multi-stakeholder forum. The themes for the subsequent multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be considered by the high-level political forum on sustainable development, taking into account expert inputs from the task team.

71. We reiterate that this Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, are universal, indivisible and interlinked.

Follow-up and review

72. We commit to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda over the next 15 years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

73. Operating at the national, regional and global levels, it will promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues. As this is a universal Agenda, mutual trust and understanding among all nations will be important.

74. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

(a) They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources.

(b) They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, in all countries in a manner which respects their universal, integrated and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(c) They will maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors and support countries in making informed policy choices. They will help to mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

(d) They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.

(e) They will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.

(f) They will build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplication and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities. They will evolve over time, taking into account emerging issues and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.

(g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

(h) They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes, particularly in African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and middle-income countries.

(i) They will benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.

75. The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States, in addition to the outcomes of work undertaken for the development of the baselines for those targets where national and global baseline data does not yet exist. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including for means of implementation, and preserve the political balance, integration and ambition contained therein.

76. We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

77. We commit to fully engage in conducting regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the subnational, national, regional and global levels. We will draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms. National reports will allow assessments of progress and identify challenges at the regional and global level. Along with regional dialogues and global reviews, they will inform recommendations for follow-up at various levels.

National level

78. We encourage all Member States to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can support the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

79. We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

Regional level

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. United Nations regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting Member States in this regard.

Global level

82. The high-level political forum will have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates. It will facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up. It will promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies. It should ensure that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious and should focus on the assessment of progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries as well as new

and emerging issues. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries.

83. Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. The high-level political forum will also be informed by the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. We invite the President of the Economic and Social Council to conduct a process of consultations on the scope, methodology and frequency of the global report as well as its relation to the progress report, the outcome of which should be reflected in the ministerial declaration of the session of the high-level political forum in 2016.

84. The high-level political forum, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be State-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

85. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, will also take place at the high-level political forum. These will be supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.

86. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the financing for development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals which is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of this Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the high-level political forum.

87. Meeting every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, the high-level political forum will provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation. The next high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly will be held in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review process.

88. We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to the implementation of the new Agenda by the United Nations development system. The relevant governing bodies should take action to review such support to implementation and to report on progress and obstacles. We welcome the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system and look forward to taking action on these issues, as appropriate.

89. The high-level political forum will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with resolution 67/290. We call upon those actors to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda.

90. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the seventieth session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the high-level political forum, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. The report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for State-led reviews at the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, including recommendations on voluntary common reporting guidelines. It should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the high-level political forum.

91. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.

RESOLUTION 69/316

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.74/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Belarus, Ecuador, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sweden

69/316. Commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles embedded therein,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating its determination to foster strict respect for those purposes and principles,

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security as a leading purpose of the United Nations and a priority for its activities,

Bearing in mind that 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, as part of the commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, to convene in New York, on 1 and 2 October 2015, a high-level thematic debate during the high-level segment of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, and requests the President of the General Assembly to organize the high-level thematic debate on the aforementioned dates;

2. *Also decides* that the high-level thematic debate shall be held with the participation of Member and observer States, represented at the highest possible level, as well as the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the heads of regional organizations, and shall consist of an opening meeting and four plenary meetings, as follows:

1 October 2015, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. (opening meeting)

1 October 2015, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (plenary meetings)

2 October 2015, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (plenary meetings);

3. *Further decides* that the theme of the high-level thematic debate shall be “Maintenance of international peace and security”, in order to draw lessons from the experiences of the past 70 years, take stock of the present challenges in the area of peace and security and renew the commitment of Member and observer States to the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the proceedings of the high-level thematic debate and to bring the summary to the attention of Member States.

RESOLUTION 69/317

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.79 and Add.1, sponsored by: Georgia, Italy, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Sweden

69/317. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October 1990, 46/13 of 28 October 1991, 47/18 of 23 November 1992, 48/24 of 24 November 1993, 49/15 of 15 November 1994, 50/17 of 20 November 1995, 51/18 of 14 November 1996, 52/4 of 22 October

1997, 53/16 of 29 October 1998, 54/7 of 25 October 1999, 55/9 of 30 October 2000, 56/47 of 7 December 2001, 57/42 of 21 November 2002, 59/8 of 22 October 2004, 61/49 of 4 December 2006, 63/114 of 5 December 2008, 65/140 of 16 December 2010 and 67/264 of 17 May 2013,

Recalling also its resolution 3369 (XXX) of 10 October 1975, by which it decided to invite the Organization of the Islamic Conference¹⁶⁷ to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer,

Welcoming the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which have been undertaken in coordination with the United Nations and in full respect of the Charter of the United Nations, in strengthening its role in conflict prevention, confidence-building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation, mediation and preventive diplomacy, including conflict situations involving Muslim communities,

Noting the adoption by the Islamic Summit Conference at its third extraordinary session, held in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 December 2005, of the Ten-year Programme of Action to Meet the Challenges Facing the Muslim Ummah in the Twenty-first Century¹⁶⁸ and the adoption on 14 March 2008 by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eleventh session, held in Dakar on 13 and 14 March 2008, of the amended Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹⁶⁹

Taking into account the desire of the two organizations to continue to cooperate closely in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and scientific fields and in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, the promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, fundamental human rights, economic and social development, and combating international terrorism,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and in this regard welcoming the holding on 28 October 2013 of the high-level meeting of the Security Council on strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the presidential statement adopted by the Council as an outcome of the meeting,¹⁷⁰ through which the Council, inter alia, recognized and further encouraged the active contribution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report, recognized the strengthening of practical cooperation and the building of complementarity between the United Nations, its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, its subsidiary organs and its specialized and affiliated institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the 10 priority areas of cooperation between the two organizations and their respective agencies and institutions, as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation between them,

Noting further that the Secretaries-General of the two organizations have met regularly and that consultations among senior officials of the two organizations have enhanced cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its organs and institutions contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Taking note of the results of the general meeting of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated

¹⁶⁷ On 28 June 2011, the Organization of the Islamic Conference changed its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

¹⁶⁸ A/60/633-S/2005/826, annex III.

¹⁶⁹ A/69/228-S/2014/560.

¹⁷⁰ S/PRST/2013/16; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014*.

institutions, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 20 to 22 May 2014, to review and appraise the level of cooperation in the fields of international peace and security, science and technology, trade and development, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, protection of and assistance to refugees, human rights, human resource development, food security and agriculture, environment, health and population, arts and crafts, and the promotion of heritage, and of the fact that these meetings are now being held every two years, with the next scheduled for 2016 and to be hosted by the United Nations,

Acknowledging the intention expressed by the representatives of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to reinforce cooperation and understanding in areas of common interest, noting the commitment of both organizations to fostering a global dialogue for the promotion of tolerance and peace, calling for enhanced cooperation to promote better understanding across countries, religions, cultures and civilizations, and in this regard using, inter alia, the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations as a useful tool in advancing that agenda in international forums,

Taking into account the strengthened spirit of cooperation reflected in the agreement on a matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-Organization of Islamic Cooperation collaboration, to be implemented over the next biennium,

Recalling that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation remains an important partner of the United Nations in peace, security and the fostering of a culture of peace at the global level, and noting various decisions reached by the two sides, including the agreement to continue cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, promotion of good governance at the national and international levels, combating international terrorism, fighting extremism, countering religious intolerance, including Islamophobia, promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, humanitarian assistance and capacity-building in electoral assistance, and the agreement to improve the follow-up mechanism,

Noting the joint Organization of Islamic Cooperation-United Nations-Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe consultative session on consolidating the role of mediation, held on 3 and 4 April 2012, hosted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at its general secretariat in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and attended by senior officials from prominent regional and international organizations,

Noting also the commitment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to building capacities in the field of conflict prevention and resolution as well as preventive diplomacy through training sessions and workshops delivered by experts and organizations specializing in that field and the organization of “Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections” training courses and round-table discussions on election monitoring at the general secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in February 2014,

Noting further the contribution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding within the framework of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and other initiatives in this regard,

Welcoming the initiatives for interfaith dialogue undertaken by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, as well as their member States, including the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, and emphasizing the importance of engaging relevant United Nations agencies in promoting interfaith dialogue and other related activities, as well as General Assembly resolution 68/127 of 18 December 2013 on a world against violence and violent extremism,

Noting the establishment of the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the adoption of its statute, and recognizing the need for enhanced cooperation and exchange between the Permanent Commission and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting also the adoption by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation of its Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women and the establishment of the Department of Family Affairs at its general secretariat to deal specifically with issues concerning women and children, and underscoring cooperation between the Department and relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),

Noting with appreciation the close and multifaceted cooperation between the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with a view to strengthening the capacities of the two organizations to address challenges to development and social progress, including ongoing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund on health issues, as well as discussions between the United Nations Children's Fund and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on formalizing their partnership through specific initiatives linked to the Millennium Development Goals, as part of the Organization's Ten-year Programme of Action to Meet the Challenges Facing the Muslim Ummah in the Twenty-first Century,

Welcoming the existing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, including dialogue between the two entities on reaching out to non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian actors in States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as participation in joint activities and events and information-sharing, with a view to furthering proactive engagement and implementing concrete programmes in the areas of capacity-building, emergency assistance and strategic partnerships,

Having considered the one-year partnership programme of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, aimed at enhancing their cooperation and exchange of experiences in the area of mediation and at strengthening the operational capacity of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at the latest general meeting of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, held in Istanbul in May 2014, to co-organize an event, early in 2015 under the auspices of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue, on the theme "Countering violent extremism: elements of an effective strategy",

Noting the request of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for greater interaction between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization extending beyond the current biennial arrangement so as to include periodic reviews of cooperation, in the light of the expanding areas of cooperation between the two organizations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of the two organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation, as well as in the political field,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶⁹
2. *Urges* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in areas of mutual interest, as appropriate;
3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;
4. *Affirms* that the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation share a common goal of promoting and facilitating the Middle East peace process so that the process can reach its objective of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and also share a common objective of fostering peaceful and political solutions to other conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;
5. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, human rights and fundamental freedoms, countering international terrorism, including violent extremism, addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, capacity-building, health-related issues such as combating pandemic and endemic diseases, protection of the environment, climate change, emergency relief and rehabilitation and technical cooperation;

6. *Welcomes* the strong commitment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the fight against violent extremism and terrorist groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, the Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, affirms the important role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in responding, in coordination with the United Nations, to the threat posed by violent extremism, in particular with regard to countering violent extremism and developing counter-narratives, and welcomes the announcement of 4 February 2015 that the general secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation would call for a meeting of its Executive Committee to outline the position of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and action to curb the commission of terrorist acts, extremism and hate speech and to dismantle the contexts that breed, lead to and exploit them;

7. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation towards combating intolerance and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, recognizes the strong need for global awareness about religious intolerance, condemns any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and welcomes cooperation towards addressing the issue with all urgency;

8. *Invites* increased cooperation and exchanges between the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

9. *Requests* the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation in addressing the social and economic issues that affect the efforts of Member States to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and realize the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation through the recent establishment of a working group;

11. *Affirms* that, to enhance cooperation and for the purpose of the review and appraisal of progress, a general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation should continue to be held once every two years and to include joint inter-agency sectoral or thematic meetings;

12. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation hosted by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its specialized and affiliated institutions in promoting South-South cooperation in areas of common interest;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as their subsidiary, specialized and affiliated institutions, to intensify actions in creating bilateral frameworks for cooperation in the area of human and industrial capacity development, trade promotion, transportation and tourism;

14. *Invites* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the fields of peacemaking, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and notes the close cooperation between the two organizations in reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Mali, Sierra Leone and Somalia;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and to develop practical modalities for such cooperation;

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the increasing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was marked by the opening of the representation office of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, and calls upon the two organizations to expand their cooperation in the protection of cultural and historic heritage;

18. *Welcomes* the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Jeddah in June 2012 and his commitment to reinforcing cooperation in areas of common interest between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, also welcomes the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encourages their participation in important meetings of the two organizations;

19. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly in the fields of science and technology, higher education, health and environment, by negotiating cooperation agreements and through necessary contacts and meetings of the respective focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

20. *Invites* the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to consider providing increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to strengthen their capacities for cooperation;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, cultural, humanitarian and scientific fields;

22. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to increase awareness, as appropriate, of the work and activities of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in accordance with established practice between the United Nations and other regional organizations;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation”.

RESOLUTION 69/318

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.90 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

69/318. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

The General Assembly,

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 and 67/303 of 16 September 2013,

Recognizing the key role the Pacific Islands Forum continues to play in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection, good governance and peace and security 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 a vital part of the sustainable development blueprint for the Pacific region,

Reaffirming the outcome documents of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States,¹⁷¹ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction¹⁷² and the third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁷³ welcoming the agreement on the draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, and looking forward to its adoption and implementation,

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

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,¹⁷⁴ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹⁷⁵ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁷¹

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 summit meetings between the Secretary-General and Forum leaders held in New York on 26 September 2012 and 26 September 2014,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹⁷⁶

1. *Encourages* the scheduling of the next meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders no later than 2015;
2. *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;
3. *Urges* the United Nations system to align its work programmes and operations to support internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁷¹ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda¹⁷³ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in the Pacific region;
4. *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 of the support provided by the United Nations system, including through its regional and country programmes, to Pacific island States;
5. *Welcomes* the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions;

¹⁷¹ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁷² Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

¹⁷³ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁷⁴ *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.

¹⁷⁵ *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.

¹⁷⁶ A/69/228-S/2014/560.

6. *Notes with appreciation* the work being undertaken by the Joint Inspection Unit on the comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States, and looks forward to the findings of the review and the recommendations thereon regarding the sustainable development challenges of the Pacific small island developing States with a view to enhancing the overall effectiveness of such support;

7. *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, 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;

8. *Reiterates* the importance of an enhanced and effective United Nations presence, particularly at the country level, in the Pacific region;

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

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum".

RESOLUTION 69/319

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2015, by a recorded vote of 136 to 6, with 41 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.84, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, 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, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Germany, Israel, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

69/319. Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 68/304 of 9 September 2014 and 69/247 of 29 December 2014 concerning sovereign debt restructuring processes,

Welcoming the work carried out by the Ad Hoc Committee on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes established in accordance with resolution 69/247 throughout its working sessions, held in New York from 3 to 5 February, from 28 to 30 April and on 27 and 28 July 2015,

Stressing the importance of a clear set of principles for the management and resolution of financial crises that take into account the obligation of sovereign debtors and their creditors to act in good faith and with a cooperative spirit to reach a consensual rearrangement of the debt of sovereign States,

Considering the desirability of the wide dissemination and implementation of the principles, in accordance with national policies and circumstances,

1. *Declares* that sovereign debt restructuring processes should be guided by the following Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes, as included in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee:¹⁷⁷

1. A Sovereign State has the right, in the exercise of its discretion, to design its macroeconomic policy, including restructuring its sovereign debt, which should not be frustrated or impeded by any abusive measures. Restructuring should be done as the last resort and preserving at the outset creditors' rights.

2. Good faith by both the sovereign debtor and all its creditors would entail their engagement in constructive sovereign debt restructuring workout negotiations and other stages of the process with the aim of a prompt and durable re-establishment of debt sustainability and debt servicing, as well as achieving the support of a critical mass of creditors through a constructive dialogue regarding the restructuring terms.

3. Transparency should be promoted in order to enhance the accountability of the actors concerned, which can be achieved through the timely sharing of both data and processes related to sovereign debt workouts.

4. Impartiality requires that all institutions and actors involved in sovereign debt restructuring workouts, including at the regional level, in accordance with their respective mandates, enjoy independence and refrain from exercising any undue influence over the process and other stakeholders or engaging in actions that would give rise to conflicts of interest or corruption or both.

5. Equitable treatment imposes on States the duty to refrain from arbitrarily discriminating among creditors, unless a different treatment is justified under the law, is reasonable, and is correlated to the characteristics of the credit, guaranteeing inter-creditor equality, discussed among all creditors. Creditors have the right to receive the same proportionate treatment in accordance with their credit and its characteristics. No creditors or creditor groups should be excluded *ex ante* from the sovereign debt restructuring process.

6. Sovereign immunity from jurisdiction and execution regarding sovereign debt restructurings is a right of States before foreign domestic courts and exceptions should be restrictively interpreted.

7. Legitimacy entails that the establishment of institutions and the operations related to sovereign debt restructuring workouts respect requirements of inclusiveness and the rule of law, at all levels. The terms and conditions of the original contracts should remain valid until such time as they are modified by a restructuring agreement.

8. Sustainability implies that sovereign debt restructuring workouts are completed in a timely and efficient manner and lead to a stable debt situation in the debtor State, preserving at the outset creditors' rights while promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, minimizing economic and social costs, warranting the stability of the international financial system and respecting human rights.

9. Majority restructuring implies that sovereign debt restructuring agreements that are approved by a qualified majority of the creditors of a State are not to be affected, jeopardized or otherwise impeded by other States or a non-representative minority of creditors, who must respect the decisions adopted by the majority of the creditors. States should be encouraged to include collective action clauses in their sovereign debt to be issued;

2. *Invites* all Member and observer States, competent international organizations, entities and other relevant stakeholders to support and promote the Basic Principles set out above, and requests the Secretary-General to make all efforts so that the Principles become generally known;

¹⁷⁷ A/AC.284/2015/2.

3. *Decides* to continue to consider improved approaches to restructuring sovereign debt, taking into account the Basic Principles set out above and work carried out by the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, and to this effect decides further to define the modalities for such consideration at its seventieth session.

RESOLUTION 69/320

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2015, by a recorded vote of 119 to 8, with 45 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.87/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Tuvalu, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu

69/320. Raising the flags of non-member observer States at the United Nations

The General Assembly,

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

Bearing in mind the Preamble to the Charter and the reaffirmation of faith in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Noting the participation of non-member observer States that maintain permanent observer missions at Headquarters in the sessions and work of the General Assembly,

Recalling that the State of Palestine became a non-member observer State at the United Nations on 29 November 2012, and recalling also in this regard its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012 and previous relevant resolutions,

1. *Decides* that the flags of non-member observer States at the United Nations maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters shall be raised at Headquarters and United Nations offices following the flags of the States Members of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary for the implementation of this decision during the seventieth session of the General Assembly and within 20 days of the adoption of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 69/321

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, 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/69/1007, para. 68)

69/321. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014 and all other previous resolutions relating to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,¹⁷⁸

Mindful of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations Organization in 2015 and the fact that the Organization has grown considerably since its creation, in terms of both the number of its Member States and the issues on its agenda,

Underlining the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly,

Reiterating that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

Recognizing the role of the General Assembly in addressing issues of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and acknowledging its role and authority, established in Article 10 of the Charter, to make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any questions or matters within the scope of the Charter, except as provided in Article 12 thereof,

Reaffirming the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, as well as the role of the Assembly in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law,

Recognizing, in view of the twentieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁷⁹ the ongoing intergovernmental efforts within the United Nations to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women, and convinced of the need to guarantee equal opportunities for women and men in gaining access to senior decision-making positions, including to the post of Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need to select the best candidates,

Reaffirming the role and authority of the General Assembly in global matters of concern to the international community, including in global governance, as set out in the Charter,

Welcoming the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to reinvigorate the revitalization of the work of the Assembly during its sixty-ninth session,

Taking note of the observations and proposals on improving the working methods of the Main Committees of the General Assembly made by the Chairs of the Main Committees at the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly thematic meeting on working methods, held on 14 April 2015,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly and the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed thereto;¹⁸⁰

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the multilingual web page devoted to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, accessible directly from the United Nations website, which exists in all six official languages, and invites the Secretariat to continue updating regularly and equally that web page and its substantive content in a cost-effective manner;

¹⁷⁸ Resolutions 46/77, 47/233, 48/264, 51/241, 52/163, 55/14, 55/285, 56/509, 57/300, 57/301, 58/126, 58/316, 59/313, 60/286, 61/292, 62/276, 63/309, 64/301, 65/315, 66/294 and 67/297.

¹⁷⁹ *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.

¹⁸⁰ A/69/1007.

3. *Decides* to establish, at its seventieth 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 seventieth session;

4. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall continue its review of the inventory of General Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and, as a result, continue to update the inventory to be attached to the report to be submitted at the seventieth session of the Assembly;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸¹ 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 seventieth session;

Role and authority of the General Assembly

6. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, in accordance with Articles 10 to 14 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate, using the procedures set forth in rules 7 to 10 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

7. *Recognizes* that implementation of General Assembly resolutions, including those related to the revitalization of its work, enhances the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, and underlines the important role and responsibility of Member States in their full implementation;

8. *Reaffirms* that the relationship between the principal organs of the United Nations is mutually reinforcing and complementary, in accordance with and with full respect for their respective functions, authority, powers and competencies as enshrined in the Charter, and in this regard stresses the importance of further ensuring increased cooperation, coordination and the exchange of information among the Presidents of the principal organs and also with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in particular the Secretary-General;

9. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continued practice of holding periodic informal briefings by the Secretary-General on his priorities, travels and most recent activities, including his participation in international meetings and events organized outside the United Nations, and encourages the continuation of this practice;

10. *Reaffirms* that the presence of permanent missions serves to assist in the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, recognizes the importance of their role in contributing to the effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly, as well as the role of the Secretariat in accommodating the work of permanent missions, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session to conduct an informal meeting on this subject to consider ways and means to further enhance the cooperation between permanent missions and the Secretariat and to transmit a summary of the meeting to the Secretary-General;

11. *Also reaffirms* the importance and benefit of continuing interaction between the General Assembly and international or regional forums and organizations dealing with global matters of concern to the international community, as well as with civil society, where appropriate, and encourages the exploration of appropriate actions or measures, while fully respecting the intergovernmental nature of the Assembly, in conformity with its relevant rules of procedure;

12. *Recognizes* the value of holding interactive inclusive thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, and calls upon the President of the General Assembly to organize such debates in close consultation with the General Committee and the Member States, including with regard to the

¹⁸¹ A/69/793.

preliminary programme of such debates, in order to enable an adequate level of participation and an appropriate allocation of time for substantive interactive discussion during the debates so as to enable all interested delegations to state their positions and to facilitate, where appropriate, results-oriented and productive outcomes of such debates, and in this context welcomes the initiative of the President of the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session to select “Delivering on and implementing a transformative post-2015 development agenda” as the theme of the general debate;

13. *Takes note* of the letter dated 4 December 2014 from the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session addressed to all Permanent Representatives and Permanent Observers expressing a variety of views of Member States on the content and quality of the annual report of the Security Council to the Assembly, and encourages continuing efforts to ensure the inclusion in the report of more substantive information on the work of the Council, as appropriate;

14. *Invites* the Secretariat, including the Department of Public Information, while carrying out its activities, as mandated by the General Assembly, to continue its efforts to raise the visibility of the Assembly and to enhance, in the light of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations, world public and media awareness of the contribution made by the Assembly to the fulfilment of the goals of the Organization, as set out in the Charter;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, under relevant agenda items, to bring to the attention of Member States constraints that have prevented the Secretary-General from implementing those provisions of General Assembly resolutions that are addressed to the Secretariat;

Working methods

16. *Appreciates* the briefings by the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly to the Ad Hoc Working Group about the working methods of their respective Committees during the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and in this regard encourages the Main Committees:

(a) To ensure adequate coordination in their work while avoiding overlap and duplication;

(b) To hold elections for the bureaux of the Main Committees at least three months before the opening of each session, and preferably up to six months in advance of the session, and calls upon the regional groups to proceed with relevant nominations in a timely manner and in accordance with the interim arrangement set out in Assembly decision 68/505 of 1 October 2013;

(c) To benefit from their respective intranet and other online services to facilitate the smooth organization and timely conclusion of their work;

(d) To further enhance sharing of information on the work and activities of the Main Committees within each Main Committee;

(e) To further improve the management of the negotiation process for Assembly resolutions;

17. *Calls upon* outgoing Chairs of the Main Committees to brief incoming Chairs on best practices and lessons learned from previous sessions of the Main Committees and to provide their written observations and lessons learned to their immediate successors, and encourages the incoming Chairs and bureaux of the Main Committees to consult with Member States shortly after their election on how the work will be conducted during the upcoming session of their Committee;

18. *Reaffirms* existing relevant mandates related to the improvement of the working methods of the Main Committees, including section C of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, paragraphs 7 to 13 of resolution 59/313 of 12 September 2005 and cluster III of the annex to resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006;

19. *Requests* each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods at the beginning of every session, and in this regard invites the Chairs of the Main Committees to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventieth session on any best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving working methods, as appropriate;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his report submitted at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled “Pattern of conferences”, information regarding the basis for the current practice whereby Member States bear the additional costs of using United Nations Headquarters conference services during business hours;

21. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 68/307 to conduct the elections of the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council about six months before the elected members assume their responsibilities, beginning at the seventieth session, welcomes the current practice of the Security Council of inviting its elected members to observe some of its meetings and activities prior to the assumption of their responsibilities, and welcomes such efforts to afford elected members appropriate opportunities to prepare for their tenure in the Security Council;

22. *Emphasizes* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the seventieth session, in consultation with Member States, should continue their consideration of and make proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly, including through the introduction of a sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

23. *Recalls* its resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994, by which it adopted the Guidelines on the Rationalization of the Agenda of the General Assembly;

24. *Also recalls* the need to avoid duplication and overlap of the agendas of the General Assembly, especially of its Second and Third Committees, the Economic and Social Council, and its subsidiary bodies, and the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council and the Assembly, as well as all other related forums, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure;

25. *Further recalls* rules 153 and 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and encourages the Chairs of the Main Committees and the Secretary-General to ensure observance of these rules, within their respective mandates;

26. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the role of the General Committee to support the work of the General Assembly;

27. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the Chairs of the Main Committees, in consultation with the General Committee and Member States, to enhance the coordination of the scheduling of the meetings of the Assembly, including high-level meetings and high-level thematic debates, with a view to optimizing their interactivity and effectiveness, especially during the general debate, and distribution of such events throughout the session;

28. *Reaffirms*, in this regard, resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided that the general debate shall open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the Assembly and shall be held without interruption, and encourages the scheduling of future high-level meetings during the first half of the year, from within existing resources, taking into account the calendar of conferences and without prejudice to the current practice of convening one high-level meeting in September at the beginning of each session of the Assembly;

29. *Recalls* the interim arrangement approved by the General Assembly in decision 68/505, recommending a pattern for the rotation of the Chairs of the Main Committees until the seventy-third session of the Assembly, reiterates its request that the Ad Hoc Working Group prepare long-term arrangements concerning the election of the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees with the aim of establishing a predictable, transparent and fair mechanism, in consultation with regional groups, and that it submit them to the Assembly no later than at its seventy-second session, and in this regard invites Member States to present proposals and begin at an early stage to devote attention to the matter of concluding a future arrangement, which would come into effect at the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly, with the annex to resolution 68/307 containing the guidelines on the election of the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees to be considered in this context;

30. *Encourages* Member States to seek gender balance in the distribution of Chairs of the Main Committees and in the position of the President of the General Assembly;

31. *Also encourages* Member States to make, to the extent possible, full use of the e-services provided by the Secretariat, in order to save costs, reduce the environmental impact and improve the distribution of documents, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to further improve, harmonize and, where appropriate, unify such e-services;

Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads

32. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its consideration of the revitalization of the role of the General Assembly in the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General, and recalls all relevant resolutions, including resolutions 11(I) of 24 January 1946, 46/77 of 12 December 1991, 47/233 of 17 August 1993, 48/264, 51/241 of 31 July 1997, 52/163 of 15 December 1997, 55/14 of 3 November 2000, 55/285 of 7 September 2001, 56/509 of 8 July 2002, 57/300 of 20 December 2002, 57/301, 58/126 of 19 December 2003, 58/316, 59/313, 60/286, 61/292 of 2 August 2007, 62/276 of 15 September 2008, 63/309 of 14 September 2009, 64/301 of 13 September 2010, 65/315 of 12 September 2011, 66/294 of 17 September 2012, 67/297 of 29 August 2013 and 68/307, reaffirming the applicable procedures set out in the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in particular rule 141, and acknowledging relevant existing Assembly practices;

33. *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly to monitor and review the Assembly's implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions;

34. *Reiterates* that the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General differs from the process used with regard to other executive heads in the organizations of the United Nations system, given the roles of the Security Council and the General Assembly in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, and emphasizes in particular that the process of selection of the Secretary-General shall be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, building on best practices and the participation of all Member States;

35. *Requests* the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council to start the process of soliciting candidates for the position of Secretary-General through a joint letter addressed to all Member States, containing a description of the entire process and inviting candidates to be presented in a timely manner;

36. *Also requests* the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council to jointly circulate to all Member States on an ongoing basis the names of individuals that have been submitted for consideration as candidates for the position of Secretary-General together with accompanying documents, including curricula vitae;

37. *Notes* that the selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General is expected to take place in 2016, and as a result requests, without prejudice to the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the Charter, the Presidents of the General Assembly, in particular those at the seventieth and seventy-first sessions of the Assembly, to actively support this process in accordance with the role accorded to them by relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

38. *Stresses* the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender and geographical balance, while meeting the highest possible requirements, on the appointment of executive heads of the Organization, including the Secretary-General, and in this regard invites Member States to consider presenting women as candidates for the position of Secretary-General;

39. *Stresses*, in particular, the need to ensure the appointment of the best possible candidate for the position of Secretary-General, who embodies the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and demonstrates a firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and invites Member States to present candidates with proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group in a streamlined and comprehensive way on the gender balance and regional origin of the executive heads and the Senior Management Group of the Organization;

41. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the selection and conditions of service of executive heads in the organizations of the United Nations system,¹⁸² proposing that the General Assembly conduct hearings or meetings with candidates running for the position of Secretary-General;

¹⁸² A/65/71.

42. *Decides*, without prejudice to the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the Charter, to conduct informal dialogues or meetings with candidates for the position of Secretary-General, without any prejudice to any candidate who does not participate, thus contributing to the transparency and inclusivity of the process;

43. *Recalls* its resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, in particular paragraph 2 thereof, in which it noted that the Secretary-General will appoint the Deputy Secretary-General following consultations with Member States, and stresses that the process of appointment of executive heads of the Organization should be in accordance with relevant rules of procedure and as set out in the Charter;

44. *Affirms its readiness* to continue discussing all the issues relating to the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General in all their aspects within the Ad Hoc Working Group during its seventieth session, including those contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group as contained in document A/69/1007;

Strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly

45. *Notes with appreciation* the views expressed by the Office of the President of the General Assembly to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the strengthening of the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the Assembly and its relationship with the Secretariat¹⁸⁰ and measures already undertaken in this regard, while continuing to explore additional measures where feasible, and notes the support provided by the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Affairs Division of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to the Office of the President of the Assembly;

46. *Encourages* the Presidents of the General Assembly to continue with the practice of periodically briefing Member States on their activities, including official travel;

47. *Commends* the initiative of convening a retreat on the strengthening of the General Assembly, which brings together the incoming and outgoing presidencies of each session of the Assembly, and in this regard takes note of the summary of the proceedings of the retreat held on 26 and 27 June 2014;¹⁸³

48. *Encourages* exchanges between the President-elect of the General Assembly and the Council of Presidents so that Presidents-elect may benefit from the experiences of former Presidents in terms of best practices and lessons learned, as part of strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

49. *Requests* the outgoing Presidents of the General Assembly to transmit to their successors a summary of their work during their terms of office and to brief them on the lessons learned and best practices, and encourages the holding of a structured and constructive exchange of experiences between them in the three-month transition period;

50. *Encourages* Presidents-elect to continue to ensure respect for balanced gender and geographical representation in the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventieth session of the General Assembly on sources of the funding and staffing of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, including on any technical, logistical, protocol-related or financial questions, and for more clarification on the budgetary basis for the provision of such support by the Secretariat;

52. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure, from within agreed resources, that the Office of the President of the General Assembly is allocated dedicated Secretariat staff, with responsibility for coordinating, in an efficient and capable manner, the transition between Presidents, managing interactions between the President and the Secretary-General and preserving institutional memory, and also emphasizes the desirability for staff in the Office of the President of the Assembly to be seconded from among Member States in a timely manner;

53. *Notes* that the activities of the President of the General Assembly have increased markedly in recent years, recalls provisions regarding support for the Office of the President of the Assembly in previous resolutions, and expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support the Office, in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

¹⁸³ A/69/562, annex.

54. *Recalls its request* to the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017, proposals to review the budget allocation to the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with existing procedures, and in this connection looks forward to considering such proposals during the main part of its seventieth session;

55. *Stresses* the importance of the contributions of Member States to the Trust Fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and in this regard notes with appreciation contributions that have been made to the Fund and encourages Member States to continue to contribute to the Fund;

56. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to report to the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventieth session of the Assembly on the role, mandate and activities of the President.

RESOLUTION 69/322

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.89 and Add.1, sponsored by: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Uruguay

69/322. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, was solemnly declared a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential for the promotion of the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming also the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the States of the region,

Noting with appreciation the commitment of Member States towards fulfilling the goals of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and their engagement in its revitalization through a number of initiatives, as reaffirmed during the seventh ministerial meeting of the zone, held in Montevideo on 15 and 16 January 2013, and building on the Luanda Initiative,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, especially through the implementation of specific programmes,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸⁴

1. *Stresses* the role of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a forum for increased interaction and support among its member States;

2. *Recalls with appreciation* the holding of the seventh ministerial meeting of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and the adoption of the Montevideo Declaration¹⁸⁵ and the Montevideo Plan of Action;¹⁸⁶

3. *Calls upon* States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and cooperation established in resolution 41/11 and reiterated in the Montevideo Declaration and the Montevideo Plan of Action;

¹⁸⁴ A/69/973 and Add.1.

¹⁸⁵ A/67/746, annex I.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

4. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system, and invites relevant partners, including international financial institutions, to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic may seek in their joint efforts to continue to implement the Montevideo Plan of Action;

5. *Encourages* the convening of ministerial meetings on a biennial basis, as well as annual meetings on the sidelines of the General Assembly, and the establishment of a follow-up mechanism, as decided in the Montevideo Declaration;

6. *Acknowledges* the presentation during the seventh ministerial meeting of a number of bilateral cooperation programmes which complement the efforts aimed at enhancing cooperation within the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

7. *Recalls* the offer by the Government of Cabo Verde to host the eighth ministerial meeting of the States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in 2015;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic”.

RESOLUTION 69/323

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.88 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

69/323. International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁸⁷ and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide¹⁸⁸ and other relevant international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 96(I) of 11 December 1946, 260 A(III) of 9 December 1948 and 53/43 of 2 December 1998 and other relevant resolutions within the United Nations system that have contributed to the establishment and development of the process of prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 7/25 of 28 March 2008,¹⁸⁹ 22/22 of 22 March 2013¹⁹⁰ and 28/34 of 27 March 2015 on the prevention of genocide,

Reaffirming the significance of the Convention, adopted on 9 December 1948, as an effective international instrument for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

¹⁸⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

¹⁸⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

Acknowledging that victims of and others affected by the crime of genocide as defined in the Convention call for a form of memorialization, which plays an important role in the prevention of genocide,

Reiterating the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means, and that fighting impunity for the crime of genocide is an important factor in its prevention,

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

1. *Decides* to proclaim 9 December as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime;

2. *Encourages* all Member and observer States, all organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the International Day in order to raise awareness of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide¹⁸⁸ and its role in combating and preventing the crime of genocide, as defined in the Convention, and to commemorate and honour its victims;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution shall be met from voluntary contributions;

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

RESOLUTION 69/324

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.86 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine

69/324. Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that multilingualism contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally,

Recognizing further, in this regard, that genuine multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, 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,

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,¹⁹¹ and of the Security Council,¹⁹²

¹⁹¹ Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

¹⁹² Rule 41 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

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 Council,¹⁹³ and that English and French are the working languages of the Secretariat,¹⁹⁴

Emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations, including those linked to public relations and information,

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,

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,¹⁹⁵ in particular article 27 thereof, concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Recalling also 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 67/292 of 24 July 2013, 68/252 of 27 December 2013, 68/307 of 10 September 2014, 69/96 A and B of 5 December 2014, 69/250 of 29 December 2014 and 69/287 of 8 June 2015,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁹⁶

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. *Welcomes* the recent 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;
6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to develop the network of focal points that supports the Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout the Secretariat, and invites the Secretary-General, through his role in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to support a comprehensive and coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations system, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on multilingualism;¹⁹⁷
7. *Welcomes* the implementation, within the United Nations, of a day dedicated to each of the official languages in order to inform and raise awareness of their history, culture and use, encourages the Secretary-General to 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;
8. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by international organizations based on a shared language to increase their cooperation with the United Nations regarding multilingualism;

¹⁹³ Rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

¹⁹⁴ See resolution 2 (I), annex.

¹⁹⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹⁶ A/69/282.

¹⁹⁷ A/67/78.

9. *Further 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;

10. *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,¹⁹⁸ 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;¹⁹⁹

II

Role of the Department of Public Information in multilingualism

11. *Reaffirms* that the primary mission of the Department of Public Information 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;

12. *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 Public Information, 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;

13. *Also emphasizes* the role of the Department of Public Information in building support for international peace and security, development and human rights for all and the contribution of multilingualism in achieving these goals;

14. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Public Information to enhance multilingualism in all its activities, 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;

15. *Encourages* the Department of Public Information 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 the corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

16. *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 Public Information 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;

17. *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;

18. *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;

¹⁹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2440, No. 43977.

¹⁹⁹ 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.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

19. *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;

20. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to also offer guided tours at United Nations Headquarters in non-official languages;

21. *Notes* the proposal by the Chair of the Committee on Information to establish a group of friends of the Chair on multilingualism aimed at working with the Department of Public Information on effective, pragmatic and creative ways in which the issue of multilingualism could be addressed;

22. *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;

23. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Department of Public Information 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;

24. *Recalls* paragraph 62 of its resolution 69/96 B, and encourages the Department of Public Information 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;

25. *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 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 and other web-based communication tools

26. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations website is an essential tool for Member States, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public;

27. *Also reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report on multilingualism a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, including content discrepancies among the official languages, as well as to identify innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures to achieve full parity among the six official languages;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next report on multilingualism a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, presenting the status of content in non-official languages, as well as identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures to reinforce the broader multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations websites, as appropriate;

29. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of its resolution 67/292, 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 Public Information, content-providing offices and departments, in particular 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;

30. *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;

31. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure, while maintaining an up-to-date and accurate website, the equitable distribution of financial and human resources within the Department of Public Information allocated to the United Nations website among all six official languages, with full respect for the needs and specificities of all six languages;

32. *Notes with concern* that the multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations website in certain official languages has improved at a much slower rate than expected, and in this regard requests the Department of Public Information, 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;

33. *Takes note* of sections II.D and II.E 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;

34. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, 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;

35. *Welcomes* the cooperative arrangements undertaken by the Department of Public Information 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;

36. *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;

37. *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

38. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to 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;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *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;

42. *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

43. *Recalls* its resolution 67/255 of 12 April 2013, in particular paragraph 35 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 vacancy announcements specified the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post required a specific working language;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all staff;

47. *Recalls* section II, paragraph 17, of its resolution 61/244 of 22 December 2006, 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;

48. *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;

49. *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;

50. *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);

51. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to consider the linguistic specificities mentioned in vacancy announcements during the composition of interview panels for the employment of United Nations staff;

52. *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;

VI

Language services staff

53. *Recalls* its resolution 66/233 of 24 December 2011, in particular paragraph 7 of section III thereof, and 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;

54. *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 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

Field offices, peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding

55. *Notes* the submission to the Secretary-General of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations²⁰⁰ and the recent issuance of the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture;²⁰¹

56. *Recognizes* the contribution of the Language and Communications Programme to promoting multilingualism within the United Nations, encourages in this regard the Department of Field Support and the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat to continue to cooperate closely, from within existing resources, to support the language learning needs of staff in the field, and requests the Secretary-General to provide further information in this regard at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly;

57. *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;

58. *Recalls* its resolution 69/287, in which it endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;²⁰²

59. *Takes note* of section II.D.1 of the report of the Secretary-General, 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;

60. *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;

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism;

62. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Multilingualism”.

RESOLUTION 69/325

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.91 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Serbia, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

69/325. Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015 and beyond

The General Assembly,

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,²⁰³ and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

²⁰⁰ See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

²⁰¹ See A/69/968-S/2015/490.

²⁰² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/69/19), chap. V.*

²⁰³ Resolution 55/284.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling also the malaria-related goals and commitments in the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,²⁰⁴

Recalling further its resolution 68/308 of 10 September 2014 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Recalling 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,²⁰⁵ resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals²⁰⁶ and resolution 68.2 of 22 May 2015 on the global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030,

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,

Taking note of all declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, containing the pledge to allocate at least 15 per cent of national budgets to the health sector, the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at the special summit of the African Union 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,

Recognizing the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and the continued commitment to help to achieve the 2015 targets, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

Welcoming the leadership and commitment of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance to eliminate malaria in the Asia-Pacific region by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in the region,

Welcoming also the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015, and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, launched at the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, which together provide the framework for achieving a reduction in global malaria incidence and mortality rates by at least 90 per cent by 2030, in line with the sustainable development goals,²⁰⁷

Taking note of the World Health Organization framework for action for an emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion of South-East Asia, launched in April 2013,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata from 6 to 12 September 1978, and its central role in launching the vision of the World Health Organization on health for all,

²⁰⁴ Resolution 65/1.

²⁰⁵ See World Health Organization, documents WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1 and WHA64/2011/REC/1.

²⁰⁶ See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

²⁰⁷ The sustainable development goals are expected to be adopted at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015.

Welcoming the selection by the Secretary-General of malaria as one of the top priorities of his second mandate and his commitment to develop new partnerships and improve existing ones and to scale up high-impact interventions aimed at significantly reducing the number of deaths from malaria,

Recognizing the linkages among efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the “Roll Back Malaria” goal²⁰⁸ 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,

Recognizing also that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world have been substantially reduced with political commitment and commensurate resources, helping to decrease global malaria mortality by 58 per cent and to avert more than 6 million malaria-related deaths since 2000, as a result of greater public education and sensitization about malaria and increased availability of health services, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Recognizing further that malaria control interventions have a positive impact on overall child and maternal mortality rates, with a documented 69 per cent reduction of malaria mortality in children under the age of 5 in Africa alone since 2000, and have helped malaria-endemic countries to reach Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, respectively, by 2015,

Acknowledging the progress made in Latin America in reducing the incidence of malaria, with 15 out of 21 countries on track to reduce 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 improve access to medicines and health services and to sustained efforts in prevention programmes,

Acknowledging also the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the success achieved in respect of the 2015 goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,²⁰⁸ as well as Millennium Development Goal 6, target 6.C, to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases,

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 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 in humans to antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and their shift to outdoor biting and resting,

Aware that recent successes in prevention and control are fragile and can be maintained only with sufficient and sustained national and international investment to fund global malaria control efforts fully,

Regretting the high number of people still without access to medicines, and underscoring that improving access to medicines could save millions of lives every year,

Recognizing the serious challenges relating to substandard, falsified and counterfeit drugs, poor malaria diagnostics and poor quality of vector control products,

Expressing concern about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed as countries transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals and focus on targets set out in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan to reduce malaria mortality rates by 90 per cent by 2030,

Gravely concerned about the health burden of malaria worldwide, with 214 million cases and 472,000 deaths projected in 2015, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 90 per cent of the deaths occur, affecting mostly young children,

²⁰⁸ A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination efforts and enable appropriate responses to other health issues and emergencies, including investment in entomology and vector control for human resources and infrastructures,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

1. *Welcomes* the report prepared by the World Health Organization,²⁰⁹ 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 to eliminate malaria as stipulated in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals, as well as the related targets outlined in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership;

3. *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;

4. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Malaria to continue raising issues relating to malaria in collaboration with other United Nations organizations already working on those issues in the context of the international political and development agendas and to work with national and global leaders to intensify efforts to secure the political commitment, partnerships and funds to drastically reduce malaria deaths by at least 90 per cent by 2030 through increased access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, especially in Africa;

5. *Welcomes* the increased funding, 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 for malaria is associated with a decrease in the incidence of the disease;

6. *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;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

8. *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;

²⁰⁹ A/68/854.

9. *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;

10. *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 International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines, the Gavi Alliance and the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria pilot, 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;

11. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, national resources allocated to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

12. *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 internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and 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;

13. *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 that improved home management of malaria will therefore have a positive impact on treatment and control;

14. *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;

15. *Urges* the international community, inter alia, to support 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 Pollutants²¹⁰ standards and guidelines;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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,²⁰⁸ and encourages other countries to do the same;

²¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe, affordable and cost-effective vaccines and new medicines 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,²¹¹ through effective global partnerships, such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development, and through effective and timely support for the pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calls for the broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

27. *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;²⁰⁶

²¹¹ A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *Recognizes* the impact of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and welcomes the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

31. *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;

32. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, especially malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention related to the use of DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about the technical policies and strategies of the World Health Organization and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapies and monitoring and managing insecticide resistance and outdoor malaria transmission, as well as to increase capacity for the registration and uptake of new vector control tools, the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

33. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

34. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and its member States, with the support of the parties to the Stockholm Convention, to continue to explore possible alternatives to DDT as a vector control agent;

35. *Recognizes* the importance of a multisectoral strategy to advance global control efforts, invites malaria-endemic countries to consider adopting and implementing the Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria, developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the United Nations Development Programme, and encourages regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

36. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all endemic regions, a key pillar of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, to enable Member States to direct financial resources to populations most in need and to respond effectively to disease outbreaks;

37. *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;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

38. *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;

39. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pesticide and/or pharmaceutical policies and national drug and pesticide regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in counterfeit and substandard antimalarial medicines, pesticides and/or nets, and prevent their 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;

40. *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 2008,²¹² the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation;²¹³

41. *Recognizes* the need for political commitment and financial support beyond 2015 to sustain and expand the achievements in the struggle against malaria and to meet the international malaria targets through prevention and malaria control efforts to end the epidemic, while acknowledging the remarkable progress in combating malaria to date;

42. *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 seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 69/326

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, by a recorded vote of 103 to 11, with 38 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.77, as orally revised, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine

²¹² A/63/539, annex.

²¹³ Resolution 64/222, annex.

69/326. Venue of annual sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, by which it established the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling also its resolution 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, by which it decided that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Recalling further its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, by which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund should be transformed into Executive Boards,

Recalling its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, by which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

Recalling also its resolution 65/176 of 20 December 2010, by which it decided that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund should be changed to "Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services",

Recalling further its resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, by which it decided that the regular sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, now the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, should be held alternately at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva,

Recalling its resolutions 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the participation of developing countries in the sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services held in Geneva has been less than that in those held in New York,

Noting the larger presence of missions from developing countries in New York,

Recognizing that the primary focus of the United Nations development system continues to be developing countries,

Recognizing also the financial burden that the current system of alternating Executive Board sessions between New York and Geneva places on developing countries and on the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services,

Noting that holding the Executive Board sessions in New York would present significant cost savings to the core resources of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services, which could then be utilized for programming activities of the United Nations development system,

Noting with appreciation the role of the Government of Switzerland in facilitating the hosting of alternate annual sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services at the United Nations Office at Geneva,

1. *Decides* that all annual sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services will henceforth be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. *Encourages* the Executive Board to further discuss and continue existing arrangements to facilitate the participation of least developed countries and landlocked developing countries in the annual sessions to be held in New York.

RESOLUTION 69/327

Adopted at the 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/69/L.81/Rev.1, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

69/327. Promoting inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which it endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, and 69/313 of 27 July 2015 in which it endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Looking forward to the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,

Recalling its resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996, 56/213 of 21 December 2001, 57/277 of 20 December 2002, 58/231 of 23 December 2003, 59/55 of 2 December 2004 and 60/34 of 30 November 2005 on public administration and development, resolution 69/204 of 19 December 2014 on information and communications technologies for development, resolution 69/199 of 18 December 2014 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and resolutions 66/209 of 22 December 2011 and 69/228 of 19 December 2014 on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions, Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/38 of 18 November 2014 on the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its thirteenth session and Human Rights Council resolution 27/24 of 26 September 2014 on equal participation in political and public affairs,²¹⁴

Condemning corruption at all levels and in all its forms, including bribery, as well as the laundering of proceeds of corruption and other forms of economic crime, and expressing concern about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, and in this regard reiterating its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²¹⁵

Emphasizing the growing need to strengthen public institutions and public services in support of sustainable development,

Reaffirming the importance of freedom, human rights, national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels as central to enabling inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development,

Reiterating that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, at the same time respecting each country’s policy space and leadership to implement policies for promoting inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments,

Emphasizing that efficient, accountable, effective, inclusive and transparent public institutions and public services at all levels have a key role to play in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and the forthcoming sustainable development goals,

Recognizing the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration of the Economic and Social Council in providing policy advice to the Council on issues related to public administration in development, and the

²¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda (A/69/53/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. IV, sect. A.

²¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

contributions of the United Nations Public Administration Network as an implementation tool for the exchange of information and experience in public administration and public services for development,

Recognizing also the need to promote research, knowledge-sharing and the exchange of experience related to the role of public administration in the implementation of international agreed development goals,

Recognizing further the potential of e-government in promoting transparency, accountability, efficiency and citizen engagement in public service delivery,

Recognizing the support being provided by the United Nations programme in public administration and finance to Member States, in particular developing countries, on institutional and human resources capacity development, electronic and mobile government, and citizen engagement in managing development programmes,

Stressing the need for capacity-building as a tool to promote development, and welcoming the cooperation of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions with the United Nations in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations system has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation in strengthening public institutions and public services for sustainable development;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the foundations for sustainable development at all levels include transparent, inclusive, participatory and accountable public institutions and professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public services;

3. *Encourages* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify and accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²¹⁵ and encourages parties to review its implementation, while reiterating the commitment to making the Convention an effective instrument to deter, detect, prevent and counter corruption and bribery, prosecute those involved in corrupt activities and recover and return stolen assets to their country of origin, and to strengthening international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism;

4. *Encourages* the international community to develop good practices on asset return, while supporting the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urges that regional conventions against corruption be updated and ratified, and reiterates the aim of eliminating safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows, while working to strengthen regulatory frameworks at all levels to further increase transparency and accountability of financial institutions and the corporate sector, as well as public administrations;

5. *Urges* the international community to continue to promote the exchange of information, the exchange of experience and the sharing of lessons learned and best practices, as appropriate, in strengthening inclusive and accountable public institutions and public services;

6. *Encourages* Member States, observer States and observers to promote effective and accountable leadership, high standards of professionalism, ethics, integrity, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness in public institutions and the delivery of public services at all appropriate levels;

7. *Reaffirms* that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration, and encourages the international community to continue to support capacity development in public governance and institution-building at all levels, with a view to accelerating progress towards sustainable development;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening public administration institutions, improving public sector human resources capacity and fostering knowledge creation and innovation and the utilization of information technology for development in public administration and in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals;

9. *Encourages* Member States to utilize information and communications technologies in the design of public policies and the provision of public services in order to support national development efforts and respond effectively to national and local needs and priorities;

10. *Underlines* that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration, requiring appropriate institutional frameworks, professional and ethical leadership, a focus on diversity and gender equality, harnessing information and communications technologies, innovation, responsibility and public sector capacity-building;

11. *Recognizes*, in their specific context, the positive contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through some of their traditional values and principles, to strengthening individual and societal commitments in order to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of public administration and promote inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development, including the Andean principles of *ama suwa* (do not be a thief), *ama llulla* (do not be a liar) and *ama qhilla* (do not be lazy), the Inupiat values of *pitqiksīgautaiññiq* (honesty) and *qiksiksrautiqaññiq* (respect for others) and the Blackfoot value of *tukuki* (impartiality and incorruptibility), while recognizing that it is a duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

12. *Calls for* renewed efforts to promote diversity and inclusion in public services and to enhance equality in access to services by all, especially persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, youth, children and other disadvantaged groups;

13. *Stresses* the need for government institutions, the judicial system and the legislative system to be gender-sensitive and for the continued promotion of the full participation of women in such institutions;

14. *Encourages* all States, observers and relevant United Nations institutions to continue to intensify their cooperation, including in capacity-building, with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in order to promote good governance at all levels by ensuring efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency through strengthened supreme audit institutions, including, as appropriate, the improvement of public accounting systems;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance, in particular to developing countries, at their request, in their efforts to strengthen public institutions and public services for sustainable development by, inter alia, fostering information-sharing and the exchange of experience, lessons learned and best practices, as appropriate, including through United Nations Public Service Day, the United Nations Public Service Awards and the United Nations Public Administration Network, providing assistance in institution-building and improving the integration and coordination, as well as the innovation, of public sector initiatives and activities in sustainable development;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in the context of his reporting on the Committee of Experts on Public Administration.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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RESOLUTION 69/287

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/455/Add.1, para. 6)¹

69/287. 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 68/277 of 16 June 2014,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;²
2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee contained in paragraphs 17 to 326 of its report;
3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;
5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;
6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth 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, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/69/19).*

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

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RESOLUTION 69/249 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/688/Add.1, para. 7)

69/249. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 68/19 B of 30 June 2014 and 69/249 A of 29 December 2014,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,² 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 2014³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴

1. *Accepts* the financial report and audited financial statements of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;²

2. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;⁵

3. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁴

4. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2014;³

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and measures taken in that regard;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken;

9. *Expresses concern* about the continued weaknesses in the areas of budget formulation and implementations, asset management, travel management, procurement and contracting, management of construction projects, information and communications technology and the global field support strategy, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to address these weaknesses, as a matter of priority, taking into account the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to hold staff members accountable, in particular senior managers, for mismanagement and poor decision-making leading to financial loss for the Organization.

¹ Resolution 69/249, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No.49* (A/69/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 69/249 A.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/69/5 (Vol. II)).

³ A/69/781.

⁴ A/69/838.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/69/5 (Vol. II)), chap. II.

RESOLUTION 69/257 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/684/Add.1, para. 6)

69/257. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

B⁶

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 Republic⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸

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 resolution 2217 (2015) of 28 April 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2016,

Recalling also its resolution 68/299 of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolution thereon, resolution 69/257 A of 29 December 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 135.3 million United States dollars, representing some 22 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 58 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 which 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;

⁶ Resolution 69/257, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 69/257 A.

⁷ A/69/633 and A/69/805.

⁸ A/69/839/Add.12.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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,⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to increase the resources allocated to quick-impact projects by 1 million dollars;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep under review the Mission's access to appropriate medical facilities, and in this regard also requests the Secretary-General to consider the need for a level III hospital in the Mission area and to ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to handle medical and casualty evacuation cases to level III and level IV hospitals, and to report thereon in the context of the budget proposal for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014;⁹

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 59,152,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 10 April to 30 June 2014 previously authorized for the Mission under the terms of its resolution 68/299;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 854,367,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 814,066,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 33,543,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 6,757,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 427,183,560 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 71,197,260 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,710,130 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,057,550 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,310,160 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 342,420 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 284,789,020 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2016, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels;¹⁰

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax

⁹ A/69/633.

¹⁰ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Equalization Fund of 4,473,360 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,371,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 873,420 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 228,240 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 142,394,520 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 71,197,260 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹⁰ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

21. *Further 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 2,236,710 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,685,850 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 436,720 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 114,140 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *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 16, 18 and 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 410,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

23. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 410,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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 seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic".

RESOLUTION 69/258 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/685/Add.1, para. 6)

69/258. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

B¹¹

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire¹² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹³

¹¹ Resolution 69/258, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 69/258 A.

¹² A/69/621 and A/69/743 and Corr.1.

¹³ A/69/839/Add.13.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2162 (2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/258 A of 29 December 2014,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 117.2 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 62 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 which 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,¹³ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity-building for national staff during the drawdown phase of the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

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 and 69/307;

12. *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 2013 to 30 June 2014

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹⁴

¹⁴ A/69/621.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 422,734,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of the amount of 402,794,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 16,596,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,343,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 211,367,300 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 35,227,883 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

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 4,456,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,638,450 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 648,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 169,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 211,367,300 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 35,227,883 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹⁵ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

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 4,456,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,638,450 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 648,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 169,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *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 paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 44,659,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

20. *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 income in the amount of 44,659,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 752,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 44,659,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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;

¹⁵ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire”.

RESOLUTION 69/259 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/682/Add.1, para. 6)

69/259. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

B¹⁶

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia,¹⁷ the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁸ and the oral statement by the Chair of the Advisory Committee,¹⁹

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 2190 (2014) of 15 December 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2015,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/259 A of 29 December 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 100.8 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 64 Member States have paid their

¹⁶ Resolution 69/259, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/69/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 69/259 A.

¹⁷ A/69/667 and A/69/820.

¹⁸ A/69/839/Add.11.

¹⁹ See A/C.5/69/SR.38.

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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 which 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,¹⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity-building for national staff during the drawdown phase of the Mission, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts;

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 and 69/307;

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 2013 to 30 June 2014

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;²⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 361,721,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 344,659,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 14,201,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 2,860,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 90,430,425 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

16. *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

²⁰ A/69/667.

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respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 2,522,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,172,175 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 277,325 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 72,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 90,430,425 dollars for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 30,143,475 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, 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 in the amount of 2,522,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,172,175 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 277,325 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 72,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 180,860,850 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 30,143,475 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,²¹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

20. *Further 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 in the amount of 5,044,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,344,350 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 554,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 145,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 33,532,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

22. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 33,532,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Further decides* that the increase of 198,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 33,532,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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 seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".

²¹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 69/260 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/686/Add.1, para. 6)

69/260. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

B²²

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan²³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁴

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 2223 (2015) of 28 May 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 November 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/260 A of 29 December 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 227.5 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 61 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which 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;

²² Resolution 69/260, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/69/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 69/260 A.

²³ A/69/677 and A/69/800.

²⁴ A/69/839/Add.15.

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8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 51 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the timely implementation of planned quick-impact projects;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

13. *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 2013 to 30 June 2014

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;²⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,139,520,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 1,085,769,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 44,738,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 9,012,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 474,800,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 November 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 9,409,625 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,572,958 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,456,167 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 380,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 94,960,000 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,881,925 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,514,592 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 291,233 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 76,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 569,760,000 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 94,960,000 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,²⁶ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

²⁵ A/69/677.

²⁶ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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21. *Further 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 11,291,550 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,087,550 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,747,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 456,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,158,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

23. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,158,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Further decides* that the decrease of 359,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 25,158,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

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 seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan".

RESOLUTION 69/261 B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/687/Add.1, para. 6)

69/261. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

B²⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur²⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁹

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

²⁷ Resolution 69/261, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/69/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 69/261 A.

²⁸ A/69/673 and A/69/808.

²⁹ A/69/839/Add.6.

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the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2173 (2014) of 27 August 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/261 A of 29 December 2014,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 263.9 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 58 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 which 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,²⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;³⁰

³⁰ A/69/673.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 1,156,727,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 1,102,164,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 45,413,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 9,148,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 578,363,550 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 96,393,925 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,221,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 11,984,250 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 1,773,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 463,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 578,363,550 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 96,393,925 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,³¹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,221,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 11,984,250 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 1,773,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 463,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 116,968,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

18. *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 income in the amount of 116,968,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the increase of 1,232,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 116,968,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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 To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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22. *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;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

RESOLUTION 69/272

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/702/Add.1, para. 10)

69/272. Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/272 of 23 December 2004 and 60/254 of 8 May 2006, section I of its resolution 60/260 of 8 May 2006 and its resolutions 60/283 of 7 July 2006, 61/245 of 22 December 2006, 63/276 of 7 April 2009, 64/259 of 29 March 2010, 66/257 of 9 April 2012, 67/253 of 12 April 2013 and 68/264 of 9 April 2014,

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,

Having considered the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat³² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³³

1. *Takes note* of the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat;³²

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³³ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting a culture of accountability, results-based management, enterprise risk management and internal control at all levels in the Secretariat through the continued leadership and commitment of senior managers, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures to that end, including the training of relevant staff;

4. *Reiterates* the provisions of paragraphs 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 of section I of its resolution 66/257;

5. *Also reiterates* the provisions of paragraphs 8, 26 and 28 of its resolution 68/264;

6. *Stresses* the role and responsibility of the Management Committee in promoting and advancing the accountability system as a whole;

Enterprise risk management system and internal control framework

7. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made towards strengthening the enterprise risk management system, including the development of a risk register, the establishment of a governance structure for enterprise risk

³² A/69/676.

³³ A/69/802.

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management and the designation of a corporate risk owner for each of the six critical risks identified, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement and embed enterprise risk management throughout the United Nations by managing and mitigating the identified risks, in particular the six most critical risks, and developing concrete risk treatment action plans, and to report thereon in the context of the next progress report on accountability;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to implement a coherent and integrated enterprise risk management system that will contribute to embedding or fostering a culture of risk management in the working habits of staff members of the Secretariat, and requests him to ensure the continued commitment at all levels of the governance structure in order to achieve that goal, and to report on concrete actions taken in this regard in the context of the next progress report on accountability;

9. *Looks forward* to the results of the pilot implementation of the enterprise risk management system at the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and emphasizes the importance of identifying and sharing lessons learned and best practices with regard to its implementation with other field missions during the phased implementation at those missions;

Results-based management

10. *Reaffirms* that results-based management and performance reporting are essential pillars of a comprehensive accountability framework;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of its resolution 68/264, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General identify appropriate methods and tools to portray the efficiency with which the Secretariat undertakes its work;

12. *Notes* the progress made on the implementation of the recommendations of the results-based management working group, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to accelerate the implementation of the results-based management framework throughout the Secretariat in a phased manner, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 6 of its resolution 67/253;

13. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the steps taken to promote a culture of self-evaluation throughout the Organization and to mainstream the use of relevant monitoring and evaluation tools in programme planning and implementation, requests him to continue to provide staff with adequate training, and looks forward to receiving updated information on the results of the pilot for strengthening the self-evaluation capacity in the Department of Management of the Secretariat;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next progress report on accountability a detailed plan, with a fixed time frame and clear milestones, for the implementation of results-based management as part of the regular functioning of the Organization;

15. *Reaffirms* the recommendations contained in paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³⁴ as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/259, and requests the Secretary-General to include a status update in the context of the next progress report on accountability;

Personal accountability

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing and fully implementing real, effective and efficient mechanisms that foster institutional and personal accountability at all levels;

17. *Reiterates* that compacts and end-of-year assessments are unique accountability tools for senior managers and contribute to transparency in the Organization;

18. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to take further concrete measures to ensure that the compacts system becomes a meaningful and powerful instrument of accountability, to take actions to address systemic issues that prevent managers from meeting their targets, in particular those related to compliance with the recruitment timeline, and to report to the General Assembly on the progress achieved in this regard in the context of the next progress report on accountability;

³⁴ A/64/683 and Corr.1.

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19. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³³ and requests the Secretary-General to include additional objectives and indicators in the senior managers' compacts in order to assess the performance of senior managers with respect to the effective and efficient management of resources, and to provide an update in this regard in the next progress report on accountability;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the inclusion in the senior managers' compacts for 2015 of a new standard managerial indicator related to the timely issuance of documentation to intergovernmental bodies and General Assembly committees, as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 69/250 of 29 December 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that it continues to be included in future compacts;

Strengthening accountability in field missions

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to strengthen accountability in all sectors of field missions and to ensure the full implementation of the zero-tolerance policy of the Organization regarding any kind of sexual exploitation and abuse, and looks forward to its consideration of the matter in the context of the next report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations;

International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Umoja enterprise resource planning system

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen and improve the accountability framework by taking advantage of the benefits related to the deployment of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Umoja enterprise resource planning system, and requests him to report thereon in the context of the next progress report on accountability;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³³ emphasizes that a lack of adequate information for decision-making processes continues to hamper the ability of the Organization to achieve the goals set out in the enhanced accountability framework and to establish an appropriate performance measurement and reporting system, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to present his detailed plan to deal with the current weaknesses related to the data and information needs of the Organization in the areas of programme planning, monitoring and reporting;

Ethics and accountability

24. *Notes* the continuing efforts and recent initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat to strengthen ethics in the Organization, including the ethics and reputational risk assessment referred to in paragraph 86 of the report of the Secretary-General, and emphasizes the importance of enhancing the processes and responses of the Organization to ensure that it encourages the reporting of serious misconduct, protects whistle-blowers from retaliation and intervenes to prevent retaliation;

Strengthening accountability in procurement

25. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³³ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the procurement training programme fully addresses the provisions of the United Nations Procurement Manual regarding the respective roles of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts and the local committees on contracts in the procurement process and that the general principles of United Nations procurement are taken into account in developing an accountability system;

Other matters

26. *Recalls* paragraph 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³³ notes the comments of the Committee with regard to the chain of decision-making and the effectiveness of internal controls, requests the Secretary-General to hold staff members, in particular senior managers, accountable for misconduct, and stresses the need to address mismanagement and poor decision-making in an effective manner, in particular to reduce such instances by sharing best practices and lessons learned;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit for its consideration an annual report on progress made towards the implementation of the accountability framework, and encourages him to consider including information on accountability with respect to the issues contained in sections III to VIII of his report in the reports on related substantive agenda items;

28. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventieth session on the implementation of the accountability framework, and decides to revert to the question of the frequency of future progress reports on accountability in the context of that report.

RESOLUTION 69/273

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/702/Add.1, para. 10)

69/273. Procurement

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/14 of 29 October 1999, 55/247 of 12 April 2001, 57/279 of 20 December 2002, 58/276 and 58/277 of 23 December 2003, 59/288 of 13 April 2005, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006, section VII of its resolution 60/266 of 30 June 2006, its resolution 61/246 of 22 December 2006, section XIX of its resolution 61/276 of 29 June 2007, its resolution 62/269 of 20 June 2008, section IV of its resolution 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and its resolution 68/263 of 9 April 2014,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities³⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁶

Having also considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of long-term agreements in procurement in the United Nations system³⁷ and the related note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,³⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁵
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁶ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations procurement system to be transparent, open, impartial and cost-effective, based on a competitive procedure and fully reflecting the international character of the United Nations;
4. *Stresses* that best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition; and the interest of the United Nations remain the four general principles for United Nations procurement, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those principles are adhered to in all United Nations procurement activities;
5. *Recognizes* the progress made and the key initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General to advance a strategic approach to procurement and enhance the acquisition process for critical requirements, and requests the Secretary-General to continue such initiatives;
6. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide information, in his future reports on the subject, on the impact of Umoja on the procurement process, including the elimination of duplicate procurement processes;
7. *Notes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to establish the supply chain module in Umoja, also notes the improved governance of procurement functions to include procurement operations in peacekeeping missions, special political missions, offices away from Headquarters and tribunals, while establishing a clear responsibility and accountability framework, and requests the Secretary-General to provide enhanced visibility of information on vendors that are awarded contracts and purchase orders;

³⁵ A/69/710.

³⁶ A/69/809.

³⁷ A/69/73.

³⁸ A/69/73/Add.1.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Recalls* paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to address the challenges identified therein with regard to information and communications technology procurement;
9. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the pilot project on the request for proposal exercise, and looks forward to information on the advantages and disadvantages of the practice of using both invitation to bid and request for proposal methodologies in the procurement of aviation services in the next report of the Secretary-General;
10. *Recalls* paragraph 51 of its resolution 65/289, in which it requested that the Secretary-General ensure full transparency in developing the request for proposal methodology for the acquisition of air services, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of this methodology is fair and transparent, as appropriate;
11. *Also recalls* paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses the importance of developing a transparent system in the implementation of the electronic tendering pilot project that gives equal opportunity to all potential vendors, bearing in mind technology challenges in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and requests the Secretary-General to submit an assessment of the pilot project in his next report on procurement;
12. *Welcomes* the continuation of the independent procurement challenge system, the Award Review Board, and its phased expansion to also cover offices away from Headquarters, regional commissions and tribunals, and peacekeeping and special political missions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an update on the development of the Board, including on the feasibility of lowering the financial threshold for vendors to submit a procurement challenge;
13. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the overall progress made in strengthening internal controls in procurement, including improved vendor management, with an emphasis on fostering a culture of ethics and integrity among staff members and vendors;
14. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, requests the Secretary-General to ensure transparency in conducting the activities of the Vendor Review Committee, and looks forward to continued reporting on the activities of that Committee in his future reports;
15. *Also recalls* paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, so as to develop a vendor roster that is more representative of the membership of the Organization, and to report thereon in his next progress report on United Nations procurement activities;
16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices, and to report on concrete measures taken in this regard;
17. *Recognizes* the efforts by the Secretariat to increase the number of business seminars in developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage the entities of the United Nations system to participate in the business seminars in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the United Nations Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;
19. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, decides to establish the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, Uganda, as a regular office within the Procurement Division of the Secretariat, and looks forward to receiving updates on the functions of the Office in the context of the global service delivery model;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General not to proceed with a pilot project on sustainable procurement at this time;
21. *Notes with satisfaction* the efforts made by the Secretariat to implement joint procurement with United Nations system organizations, and emphasizes that, when it does so, the four general principles of financial regulation 5.12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations³⁹ shall apply;
22. *Acknowledges* recommendation 5 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit.³⁷

³⁹ ST/SGB/2013/4.

RESOLUTIONS 69/274 A and B

69/274. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015

Resolution A

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/422/Add.2, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

I

**Subvention to the Extraordinary Chambers
in the Courts of Cambodia**

Recalling section I of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the request for a subvention to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia⁴⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁰
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Affirms* the high priority accorded to the work of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia;
4. *Recalls* paragraph 39 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and, without prejudice to the voluntary nature of the current funding arrangements, should there be a further need to submit to the General Assembly resource proposals relating to the Extraordinary Chambers, requests the Secretary-General to ensure detailed justification of the requirements;
5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, as an exceptional measure, to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed 12.1 million United States dollars to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the international component of the Extraordinary Chambers for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of commitment authority in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;
6. *Encourages* all Member States to provide voluntary support for both the international and national components of the Extraordinary Chambers, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his intensive efforts to obtain additional voluntary contributions, including by broadening the donor base, for funding the future activities of the Extraordinary Chambers;

II

Strategic capital review

Recalling section III of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010, section V of its resolution 68/247 B and section VII, paragraph 13, of its resolution 69/262 of 29 December 2014,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the strategic capital review⁴² and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁴³

⁴⁰ A/69/536.

⁴¹ A/69/652.

⁴² A/69/760.

⁴³ A/69/811.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴²
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;⁴³
3. *Welcomes* the progress made in the development of long-term capital maintenance programmes under the strategic capital review;
4. *Acknowledges* the important role played by host countries in facilitating the maintenance and construction of United Nations facilities, and stresses the value of continued collaboration with host countries in this regard;
5. *Reaffirms* section V, paragraph 4, of its resolution 68/247 B, and in this context stresses the importance of eliminating physical, communication and technical barriers for persons with disabilities;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Central Support Services of the Department of Management of the Secretariat to ensure that best practices and lessons learned from the strategic capital review are disseminated among duty stations;
7. *Recalls* section V, paragraph 3, of its resolution 68/247 B, and stresses that the development of a long-term capital programme should include within its scope a prioritization strategy for the global premises of the United Nations Secretariat;
8. *Also recalls* section V, paragraph 6, of its resolution 68/247 B, and reaffirms that any potential proposals stemming from the strategic capital review with budgetary implications should follow the procedure set out in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;⁴⁴
9. *Further recalls* paragraphs 31, 39 and 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to better assess the potential costs and benefits of a preventive maintenance programme, as compared with the existing reactive approach, including through a more in-depth analysis of the life-cycle replacement methodology, as well as a comparison with the application of similar strategies in other public entities, and to report thereon in the next progress report;
10. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring the availability of appropriate in-house expertise in the context of the implementation of the strategic capital review, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance with United Nations rules and procedures and General Assembly resolutions governing procurement in the implementation of capital projects;
12. *Reaffirms* the importance of oversight with respect to the implementation of the strategic capital review, and requests the Secretary-General to put in place appropriate oversight mechanisms in this regard;

III

Conclusions of the High-level Working Group on Programme Criticality

Recalling section XIV of its resolution 65/259, section V of its resolution 67/254 A of 12 April 2013 and paragraph 28 of its resolution 69/133 of 12 December 2014,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁴⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁵
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,⁴⁶ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Commends* the commitment of the United Nations personnel who stay and deliver programmes, even in dangerous environments;

⁴⁴ ST/SGB/2013/4.

⁴⁵ A/69/530.

⁴⁶ A/69/786.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

4. *Acknowledges* the programme criticality framework as an instrument to assist managers in the field to take time-sensitive decisions to prioritize programme activities in specific locations in response to changes in local security conditions;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue the consistent implementation of the programme criticality framework as an operational tool allowing informed decisions on acceptable risk to United Nations personnel;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to invite the heads of participating organizations to promote the inclusion in the programme criticality framework of forms of risk other than security risks;

7. *Also recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee, regrets that the Secretary-General did not transmit the full report of the High-level Working Group on Programme Criticality, and requests him to provide it in the context of his relevant report to the General Assembly as a matter of priority;

IV

Standards of accommodation for air travel

Recalling its resolution 42/214 of 21 December 1987, section IV, paragraph 14, of its resolution 53/214 of 18 December 1998, section XV of its resolution 62/238 of 22 December 2007, section II of its resolution 63/268 of 7 April 2009, section IV of its resolution 65/268 of 4 April 2011 and section VI of its resolution 67/254 A, as well as its decision 57/589 of 18 June 2003,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁴⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴⁷

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,⁴⁸ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Notes with concern* that, notwithstanding its previous request to limit the use of exceptions to the standards of accommodation, their frequency and related costs continue to increase, and requests the Secretary-General to take immediate action to limit the use of exceptions, to strengthen internal controls in this regard, to conduct an analysis of the trends in the use of exceptions and to report thereon in the next report to the General Assembly;

4. *Recalls* paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that prominent traveller status is not transferable, to establish a clear definition and a common set of criteria for determining the prominent traveller status of individuals and to report thereon in the context of the next report to the General Assembly;

5. *Notes with regret* that the Secretary-General has not provided the information requested by the General Assembly in section VI, paragraph 6, of its resolution 67/254 A, and stresses the importance of the provision of accurate, complete and comprehensible data as the basis for sound management and effective oversight of all costs relating to air travel;

6. *Notes with concern* the lack of transparency on system-wide travel data, and recalls the concerns expressed in paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor industry best practices in the area of frequent flyer miles and to report to the General Assembly on any new trends for making use of frequent flyer miles to improve the administration of travel;

⁴⁷ A/69/643 and Corr.1.

⁴⁸ A/69/787.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to hold managers accountable for the judicious use of travel resources, in particular by encouraging the use of alternative methods of communication and representation and by giving primary consideration to authorizing official travel only where direct face-to-face contact is necessary for mandate implementation;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing all of the recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the comprehensive audit of air travel activities and related practices,⁴⁹ and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide detailed updates on their implementation in the context of future reports on this subject;

10. *Recalls* paragraphs 32 to 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next report comprehensive information on air travel activities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the proposed programme budget, comprehensive information and a tabular presentation on air travel, as well as the travel-related expenditures of and provisions sought for each department or office across all sections of the budget;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the overview report on peacekeeping operations, comprehensive information and a tabular presentation on air travel, as well as the travel-related expenditures of and provisions sought for each mission and under the support account for peacekeeping operations;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in the context of the report mentioned in paragraph 10 above, consolidated data on the gains achieved through the implementation of section VI of its resolution 67/254 A;

14. *Looks forward* to the successful roll-out of Umoja in air travel business administration of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in the context of the next report on this question, comprehensive information on the effects of the implementation of Umoja in travel administration, including updated information, trends and analysis in all areas relating to air travel in the United Nations;

V

Operational arrangements and conditions of service of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Recalling its resolution 68/246 and decision 68/549 A of 27 December 2013,

Having considered the letter dated 12 November 2013 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee, and the annex thereto,⁵⁰

1. *Takes note* of the letter dated 12 November 2013 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee, and the annex thereto;⁵⁰

2. *Recalls* its resolution 14 (I) of 13 February 1946, and in this context stresses the importance of the functions of the Advisory Committee, as well as the need to perform them in full independence and with a view to providing the technical expertise required for the deliberations of the General Assembly;

3. *Recognizes* the increasing workload and complexity of issues considered by the Advisory Committee, and therefore considers that the current operational arrangements of the Committee, including the conditions of service of its members, should be improved;

4. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to elaborate a comprehensive assessment of its operational arrangements and, on that basis, to formulate:

(a) Recommendations for improving the conditions of service of its members, in particular their health insurance coverage, privileges and immunities and conditions of remuneration;

⁴⁹ A/67/695.

⁵⁰ A/C.5/68/13.

(b) Measures to strengthen the efficiency of its working practices in order to better meet the needs of the General Assembly, in particular by reviewing its internal procedures, including its organization of work, and by establishing a code of conduct for all its members on the basis of the principles set out in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly for its consideration as soon as possible, but not later than at the first part of its resumed seventieth session, and preferably during the main part, the assessment, recommendations and measures mentioned in paragraph 4 above, accompanied by his comments and views on the recommendations referred to in paragraph 4 (a), with a view to facilitating a decision of the Assembly on those recommendations;

6. *Authorizes* the members of the Advisory Committee, pending a decision of the General Assembly on the recommendations mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) above, to enrol in the United Nations health insurance plans at their own expense, in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the relevant information circular;

VI

Enterprise resource planning project, Umoja

Recalling section II of its resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006, section II of its resolution 63/262 of 24 December 2008, its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, section II.A of its resolution 65/259, its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011, section III of its resolution 66/263 of 21 June 2012, section III of its resolution 67/246 of 24 December 2012 and its resolution 68/246,

Having considered the sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the enterprise resource planning project,⁵¹ the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the United Nations enterprise resource planning system⁵² and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁵³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵¹ and the note by the Secretary-General;⁵²
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,⁵³ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors;⁵²
4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;
5. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of Umoja since the issuance of the fifth progress report,⁵⁴ but expresses its concern about delays in the implementation of the project and the additional funding requirements;
6. *Stresses* the centrality of the leadership and oversight of the Secretary-General and senior management and of the commitment by all departments to completing the Umoja project in order to avoid further delays in implementation and a recurrence of the mistakes made to date and the consequent negative implications for the Organization;
7. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, recognizes the governance risk that potential conflicts between the heads of business units and the project owner and project director present to the budget, timetable and adoption of the project, and strongly urges the Secretary-General to consider resolving conflicts expeditiously through the Management Committee;
8. *Welcomes* efforts taken to strengthen the compacts with senior managers specifically relating to Umoja in order to ensure the accountability of senior management;

⁵¹ A/69/385 and Corr.1.

⁵² A/69/158.

⁵³ A/69/418.

⁵⁴ A/68/375 and Add.1.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take proactive measures to address the remaining challenges and risks relating to the implementation of Umoja and to ensure that the project is fully deployed by December 2018, in line with the revised timeline approved by the General Assembly in section III of its resolution 67/246;
10. *Notes* the requirements necessary for the successful adoption of the agreed-upon business practices for the Umoja solution, as outlined in paragraph 47 of the report of the Secretary-General, and looks forward to receiving updated information on concrete actions taken to fulfil these requirements in the next progress report;
11. *Takes note* of paragraphs 64 and 65 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to report in the seventh annual progress report on the mainstreaming plan, with a view to ensuring a smooth and successful handover of the project to the Chief Information Technology Officer;
12. *Stresses* the importance of training for the successful implementation of Umoja, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that senior managers include provision for training in Umoja as part of an integrated approach to training and capacity development in their work units;
13. *Recalls* paragraph 48 of the report of the Advisory Committee, reaffirms section III, paragraphs 13 and 14, of its resolution 67/246, notes that insufficient progress has been made in the development of benefit realization plans, and requests the Secretary-General to accelerate the development of such plans, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and to report thereon in the next annual progress report, without prejudice to established budgetary procedures and the prerogatives of the Fifth Committee, which is entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;
14. *Also recalls* paragraph 74 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes the temporary nature of the position of the Umoja Senior Deployment Coordinator for Headquarters at the Assistant Secretary-General level, and requests the Secretary-General, in this specific case, to finance this position through existing general temporary assistance resources and, should a post be required for an extended period, to submit a proposal for its consideration in the context of the next progress report;
15. *Further recalls* paragraph 77 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to refine the Organization's commercial approach with a view to maximizing value from its major suppliers;
16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide detailed information in the next progress report on indirect costs relating to the implementation of Umoja and to establish clear procedures for the capture and central recording of this information, and reiterates its request to absorb such costs within the approved budget of each department;
17. *Notes with concern* the significant increase over the budget initially approved for the Umoja project, and also notes the additional resource requirements in the amount of 54.3 million dollars projected for the biennium 2016–2017;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to eliminate cost overruns through efficiency measures and sound project management and to avoid any further upward revision of the budget during the remaining project schedule, up to the time at which Umoja is fully deployed;
19. *Recalls* section III, paragraph 17, of its resolution 67/246, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to include in the next annual progress report a detailed analysis of the project costs against clear budget lines and deliverables and a detailed project plan, including milestones, deliverables, costs and baseline information that can be used to assess progress as the project evolves;
20. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 5,538,200 dollars under section 29A, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, representing the regular budget share for additional Umoja project costs to 31 December 2015;
21. *Notes* that resource requirements in the amount of 22,891,500 dollars will be included in the subsequent requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;
22. *Also notes* that requirements in the amount of 8,492,100 dollars will be funded from extrabudgetary resources in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015;

VII

**Comprehensive business case for the application
of flexible workplace strategies
at the United Nations**

Recalling section V of its resolution 67/246, section III of its resolution 67/254 A and section IV of its resolution 68/247 B,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁵⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵⁵
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee,⁵⁶ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Notes* the progress made since the issuance of the previous report on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters,⁵⁷ and commends the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement the planned activities in the next steps as outlined in section XI of his report,⁵⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to review the costs of implementation of the project, including through reviewing reductions, to the maximum extent possible, in the personal information technology package, respecting the replacement cycle of information and communications technology equipment, reusing existing desktop personal computers that have been replaced, reducing new furniture requirements through the reuse of existing furniture and limiting light construction work;
6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present information on the possibilities for cost recovery, including through the sale of used furniture and information and communications technology equipment;
7. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to assess the impact of the flexible workplace pilot on productivity and reflect reliable qualitative and quantitative benefit indicators as well as other factors for the improvement of overall productivity and staff well-being;
8. *Also recalls* paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and reaffirms section IV, paragraph 6, of its resolution 68/247 B;
9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to seek complementarities between flexible workplace strategies and flexible working arrangements, and in this regard requests him to provide information on arrangements for staff to work in remote locations, including from home, under the guidance of the interdisciplinary working group, with an emphasis on addressing the requirements of staff with special needs, including those with disabilities, the elderly, expecting parents and parents with newborn and young children;
10. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to incorporate flexible workplace strategies in the ongoing design of the strategic heritage plan, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and to report thereon in the context of the next report on the strategic heritage plan;
11. *Takes note* of paragraph 34 (f) of the report of the Advisory Committee, authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to an amount of 5,819,000 dollars in respect of the project costs through 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to seek efficiencies with the aim of reducing the cost of implementing the strategies, taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 above, and to report thereon in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;

⁵⁵ A/69/749.

⁵⁶ A/69/810.

⁵⁷ A/68/387.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the information on the implementation of paragraphs 4 to 7 and 9 above in the context of the next progress report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventieth session;

VIII

Capital master plan

Recalling its resolutions 54/249 of 23 December 1999, 55/238 of 23 December 2000, 56/234 and 56/236 of 24 December 2001, 56/286 of 27 June 2002, section II of its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, its resolution 59/295 of 22 June 2005, section II of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, its resolutions 60/256 of 8 May 2006, 60/282 of 30 June 2006, 61/251 of 22 December 2006, 62/87 of 10 December 2007, 63/270 of 7 April 2009, 64/228 of 22 December 2009, 65/269 of 4 April 2011, section III of its resolution 66/258 of 9 April 2012, section V of its resolution 67/246, section IV of its resolution 68/247 A of 27 December 2013 and section VII of its resolution 68/247 B and its decisions 58/566 of 8 April 2004, 65/543 of 24 December 2010 and 66/555 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the twelfth annual progress report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁸ the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2013,⁵⁹ the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2013⁶⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁶¹

1. *Takes note* of the twelfth annual progress report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁸ the report of the Board of Auditors⁵⁹ and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors;⁶⁰

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;⁶¹

3. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors;

4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

5. *Stresses* the special role of the host country Government with regard to support for United Nations Headquarters in New York;

6. *Notes* the benefits, including economic benefits, accruing to host countries from the presence of the United Nations, and the costs incurred;

7. *Affirms* that the costs of the remaining activities will be met from the resources of the capital master plan project;

8. *Notes* the forthcoming closure of the Office of the Capital Master Plan and the transfer of tasks to the Office of Central Support Services, and calls upon the Secretary-General to expedite the remaining activities and final financial close-out of the project;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper mechanisms of accountability as well as clear reporting lines after the closure of the Office of the Capital Master Plan and to report thereon in the context of the thirteenth annual progress report;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 19 of its resolution 65/269, and reaffirms its support for the timely deconstruction and removal of the temporary North Lawn Building;

11. *Also recalls* section IV, paragraph 12, of its resolution 68/247 A, and requests the Secretary-General to engage in high-level conversations with the host city with a view to addressing the pending security concerns in

⁵⁸ A/69/360.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5, vol. V (A/69/5(Vol. V))*.

⁶⁰ See A/69/353, sect. III.

⁶¹ A/69/529.

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relation to the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the South Annex Buildings and to report on this matter in the context of the thirteenth annual progress report;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the commemorative value of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 64 and 72 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to submit, in the thirteenth annual progress report, measures being taken as well as those envisaged for the relocation of functions currently housed in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and South Annex Buildings;

14. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the renovation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and South Annex Buildings, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval future proposals relating to the renovation of these two buildings as separate projects outside of the scope of the capital master plan through established procedures;

15. *Notes* that the final cost of the capital master plan project, as presented by the Secretary-General, is 2,304.8 million dollars;

16. *Recognizes* the need to fund the final shortfall of the capital master plan project in the amount of 154,852,400 dollars, decides to appropriate this amount to the General Fund, and also decides that this amount shall be financed as follows:

(a) Through contributions by Member States in an amount of 85,239,000 dollars, consisting of:

(i) 40,239,000 dollars, being the unencumbered balance for the biennium 2012–2013, and decides in this regard that the provision for the application of credits under regulations 3.2 (d), 5.3 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall be suspended;

(ii) 45 million dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

(b) By applying the credit of 33 million dollars resulting from the cancellation of prior-period obligations corresponding to the biennium 2012–2013, and decides in this regard that regulations 3.2 (d), 5.3 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall be suspended;

(c) By authorizing the Secretary-General to credit from the Special Account established in its resolution 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, on an exceptional basis and without setting any precedent, an amount of 36,613,400 dollars to the General Fund;

17. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to credit to the capital master plan fund an amount of 154,852,400 dollars from the General Fund;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 39 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Committee to request the Board of Auditors to continue to report annually on the capital master plan, including the remaining activities of the project, until the final close-out of the accounts;

IX

Study on recosting and options for the Organization in dealing with fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 68/246 and section XII, paragraph 8, of its resolution 69/262,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Panel of Experts on the study on recosting and options for the Organization in dealing with fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation⁶² and the related report of the Advisory Committee,⁶³

⁶² A/69/381.

⁶³ A/69/640.

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1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;⁶²
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;⁶³
3. *Also endorses* the recommendations in paragraph 54 of the report of the High-level Panel of Experts, and decides to use forward exchange rates in preparing future budget estimates, commencing with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the impact of the use of forward exchange rates in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
5. *Recalls* section XII, paragraph 6, of its resolution 69/262, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the experience of forward purchasing, including the amount of currency purchased, the contract period, the exchange rate used in the purchase and the transaction costs involved, in the context of his first and second performance reports on the programme budget;
6. *Also recalls* paragraph 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee, emphasizes the prerogatives of the International Civil Service Commission and the role of the Office of Human Resources Management of the Department of Management of the Secretariat in determining the methodology for post adjustment multipliers and the cost-of-living adjustment, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the best estimates for inflation in order to improve forecast estimates for inflation-driven recosting;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General not to take action on sections VII and VIII of the report of the High-level Panel of Experts,⁶² without prejudice to paragraph 10 below;
8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the deployment of Umoja Extension 2 addresses the current shortcomings regarding the visibility of and the internal flow of information in the Programme Planning and Budget Division of the Department of Management of the Secretariat, and in this regard also requests the Secretary-General to review the data requirements of the Division and of the Treasury and to integrate those requirements in the design of the budget formulation module;
9. *Recalls* paragraph 46 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and acknowledges that the General Assembly did not specify the requisite composition of the Panel of Experts in paragraph 10 of its resolution 68/246;
10. *Also recalls* paragraph 10 of annex I to its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and stresses the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of recosting.

Resolution B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/422/Add.3, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

I

Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola and the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response

Recalling its resolution 69/3 of 9 October 2014 and section X of its resolution 69/262 of 29 December 2014,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates relating to section 5, Peacekeeping operations, section 8, Legal affairs, section 27, Humanitarian assistance, section 29B, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, section 29C, Office of Human Resources Management, section 29D, Office of Central Support Services, section 34, Safety and security, and section 36, Staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Ebola and the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response⁶⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶⁴
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Expresses gratitude* for the efforts of the Secretary-General and other actors in tackling the crisis caused by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease and for the dedicated service and commitment of the personnel of the United Nations system who are engaged in the effort to combat the spread of Ebola;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions of the international community to the Ebola Response Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and encourages further contributions to support the financing of future United Nations activities in the most affected countries;
5. *Recalls* section X, paragraph 6, of its resolution 69/262, notes the inherent difficulties of determining resource and staffing levels accurately in the context of such unpredictable and volatile operating circumstances, and, however, continues to hold strong views that its previous concern has not fully been taken into account with regard to the staffing structure of the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola;
6. *Notes* that the liquidation of the Mission is planned to be completed by 30 September 2015 and that the activities of the Office of the Special Envoy are planned to be finalized by 31 December 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure a smooth and timely transition from the Mission and the Office to the United Nations country teams and other actors as a matter of priority;
7. *Takes note* of paragraphs 26 and 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee;⁶⁵
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Governments of the affected countries, including those related to recovery and building and strengthening their respective public health infrastructures;
9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, to provide, at the first part of the resumed seventieth session of the General Assembly, detailed information, in the context of his lessons learned exercise, on the coordination activities of the Mission and the Office of the Special Envoy with the wider United Nations system, the Governments of the most affected countries and other actors;
10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the report mentioned in paragraph 9 above, to include the results of his in-depth review of the organizational, administrative and planning aspects, and operation on the ground, as well as information on the final performance, including the liquidation and the disposal of the assets, of the Mission and the Office of the Special Envoy;
11. *Welcomes* the establishment of the High-level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises, which will take into account, inter alia, the recent experience in dealing with the Ebola outbreak, and encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that the lessons learned exercises are complementary;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the disposal of all assets upon the liquidation of the Mission in accordance with the United Nations regulations and rules;
13. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of 87,839,700 United States dollars (net of staff assessment) of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, comprising 862,300 dollars under section 5, Peacekeeping operations, 100,200 dollars under section 8, Legal affairs, 84,539,100 dollars under section 27, Humanitarian

⁶⁴ A/69/842.

⁶⁵ A/69/903.

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assistance, 150,200 dollars under section 29B, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, 828,000 dollars under section 29C, Office of Human Resources Management, 1,244,700 dollars under section 29D, Office of Central Support Services, and 115,200 dollars under section 34, Safety and security, and 2,831,700 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 2014–2015;

II

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Recalling section VI of its resolution 68/247 A of 27 December 2013, its resolutions 68/248 A and C of 27 December 2013, section II of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014, its resolution 68/280 of 30 June 2014 and section IV of its resolution 69/262,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council concerning the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan,⁶⁶ as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee,⁶⁷

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;⁶⁶
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee,⁶⁷ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Takes note* of paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee;⁶⁸
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the staffing structure of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya under review, including in the Electoral Assistance Division, the Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Division and the Security Sector Advisory and Coordination Division, in order to ensure the effective mandate delivery of the mission;
5. *Recalls* paragraphs 36 and 37 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁶⁸ and decides to approve the establishment of two Security Officer positions within existing resources;
6. *Takes note* of paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁶⁹ and decides to establish three positions, one P-3 and two General Service (Other level);
7. *Recalls* paragraph 42 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁷⁰ and requests the Secretary-General to provide, in the context of the next budget submission, information on the utilization of the resources provided to non-United Nations personnel;
8. *Also recalls* paragraph 44 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁷⁰ and requests the Secretary-General to provide information on the use of private security companies in all future budgets for special political missions;
9. *Further recalls* paragraph 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁷⁰ and decides to reduce the proposed resources for official travel for 2015 by 93,700 dollars;

⁶⁶ A/69/363/Add.6–8.

⁶⁷ A/69/628/Add.1–3.

⁶⁸ A/69/628/Add.1.

⁶⁹ A/69/628/Add.3.

⁷⁰ A/69/628/Add.2.

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10. *Decides* to approve resources for 2015 for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the Panel of Experts on South Sudan in the amount of 236,226,900 dollars net of staff assessment;

11. *Also 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 73,130,500 dollars under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, after taking into account the unencumbered balances and the amounts appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/262;

12. *Further decides* to appropriate an amount of 8,755,900 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 2014–2015.

RESOLUTION 69/275

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/846, para. 6)

69/275. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008, 64/262 of 29 March 2010, 65/270 of 4 April 2011, 66/259 of 9 April 2012, 67/256 of 12 April 2013 and 68/266 of 9 April 2014,

Reaffirming the statute of the Unit⁷¹ 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 2014 and programme of work for 2015⁷² and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2014,⁷³

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2014 and programme of work for 2015;⁷²

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2014;⁷³

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* 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;

5. *Also 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;

6. *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

⁷¹ Resolution 31/192, annex.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/69/34).*

⁷³ A/69/747.

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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;

7. *Also welcomes* the continued reform efforts undertaken by the Unit to better serve the interests of the participating organizations and Member States, and encourages the Unit to continue its efforts, including on selection of the subjects for its programme of work;

8. *Further welcomes* the initiative of the Unit of establishing a roster of potential topics for its programme of work for the biennium 2016–2017;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit to consider optimizing the number of projects in its programme of work through prioritization;

10. *Also reiterates its request* to the Unit to issue its reports in all the official languages of the United Nations, well in advance of meetings of the legislative organs of participating organizations so that the reports can be thoroughly and effectively utilized in their deliberations;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;

12. *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;

13. *Reaffirms* article 20 of the statute of the Unit,⁷¹ in which it is stipulated that the Unit shall be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates are being discussed;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 15 of its resolution 64/262 and paragraph 7 of its resolution 65/270, in view of the ongoing development of the medium- and long-term strategy for 2010–2019, to reflect the appropriate resource requirements associated with the implementation of the relevant portions of the strategy, in the context of the proposed programme budgets;

15. *Requests* the heads of participating organizations to make full use of the web-based system of the Unit and to provide an in-depth analysis of how the recommendations of the Unit are being implemented;

16. *Welcomes* the benefit and utility of the web-based system for tracking recommendations of the Unit, highlights the importance of maintaining the system, and encourages the Unit to develop indicators of achievement to measure how the system has improved the tracking of recommendations and to report thereon in its next report.

RESOLUTION 69/276

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/693/Add.1, para. 6)

69/276. Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 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 and 68/267 of 9 April 2014,

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁵

1. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the continued support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in facilitating the construction of the new facility;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷⁴
3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
4. *Welcomes* the continued efforts made by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to seek cooperation with other judicial institutions;
5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to include local knowledge and capacity in the implementation of the project;
6. *Notes* that office accommodation will be adjustable for various staffing requirements, including through the use of shared areas within the facility without increasing its overall size, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide information on this matter in the context of future progress reports;
7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to ensure that lessons learned and best practices are shared and applied to ongoing and future capital projects, as appropriate;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all measures necessary to mitigate potential risks and to ensure that the construction project is monitored closely and is completed within the approved timeline and resources;
9. *Emphasizes* that contingency provisions approved for construction projects serve to provide necessary safeguards against unforeseen cost overruns during project implementation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, in the future, any cost overruns are first met from compensatory reductions identified elsewhere through efficiencies in order to obviate to the extent possible the need for drawdown from contingency provisions;
10. *Notes with concern* the higher-than-budgeted amount awarded for the architectural and engineering consultancy services as well as the construction contracts, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to seek efficiencies throughout the implementation of the project and to report thereon in the context of future progress reports;
11. *Recalls* paragraphs 31 and 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for utilizing usable furniture and equipment from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 in the Mechanism, where possible and economical, and to report thereon in the context of future progress reports;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update Member States regularly, through the Office of Central Support Services of the Department of Management of the Secretariat, on the progress of the construction project;
13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at the first part of its resumed seventieth session, a progress report on the implementation of the project, outlining, inter alia, the project expenditures and total costs.

⁷⁴ A/69/734.

⁷⁵ A/69/788.

RESOLUTIONS 69/289 A and B

69/289. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Resolution A

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/934, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali⁷⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁷

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 Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2015,

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 68/259 B of 30 June 2014,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁷ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;⁷⁶

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in a total amount not exceeding 80,336,300 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, in addition to the amount of 895,534,000 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 68/259 B;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the cash position of the Mission under review and, on an exceptional basis, to report thereon during the main part of its seventieth session;

5. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

Resolution B

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/934/Add.1, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali,⁷⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁹

⁷⁶ A/69/828.

⁷⁷ A/69/889.

⁷⁸ A/69/593 and A/69/784.

⁷⁹ A/69/839/Add.2.

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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 resolution 2164 (2014) of 25 June 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2015,

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 69/289 A of 19 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.7 million United States dollars, representing some 2.3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 90 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 which 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,⁷⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Underscores* the importance of suitably staffing the medical component of the Mission and putting in place adequate arrangements to handle medical and casualty evacuation cases, including to medical facilities at a level IV hospital, in order to provide appropriate medical services to all Mission personnel, and urges the Secretary-General to consider establishing a level III hospital within the Mission area and to report thereon at the second part of the resumed seventieth session of the General Assembly;

10. *Takes note* of paragraphs 25 and 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

11. *Decides* to increase the resources allocated to quick-impact projects by 1 million dollars;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 and 69/307;

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 2013 to 30 June 2014

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;⁸⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 969,013,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 923,305,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 38,044,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 7,663,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 484,506,950 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 80,751,158 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,372,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,498,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,485,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 388,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 484,506,950 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 80,751,158 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,⁸¹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,372,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,498,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,485,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 388,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 14,761,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and

⁸⁰ A/69/593.

⁸¹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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other income in the amount of 14,761,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 770,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 14,761,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali".

RESOLUTION 69/294

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/955, para. 6)

69/294. 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 Abyei⁸² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸³

Recalling Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2205 (2015) of 26 February 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 15 July 2015,

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 68/258 B of 30 June 2014,

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 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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 65.4 million United States dollars,

⁸² A/69/611 and Corr.1 and A/69/740.

⁸³ A/69/839/Add.16.

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representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 49 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 which 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,⁸³ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Expresses its grave concern* over the repeated delay of construction projects, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure the completion of construction projects on schedule;

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 and 69/307;

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 2013 to 30 June 2014

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;⁸⁴

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 281,536,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 268,256,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 11,053,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 2,226,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 11,352,286 dollars for the period from 1 to 15 July 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

16. *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

⁸⁴ A/69/611 and Corr.1.

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respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 134,158 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 90,242 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 34,815 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 9,101 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 129,416,064 dollars for the period from 16 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 23,461,392 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, 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 1,529,392 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,028,758 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 396,885 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 103,749 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 140,768,350 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 23,461,392 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,⁸⁵ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Further 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 1,663,550 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,119,000 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 431,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 112,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *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 income in the amount of 82,467,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

22. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 82,467,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Further decides* that the decrease of 267,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 82,467,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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;

26. *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;

⁸⁵ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

RESOLUTION 69/295

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/950, para. 6)

69/295. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad⁸⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution 1778 (2007) of 25 September 2007, by which the Council established in the Central African Republic and Chad a multidimensional presence, including the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2010, and called upon the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required for the liquidation of the Mission, by 31 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 62/233 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 66/267 of 21 June 2012,

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,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 30 April 2015, including the credits in the amount of 13.6 million United States dollars;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which 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 as early as possible;
3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁷ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad;⁸⁶

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad”.

⁸⁶ A/69/596.

⁸⁷ A/69/841.

RESOLUTION 69/296

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/956, para. 6)

69/296. 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 Cyprus⁸⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁹

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 2197 (2015) of 29 January 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2015,

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 68/286 of 30 June 2014,

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,⁹⁰

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 17.7 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 67 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 which 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;

⁸⁸ A/69/587 and A/69/741.

⁸⁹ A/69/839/Add.7 and Corr.1.

⁹⁰ S/1994/647.

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6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Recognizes* the ongoing fuel management and energy conservation initiatives undertaken by the Force, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;⁹¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 55,139,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 52,538,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,164,800 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 436,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 17,611,433 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;

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,585,664 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

16. *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 192,092 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 174,317 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 14,092 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 3,683 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 12,928,320 dollars for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, 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 960,458 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 871,583 dollars

⁹¹ A/69/587.

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approved for the Force, the prorated share of 70,458 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 18,417 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 15,513,983 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 2,585,664 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,⁹² subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Further 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 1,152,550 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,045,900 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 84,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 22,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *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 15, 17 and 19 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,313,332 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

22. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,313,332 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Further decides* that the increase of 111,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,313,332 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2014, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 794,967 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

25. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2014, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 276,601 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

26. *Further 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;

27. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

⁹² To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 69/297

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/957, para. 6)

69/297. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,⁹³ the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015⁹⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁵

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 authorized a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units for the Mission, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2211 (2015) of 26 March 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2016,

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 68/287 of 30 June 2014,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 280.4 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 27 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 which 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;

⁹³ A/69/620 and A/69/797.

⁹⁴ A/69/832.

⁹⁵ A/69/839/Add.5.

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4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve the security of communications in the Mission;
10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;
11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;⁹⁶

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;⁹⁴
14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 in a total amount not exceeding 27,646,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, in addition to the amount of 1,506,067,900 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 68/287;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,396,617,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 1,330,739,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 54,832,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 11,045,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 698,308,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

⁹⁶ A/69/620.

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17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 17,372,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 14,671,050 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,141,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 559,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 349,154,350 dollars for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2016, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels;⁹⁷

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,686,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,335,525 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,070,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 279,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 349,154,350 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 116,384,783 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,⁹⁷ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

21. *Further 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 8,686,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,335,525 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,070,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 279,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *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 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 35,698,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

23. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 35,698,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Further decides* that the increase of 5,495,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 35,698,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

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;

⁹⁷ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

RESOLUTION 69/298

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/951, para. 6)

69/298. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste⁹⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁹

Recalling Security Council resolution 1704 (2006) of 25 August 2006, by which the Council established a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew for further periods, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2037 (2012) of 23 February 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/249 A of 22 December 2006 and 61/249 B of 2 April 2007 on the financing of the Mission, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 68/288 of 30 June 2014,

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 Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 2 million United States dollars, representing some 0.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 152 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 which 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 as early as possible;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste;⁹⁸

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste”.

⁹⁸ A/69/589.

⁹⁹ A/69/851.

RESOLUTION 69/299

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/958, para. 6)

69/299. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti¹⁰⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰¹

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 2180 (2014) of 14 October 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2015 and decided that the overall force levels of the Mission would consist of up to 2,370 troops and a police component of up to 2,601 personnel,

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 68/289 of 30 June 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 40.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 21 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 which 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;

¹⁰⁰ A/69/619 and A/69/785.

¹⁰¹ A/69/839/Add.4.

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6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Commends* the Mission for its efforts to prepare national staff for the transitional period by conducting training and hosting job fairs, 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 on progress made in this regard;
9. *Also commends* the Mission for its role in the pilot phase of Extension 1 of the enterprise resource planning system, Umoja, and requests the Secretary-General to include information on the gains resulting from its implementation in subsequent budget proposals;
10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
11. *Acknowledges* the progress made by the Government of Haiti towards the holding of elections, and looks forward to the successful conclusion of the electoral calendar put forward by the Provisional Electoral Council and an order of the President;
12. *Decides* not to abolish the post of Director of Mission Support (D-2);
13. *Takes note* of paragraph 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to handle medical and casualty evacuation cases to level IV hospitals, and to report thereon in the context of the budget proposal for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;
15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;
16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹⁰²

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 399,185,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 380,355,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 15,672,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,157,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 116,428,990 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;
20. *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 3,603,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment

¹⁰² A/69/619.

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income of 3,152,710 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 357,090 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 93,300 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 83,163,560 dollars for the period from 16 October to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

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 2,573,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,251,940 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 255,060 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 66,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 199,592,550 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 33,265,425 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹⁰³ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

24. *Further 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 6,176,750 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,404,650 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 612,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 159,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

25. *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 19, 21 and 23 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 45,353,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

26. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 45,353,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 25 above;

27. *Further decides* that the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income of 513,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 45,353,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 25 and 26 above;

28. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

29. *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;

30. *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;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

¹⁰³ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 69/300

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/959, para. 6)

69/300. 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 Kosovo¹⁰⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰⁵

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 68/290 of 30 June 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 31.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 104 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 which 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;

¹⁰⁴ A/69/591 and A/69/729.

¹⁰⁵ A/69/839/Add.10.

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,¹⁰⁵ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹⁰⁶

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 42,012,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 40,031,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 1,649,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 332,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 21,006,350 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,961,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,880,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 64,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 16,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 21,006,350 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels;¹⁰⁷

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,961,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,880,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 64,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 16,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 5,200,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 5,200,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

¹⁰⁶ A/69/591.

¹⁰⁷ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

19. *Decides* that the decrease of 400,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 5,200,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

RESOLUTION 69/301

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/960, para. 6)

69/301. 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 Force¹⁰⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰⁹

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 2192 (2014) of 18 December 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2015,

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 68/260 B of 30 June 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 22.3 million United States dollars,

¹⁰⁸ A/69/586 and Corr.1 and 2 and A/69/732.

¹⁰⁹ A/69/839/Add.1.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 65 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 which 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,¹⁰⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 32 and 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish five national posts and not to convert two temporary positions of Special Adviser (P-5) and Liaison and Coordination Officer (P-4) to posts;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264 and 69/307;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹¹⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 54,265,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 51,706,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,130,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 429,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 27,132,950 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, at a monthly rate of 4,522,158 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 806,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income

¹¹⁰ A/69/586 and Corr.1 and 2.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

of 701,300 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 83,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 21,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 27,132,950 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 4,522,158 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹¹¹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 806,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 701,300 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 83,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 21,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 2,022,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 2,022,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the decrease of 27,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 2,022,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth 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 69/302

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/954, para. 11),¹¹² by a recorded vote of 137 to 3, with no abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

¹¹¹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

¹¹² The draft resolution recommended in the report was introduced in the Committee by the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: None

69/302. 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 Lebanon¹¹³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹¹⁴

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 2172 (2014) of 26 August 2014, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2015,

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 68/292 of 30 June 2014,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010, 65/303 of 30 June 2011, 66/277 of 21 June 2012, 67/279 of 28 June 2013 and 68/292,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 24.2 million United States dollars, representing some 0.3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 16 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 which 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;

¹¹³ A/69/606 and A/69/731 and Corr.1.

¹¹⁴ A/69/839/Add.8.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 and 68/292;

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 and 68/292;

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,¹¹⁴ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Notes with concern* the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 27 of its report, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the proposed staffing levels contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the Force for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016¹¹⁵ will not have a detrimental effect on the provision of essential maintenance support services to the different mission components, and to report thereon in his next performance report and budget proposal for the Force;

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 and 69/307;

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;

14. *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 and paragraph 13 of resolution 68/292, 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 seventieth session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹¹⁶

¹¹⁵ A/69/731 and Corr.1.

¹¹⁶ A/69/606.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 531,412,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 506,346,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 20,863,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,202,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 88,568,820 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

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 2,338,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,995,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 271,620 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 70,980 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 177,137,630 dollars for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, 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 4,676,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,991,200 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 543,230 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 141,970 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 265,706,450 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016 at a monthly rate of 44,284,408 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹¹⁷ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

22. *Further 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 7,014,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,986,800 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 814,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 212,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *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 17, 19 and 21 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 10,024,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

24. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 10,024,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 23 above;

¹¹⁷ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

25. *Further decides* that the increase of 1,818,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 10,024,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24 above;

26. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

27. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

28. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth 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 69/303

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/952, para. 6)

69/303. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan¹¹⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹¹⁹

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 5.2 million United States dollars, representing some 0.08 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 163 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,¹¹⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan;¹¹⁸

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan in the amount of 14,972,600 dollars as at 30 April 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full as early as possible;

¹¹⁸ A/69/579.

¹¹⁹ A/69/848.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 14,972,600 dollars as at 30 April 2015 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the agenda item entitled “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”;

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan”.

RESOLUTION 69/304

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/953, para. 6)

69/304. Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic¹²⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹²¹

Recalling Security Council resolution 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012, by which the Council established for an initial period of 90 days the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic under the command of a Chief Military Observer, and Council resolution 2059 (2012) of 20 July 2012, by which the Council renewed the mandate for a final period of 30 days,

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 Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 0.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 122 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 which 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 as early as possible;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹²¹ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic;¹²⁰

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic”.

¹²⁰ A/69/594 and Corr.1.

¹²¹ A/69/847.

RESOLUTION 69/305

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/961, para. 6)

69/305. 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 Sahara¹²² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹²³

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 2218 (2015) of 28 April 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2016,

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 68/296 of 30 June 2014,

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 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 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 40.3 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 105 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 which 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;

¹²² A/69/595 and A/69/730.

¹²³ A/69/839/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,¹²³ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes* the planned engineering projects related to the drilling of deep-water wells at the Mission, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide updates, including expected savings, in the context of future performance reports;

10. *Encourages* the Mission to find innovative support approaches, wherever possible, despite its remote geographical location, and to continue to explore the viability of increasing the number of services that can be supported by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

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 and 69/307;

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 2013 to 30 June 2014

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹²⁴

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 53,648,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 51,118,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,106,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 424,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 26,824,450 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

16. *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 1,161,850 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,058,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 82,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 21,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 17,882,966 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2016, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels;¹²⁵

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 774,566 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 705,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 54,833 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 14,333 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

¹²⁴ A/69/595.

¹²⁵ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

19. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 8,941,484 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 4,470,742 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹²⁵ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

20. *Further 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 387,284 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 352,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 27,417 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 7,167 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *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 15 and 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,485,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

22. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,485,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Further decides* that the increase of 20,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 3,485,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the 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 seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

RESOLUTION 69/306

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/962, para. 6)

69/306. 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 for the African Union Mission in Somalia¹²⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹²⁷

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

¹²⁶ A/69/592 and A/69/728.

¹²⁷ A/69/839/Add.14.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also the subsequent resolutions of the Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2182 (2014) of 24 October 2014, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 30 November 2015,

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 68/298 of 30 June 2014,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia as at 30 April 2015, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 134.2 million United States dollars, representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 74 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,¹²⁷ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of paragraphs 26, 27 and 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance on the financing of support for the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹²⁸

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 1,148,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 for the maintenance of the Support Office, in addition to the amount of 460,409,200 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 67/285 of 28 June 2013, inclusive of 435,801,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 20,625,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,982,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

7. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 460,409,200 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 67/285 for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 1,148,400 dollars for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013 and 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

8. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share from the amount of 10,670,000 dollars, representing other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014;

¹²⁸ A/69/592.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 538,845,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of 513,428,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 21,155,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,261,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of appropriation

10. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 224,518,958 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 November 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

11. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,828,042 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,959,542 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 688,583 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 179,917 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

12. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 44,903,792 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

13. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 565,608 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 391,908 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 137,717 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

14. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 269,422,750 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, at a monthly rate of 44,903,792 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2016 and the updated levels,¹²⁹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

15. *Further 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 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,393,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,351,450 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 826,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 215,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 10 above, their respective share of the remaining other income in the amount of 9,521,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

17. *Also 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 other income in the amount of 9,521,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

¹²⁹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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18. *Further decides* that the increase of 447,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 9,521,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;

19. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)”.

RESOLUTION 69/307

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/963, para. 10)

69/307. Cross-cutting issues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B of 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/315 of 1 July 2004, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 and 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015¹³⁰ and budget performance for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 and budget for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016,¹³¹ the fourth and fifth annual progress reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the global field support strategy,¹³² the reports of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,¹³³ the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee¹³⁴ and the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013¹³⁵ and for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014¹³⁶ and on the evaluation of the implementation and results of protection of civilians mandates in United Nations peacekeeping operations,¹³⁷ as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹³⁸

Taking into account the increasing complexity of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the need for careful consideration of the related human, financial and material resources,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 57/290 B, 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and budget for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015¹³⁰ and budget performance for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June

¹³⁰ A/68/731.

¹³¹ A/69/751/Rev.1.

¹³² A/68/637 and Corr.1 and A/69/651.

¹³³ A/68/756 and A/69/779.

¹³⁴ A/C.5/69/18.

¹³⁵ A/68/337 (Part II).

¹³⁶ A/69/308 (Part II).

¹³⁷ A/68/787.

¹³⁸ A/68/782, A/69/839 and A/69/874.

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2014 and budget for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016,¹³¹ the fourth and fifth annual progress reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the global field support strategy,¹³² the reports of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse¹³³ and the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Chair of the 2014 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee;¹³⁴

4. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013¹³⁵ and for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014;¹³⁶

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹³⁹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

6. *Takes note* of paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee;¹⁴⁰

7. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

8. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries;

9. *Notes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, which presented its report to the Secretary-General on 16 June 2015,¹⁴¹ and looks forward to considering the subsequent report of the Secretary-General during its seventieth session, recalling paragraph 7 of the present resolution and the responsibilities of the other relevant Main Committees of the General Assembly;

I

Budget presentation and financial management

10. *Reiterates* that the delegation of authority on the part of the Secretary-General should be to facilitate the better management of the Organization, but stresses that the overall responsibility for management of the Organization rests with the Secretary-General as its Chief Administrative Officer;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that the delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat and to field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;

12. *Stresses* that heads of departments report and are accountable to the Secretary-General;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates and the use of human and financial resources;

14. *Emphasizes* that all field missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, and stresses that the current level of peacekeeping activity should have scalable implications on resource requirements, taking into consideration the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping operations;

15. *Stresses* that, in formulating budget proposals, the Secretary-General must strictly abide by legislative mandates;

16. *Notes* the importance of the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual as an effective standardized consolidated reference tool to ensure credibility, consistency and transparency, and urges the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to align the holding of assets with the Manual, while duly taking into account the situation on the ground and bearing in mind the mandate, complexities and size of individual peacekeeping missions;

¹³⁹ A/69/839 and A/69/874.

¹⁴⁰ A/69/839.

¹⁴¹ See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

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17. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to regularly update the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual and to include information in this regard in his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 69 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁰ decides, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, to apply, for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, fuel prices based on the average rates from November 2014 to April 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of the next performance reports of the individual missions;

19. *Also recalls* paragraph 71 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁰ decides, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, to apply, for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, the exchange rate as at 1 May 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of the next performance reports of the individual missions;

II

Personnel issues

20. *Pays tribute* to all United Nations peacekeepers who have been wounded in the line of duty or who have made the ultimate sacrifice while working in the pursuit of peace;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to all United Nations personnel performing functions related to peacekeeping, in particular those serving in hardship duty stations under some of the most difficult conditions;

22. *Notes* the importance of ensuring that the civilian staffing structure of peacekeeping operations is commensurate with the effective delivery of mandated activity, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to regularly review the civilian staffing needs of peacekeeping operations, as appropriate;

23. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the recruitment lead time for staff in field missions, taking into account the relevant provisions governing recruitment of United Nations staff, to enhance the transparency of the staffing process at all stages and to report on the steps taken and results achieved in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

24. *Recalls* section I, paragraph 6, of resolution 55/238 of 23 December 2000, paragraph 11 of resolution 56/241 of 24 December 2001, paragraph 19 of resolution 61/279, paragraph 22 of resolution 62/250 of 20 June 2008, paragraph 29 of resolution 63/287 of 30 June 2009, paragraph 8 of resolution 64/271 of 24 June 2010, paragraph 7 of resolution 65/290 of 30 June 2011, paragraph 17 of resolution 66/265 of 21 June 2012 and paragraph 17 of resolution 67/287 of 28 June 2013, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

25. *Also recalls* paragraphs 65 and 66 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁰ and decides to defer consideration of the issue until its seventieth session;

26. *Further recalls* paragraph 65 of resolution 67/255 of 12 April 2013, looks forward to the issuance of guidelines for the recruitment of government-provided personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon, in the context of his next overview report, at its seventieth session;

27. *Emphasizes* the importance of the timely review of the rate of death and disability compensation;

III

Operational requirements

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to reduce the overall environmental footprint of each peacekeeping mission, including by implementing environmentally friendly waste management and power generation systems, in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures;

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29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the implementation of all demining activities, where specified in relevant peacekeeping operation mandates, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that accommodations provided by the United Nations for uniformed and civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations meet the relevant United Nations standards and to report thereon at the second part of its resumed seventieth session;

31. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual;

32. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in the missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to address underlying challenges related to their implementation, while taking into account lessons learned and best practices;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen oversight and internal controls in the areas of procurement and asset management across peacekeeping missions, including by holding mission management accountable for checking stock levels before undertaking any acquisition activity in order to ensure compliance with established asset management policies, taking into account the current and future needs of the mission and the importance of the full implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

34. *Recalls its request* to the Secretary-General in paragraph 18 of its resolution 69/273 of 2 April 2015 to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the United Nations Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make full use of the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, Uganda, for procurement in the field;

36. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to present in his budget proposals a clear vision of the construction requirements for each mission, including, as appropriate, multi-year plans, and to continue his efforts to improve all aspects of project planning, including the assumptions underlying the formulation of such budgets, with due consideration of operational circumstances on the ground, and to closely monitor the execution of works to ensure their timely completion;

37. *Recalls* paragraphs 137 and 143 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁰ welcomes the ongoing roll-out of the aviation information management system across all peacekeeping operations with aviation assets, and looks forward to further reporting on the improvements realized in air operations;

38. *Notes* the often dangerous and hostile environment in which air crews working under contracts with the United Nations operate, requests the Secretary-General to consider measures to be implemented to strengthen the security of such crews, including confirming that the appropriate lines of responsibility for the handling of related security aspects are in place, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

39. *Recalls* paragraph 147 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁰ requests the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals in this regard, including by presenting expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, as well as information on outputs, as appropriate, in the context of the results-based budget framework, and also requests the Secretary-General to include comprehensive information, including on lessons learned from the utilization of unmanned aerial systems in United Nations peacekeeping operations, in his next overview report;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the procurement of unmanned aerial systems from commercial providers complies with the United Nations Procurement Manual and that reimbursement of unmanned aerial systems provided by troop-contributing countries is consistent with the framework set out in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment an issue paper to clarify the current reimbursement arrangements for unmanned aerial systems provided by troop-contributing countries;

41. *Acknowledges* the initiative of the Secretary-General to review and optimize the composition of missions' vehicle fleets to ensure that they are adapted to the conditions and operational circumstances on the ground;

IV

**Special measures for protection from
sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**

42. *Recalls* section IV of its resolution 66/264, and reaffirms the collective and unanimous position that one substantiated case of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is one case too many;
43. *Reaffirms* the need for full implementation of the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in peacekeeping operations;
44. *Welcomes* the determination of the Secretary-General to strengthen measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the areas of prevention, enforcement and remedial action;
45. *Notes* the declining number of reported allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse during the present reporting period, and reiterates its concern at the number of cases, particularly those involving the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;
46. *Expresses concern* about the response of the United Nations to the recent allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the Central African Republic;
47. *Welcomes* the establishment of an external independent review panel by the Secretary-General to review and assess the response of the United Nations to recent allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including in the Central African Republic, as well as a broad range of systemic issues related to how the United Nations responds to serious information of this kind, and encourages the review to give due consideration to decision-making processes in all departments and offices involved and at all levels of the Organization, including senior management;
48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report expeditiously to the General Assembly on the findings of the review, and also requests the Secretary-General to report on the lessons learned and measures for improvement no later than at the main part of its seventieth session;
49. *Recalls* the bulletin of the Secretary-General on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations,¹⁴² and welcomes the prompt reporting in good faith of any misconduct, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in peacekeeping operations;
50. *Also recalls* paragraph 21 of its resolution 69/272 of 2 April 2015, encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen accountability in all sectors of field missions, and to this end urges the Secretary-General and Member States to undertake all relevant actions within their respective areas of competence, including holding perpetrators accountable;
51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the availability of easily accessible reporting mechanisms for victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;
52. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to improve the timeliness and quality of investigations;
53. *Stresses* the importance of responsibility and accountability of the most senior managers at Headquarters and in missions in determining organizational behaviour and of leading by example with regard to the conduct of both uniformed personnel and civilian staff in peacekeeping operations;
54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make further efforts to ensure that all personnel are made fully aware of, and remain compliant with, their personal responsibilities regarding the Organization's policy of zero tolerance, upon their arrival in the mission and throughout their deployment;
55. *Stresses* the importance of training all personnel for the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite the development of the e-learning programme and to deploy it as soon as possible;
56. *Recognizes* the commitment of the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

¹⁴² ST/SGB/2005/21.

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57. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁴³ and requests the Secretary-General to engage in consultations with Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, on the methodology for reporting sexual exploitation and sexual abuse cases and to update the relevant Committees on the results of his efforts in this regard in his future reports;

58. *Reiterates* the importance of improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General and the troop- and police-contributing countries with regard to allegations of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, emphasizing the need to maintain frequent exchange of information on the ongoing processes;

V

Global field support strategy

59. *Welcomes* the progress achieved and the benefits realized, including those related to shared services, in the implementation of the global field support strategy, and emphasizes the need for timely completion of any remaining activities;

60. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, detailed information on the final evaluation of the global field support strategy, including cost-benefit analyses, lessons learned, best practices and benchmarks for reporting on progress and assessing achievements, as well as information on planned post-strategy activities and on their mainstreaming into the ongoing work of the Secretariat;

61. *Recalls* paragraphs 46 and 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that any initiatives related to field support and service delivery improvements take into account lessons learned and best practices from other Secretariat initiatives so as to maximize benefits and avoid possible duplication and overlap;

62. *Also recalls* paragraph 51 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴⁴ decides to give the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe operational and managerial independence, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a budget proposal for the Centre for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, to be charged against the missions that the Centre supports;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop scalability models to inform the resource requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and to report thereon at the second part of its resumed seventieth session;

64. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the performance of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe to meet client needs, also welcomes his proposal to rebalance the staffing component in the Centre, and requests him to continue the nationalization plan in a phased manner over a two-year period;

65. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's initiative that the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe report directly to the Department of Field Support, as outlined in paragraph 27 of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁴⁵

VI

Other issues

66. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote effective coordination and collaboration in the Office of Internal Oversight Services, bearing in mind its operational independence;

67. *Invites* the Independent Audit Advisory Committee to examine the operational independence of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in particular in the area of investigation functions;

68. *Welcomes* the ongoing review of the policy of the Organization on protection against retaliation, and looks forward to its timely completion.

¹⁴³ A/69/779.

¹⁴⁴ A/69/874.

¹⁴⁵ A/69/651.

RESOLUTION 69/308

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/963, para. 10)

69/308. 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, 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 and 68/283 of 30 June 2014 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014¹⁴⁶ and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016,¹⁴⁷ 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 2015 to 30 June 2016¹⁴⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴⁹

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 2015 to 30 June 2016¹⁴⁷ and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget for the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016,¹⁴⁸

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 resource 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;

¹⁴⁶ A/69/653 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

¹⁴⁷ A/69/750 and Corr.1.

¹⁴⁸ A/69/791.

¹⁴⁹ A/69/860.

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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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and its other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴⁹ 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 2015 to 30 June 2016, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to review the level of the support account on a regular basis, taking into consideration the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping operations;

12. *Emphasizes* that support functions should be scalable to the size and scope of peacekeeping operations;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 32 to 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee, approves resources in the amount of 1,600,000 United States dollars for the supply chain management initiative, and in this regard reaffirms the existing guidelines on the use of consultants and calls upon the Secretary-General to maximize the use of United Nations in-house expertise on supply chain management;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

14. *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 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹⁴⁶

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

15. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 336,495,800 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, inclusive of the amount of 31,306,700 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project and 821,500 dollars for information and systems security, including 1,322 continuing posts and 25 new temporary posts, as well as the abolishment, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, 109 continuing and 5 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 2013 to 30 June 2014 and from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

16. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the total amount of 10,143,700 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(b) The total amount of 1,455,700 dollars, comprising interest income of 359,900 dollars, other miscellaneous income of 223,500 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 872,300 dollars, in respect of the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(c) The amount of 730,600 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(d) The balance of 324,165,800 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(e) The net estimated staff assessment income of 25,322,500 dollars, comprising the amount of 25,868,400 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 and the decrease of 545,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (d) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Annex I

A. Posts to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Organizational unit		Posts		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front office	1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	New
Office of Operations	Africa I Division	1	P-5	Senior Political Affairs Officer	New
	Africa II Division	1	P-5	Senior Political Affairs Officer (MINUSCA)	GTA conversion
		1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer (MINUSCA)	GTA conversion
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	1	D-1	Principal Security Sector Reform Officer	New
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Policy and Best Practices Service	1	P-4	Coordination Officer	GTA conversion
Subtotal		6			
Department of Field Support					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	United Nations Support Office for AMISOM	1	P-5	Senior Support Officer	GTA conversion
	Headquarters Support Team	1	P-4	Support Officer	
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	GTA conversion
Field Budget and Finance Division	Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section	1	P-5	Senior Programme Officer	GTA conversion
Field Personnel Division	Quality Assurance and Information Management Section	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (administration of justice)	GTA conversion
Subtotal		5			
Department of Management					
Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	Treasury	1	P-2	Associate Finance Officer	GTA conversion
	Peacekeeping Financing Division	1	P-4	Finance and Budget Officer (MINUSMA)	GTA conversion
		1	P-4	Finance and Budget Officer (MINUSCA)	GTA conversion
Office of Central Support Services	Procurement Division	1	P-3	Procurement Officer (vendor registration)	GTA conversion
Subtotal		4			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Internal Audit Division	MINUSMA	1	P-5	Chief Resident Auditor (MINUSMA)	GTA conversion
	MINUSCA	1	P-5	Chief Resident Auditor (MINUSCA)	GTA conversion
Investigations Division	Vienna	1	GS (PL)	Senior Information Technology Assistant	GTA conversion
Subtotal		3			

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Organizational unit		Posts		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Office of Legal Affairs					
General Legal Division	Administration of Justice Cluster	1	P-4	Legal Officer (administration of justice)	GTA conversion
		1	P-3	Legal Officer (administration of justice)	GTA conversion
Subtotal		2			
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights					
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division	Peace Mission Support Unit (Headquarters)	1	P-4	Human Rights Officer	New
		1	P-3	Human Rights Officer	New
		1	GS (OL)	Programme Assistant	New
	Africa Branch (Geneva)	1	P-4	Human Rights Officer (Central African Region)	New
		1	P-4	Human Rights Officer (MINUSMA)	GTA conversion
Subtotal		5			
Total		25			

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/69/750 and Corr.1) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/69/860).

Abbreviations: AMISOM, African Union Mission in Somalia; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GTA, general temporary assistance; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.

B. Restructuring, redeployment, reassignment, reclassification and abolishment of posts under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Restructuring

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations

Establishment of the Asia, Middle East, Europe and Latin America Division by merging the Asia and Middle East Division with the Europe and Latin America Division

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Asia, Middle East, Europe and Latin America Division

Establishment of the Europe, Latin America and Asia Integrated Operational Team by merging Asia, Europe and Haiti Integrated Operational Teams

Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division

Establishment of the Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division

Realignment of the Field Personnel Division

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Department of Field Support/Information and Communications Technology Division

Renaming of the Cartographic Section to the Geospatial Information Section

Redeployment

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Asia and Middle East Division/Asia Integrated Operational Team

Redeployment of 2 posts (2 GS (OL) Team Assistants) to the Africa II Division

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Political Affairs Officer) to the proposed Middle East and North Africa Integrated Operational Team

Department of Field Support/Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section

Redeployment of 5 posts (1 P-4 Finance Officer, 1 P-4 Programme Officer, 1 P-3 Finance Officer, 2 GS (OL) Administrative Assistants) to the proposed Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Resident Auditor) to the Resident Audit Office in Entebbe, Uganda

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Resident Auditor) to the Resident Audit Office in Entebbe, Uganda

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Resident Auditor) to the Resident Audit Office in the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia

Reassignment

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigation Division/Resident Investigation Office in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Reassignment of 1 post (P-3 Investigator) to the Inspection and Evaluation Division (P-3 Evaluation Officer)

Reclassification

Department of Management/Office of Central Support Services/Office of the Assistant Secretary-General/Procurement Division

Reclassification of 1 post (GS (OL) Information Technology Assistant to GS (PL) Information Management Assistant)

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigation Division/Regional Investigation Office in Vienna

Reclassification of 1 post (GS (OL) Information Technology Assistant to GS (PL) Senior Information Management Assistant)

Abolishment

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Africa II Division

Abolishment of 1 post (D-2 Director)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Asia and Middle East Division/Asia Integrated Operational Team

Abolishment of 4 posts (1 P-5 Senior Political Affairs Officer, 1 P-4 Political Affairs Officer, 1 P-3 Political Affairs Officer, 1 GS (OL) Team Assistant)

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Military Affairs/Integrated Operational Team

Abolishment of 1 post (P-4 Military Liaison Officer)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions/Police Division/Integrated Operational Team

Abolishment of 1 post (P-4 Police Liaison Officer)

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office in the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Abolishment of 1 post (P-3 Resident Auditor)

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Annex II

General temporary assistance positions to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Organizational unit		Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front office of the Chief of Staff	1	P-4	Organizational Resilience Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant (organizational resilience)	Continuation
	Executive Office	1	P-4	Human Resources Officer	New
		–	2 months, 3 P-4	Leave replacement	New
		–	2 months, 3 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	2 months, 3 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
Office of Operations	Africa II Division	1	P-4	Electoral Affairs Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	1	P-4	Rule of Law and Security Institutions Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
	Police Division	1	P-4	Police Programme Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
	Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service	1	P-4	Judicial Affairs Officer	Continuation
	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section	1	P-4	Policy and Planning Officer (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) (MINUSCA)	Continuation
Subtotal		9			
United Nations Office to the African Union					
		–	3 months, 1 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	3 months, 1 NGS	Leave replacement	Continuation
Subtotal		–			

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Organizational unit		Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Department of Field Support					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Conduct and Discipline Unit	1	P-4	Disciplinary Officer	New
	Operational Support Team	1	P-4	Planning Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
Field Budget and Finance Division	Reimbursement Policy and Liaison Section	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section	1	P-3	Finance Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
Field Personnel Division	East and Central Africa Section	1	P-4	Human Resources Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
	Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section	12	P-3	Human Resources Officer (occupational groups)	Continuation
		4	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (occupational groups)	Continuation
Logistics Support Division	Logistics Operations Section	1	P-5	Senior Logistics Operations Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
	Strategic Support Service	1	P-4	Planning Officer (engineer) (MINUSCA)	Continuation
Subtotal		23			
Department of Management					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Executive Office	—	3 months, 1 P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
		—	3 months, 1 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Management Evaluation Unit	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	Office of the Controller	1	P-4	Project Manager (International Public Sector Accounting Standards)	New
		1	P-4	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
		2	P-3	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
	Accounts Division	1	P-4	Finance Officer (MINUSCA)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Finance Assistant (insurance)	Continuation
	Peacekeeping Financing Division	2	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
Office of Human Resources Management	Human Resources Policy Service	1	P-2	Associate Legal Officer	Continuation
	Learning, Development and Human Resources Services Division	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (mobility)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (performance management)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant	Continuation

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Organizational unit		Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Office of Human Resources Management	Human Resources Information Systems Section (Headquarters)	1	P-4	Project Manager	Continuation
		1	P-4	Project Manager (data warehouse)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Business Analyst (Inspira)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Integrated Management Information System Help Desk Assistant	Continuation
	Human Resources Information Systems Section (Bangkok)	1	P-3	Development Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Development and Production Support Analyst	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Applications Support Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Customer Support Representative	Continuation
		6	GS (OL)	Customer Support Representative	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Database Administrator	Continuation
Office of Central Support Services	Procurement Division	1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		1	P-3	Procurement Officer (engineer) (MINUSCA)	Continuation
	Archives and Records Management Section	1	GS (OL)	Procurement Assistant	Continuation
1		P-2	Associate Information Management Officer	Continuation	
Office of Information and Communications Technology	Resource Management Service	1	P-4	Project Manager (rations management system)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (customer relationship management for the troop contribution management project)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (fuel management system)	Continuation
Subtotal		35			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Executive Office		–	2 months, 2 P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	2 months, 3 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
Investigations Division	Vienna	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		4	P-3	Investigator	Continuation

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Organizational unit		Position		Function	Status	
		Number	Level			
Internal Audit Division	Nairobi	1	P-3	Investigator (MINUSMA)	Continuation	
		1	GS (PL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation	
		1	GS (OL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation	
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation	
		1	P-3	Investigator	Continuation	
		3	P-3	Investigator	Continuation	
	Entebbe, Uganda	1	P-3	Investigator (MINUSCA)	Continuation	
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation	
		1	P-5	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation	
	UNMIL	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation	
		3	P-3	Investigator	Continuation	
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation	
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation	
	UNMISS	1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation	
		1	P-5	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation	
	UNOCI	1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation	
		2	P-3	Investigator	Continuation	
	MINUSMA	1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation	
		3	P-4	Resident Auditor (MINUSMA)	Continuation	
		2	P-3	Resident Auditor (MINUSMA)	Continuation	
		MINUSCA	3	P-4	Resident Auditor (MINUSCA)	Continuation
			2	P-3	Resident Auditor (MINUSCA)	Continuation
Subtotal		43				
Executive Office of the Secretary-General		—	3 months, 2 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation	
Subtotal		—				
Office of Staff Legal Assistance						
	Nairobi	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation	
Subtotal		1				
Office of Legal Affairs						
General Legal Division	Administration of Justice Cluster	—	3 months, 1 P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation	
Subtotal		—				
Department of Public Information		—	1.5 months, 1 P-2	Leave replacement	New	
		—	1.5 months, 1 GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation	
Subtotal		—				
Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions		1	P-5	Senior Administrative Management Officer	New	
		1	P-4	Administrative Management Officer	Continuation	
Subtotal		2				

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Organizational unit		Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights					
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division	Peace Missions Support Section	1	P-4	Human Rights Officer	New
Subtotal		1			
Total		114		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 (A/69/750 and Corr.1) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/69/860).

Abbreviations: AMISOM, African Union Mission in Somalia; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; NGS, national General Service; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

^a Person-months are indicated in the column entitled "Level".

RESOLUTION 69/309

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/69/963, para. 10)

69/309. 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 68/284 of 30 June 2014,

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 68/284,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base¹⁵⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁵¹

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;

¹⁵⁰ A/69/585 and Corr.1 and A/69/733/Rev.1.

¹⁵¹ A/69/839/Add.9.

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,¹⁵¹ subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Underlines* the fact that the provision by the Global Service Centre of support to clients should be carried out within the terms of the relevant General Assembly mandates;

4. *Takes note* of paragraph 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee, recalls paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 67/288 of 28 June 2013, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to present a comprehensive study regarding the deployment of the Global Service Centre in two locations;

5. *Decides* to defer consideration of the relocation of the post of Chief of the Service for Geospatial, Information and Telecommunications Technologies until the second part of the resumed seventieth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to establish an effective and reliable mechanism for monitoring complaints and measuring customer satisfaction regarding the services provided by the United Nations Logistics Base to field missions, including from troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, and to report thereon at the seventieth session of the General Assembly and thereafter include in the results-based budgeting frameworks for the Logistics Base relevant indicators of achievement for assessing performance and measuring progress in the provision of customer services;

7. *Also recalls* paragraph 46 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the centralization effort under way regarding geospatial information systems results in a reduction in the resources dedicated to such systems in the field missions and to report thereon in his next report on the United Nations Logistics Base;

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 and 69/307 of 25 June 2015, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

9. *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 2013 to 30 June 2014;¹⁵²

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

10. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 67,157,000 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

Financing of the budget estimates

11. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,854,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(b) The balance of 65,302,500 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,617,400 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,097,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 and the increase of 519,700 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

12. *Also decides* to consider at its seventieth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

¹⁵² A/69/585 and Corr.1.

IV. Decisions

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A. Elections and appointments

69/404. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

B¹

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2015, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council² and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, as well as Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected PORTUGAL as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on 16 April 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 28 May 2015, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, as well as Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on 28 May 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.³

As a result, as of 28 May 2015, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following 31 Member States:⁴ ARMENIA,*** BELARUS,*** BENIN,** BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,*** BURKINA FASO,*** CAMEROON,*** CHINA,** CUBA,*** EL SALVADOR,* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,*** ETHIOPIA,** FRANCE,* HAITI,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** ITALY,*** JAPAN,** MOROCCO,** NAMIBIA,*** PAKISTAN,*** PERU,* PORTUGAL,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,*** UKRAINE,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** URUGUAY*** and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

69/407. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B⁵

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2015, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Takeshi Akamatsu as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 15 August 2015 and ending on 31 December 2016, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Toshihiro Aiki.⁶

As a result, as of 15 August 2015, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Takeshi AKAMATSU (*Japan*),** Mr. Mohanad AL-MUSAWI (*Iraq*),* Mr. Pavel CHERNIKOV (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. Fernando DE OLIVEIRA SENA (*Brazil*),*** Ms. Jasminka DINIĆ (*Croatia*),* Mr. Conrod HUNTE (*Antigua and Barbuda*),** Mr. Ali A. Ali KURER (*Libya*),*** Mr. Dietrich LINGENTHAL (*Germany*),*** Mr. Richard MOON (*United Kingdom of*

¹ Decision 69/404, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/404 A.

² See A/69/291/Add.2; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2015/201 B.

³ See A/69/291/Add.3; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2015/201 D.

⁴ Three vacancies remain to be filled for members from Western European and other States: one for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, one for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017 and one for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018. One vacancy also remains to be filled for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017.

⁵ Decision 69/407, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/407 A.

⁶ See A/69/101/Add.1.

IV. Decisions

Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Carlos RUIZ MASSIEU (*Mexico*),** Mr. Babou SENE (*Senegal*),* Mr. Tesfa Alem SEYOUM (*Eritrea*),* Mr. David TRAYSTMAN (*United States of America*),*** Mr. Devesh UTTAM (*India*),** Ms. Catherine VENDAT (*France*)** and Mr. YE Xuenong (*China*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

69/408. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B⁷

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁸ appointed Ms. Yoon Seongmee as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 5 March 2015 and ending on 31 December 2017 as a result of the resignation of Mr. Yoo Dae-jong.

As a result, as of 5 March 2015, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej T. ABRASZEWSKI (*Poland*),* Mr. Syed Yawar ALI (*Pakistan*),* Mr. Jean Pierre DIAWARA (*Guinea*),** Mr. Gordon ECKERSLEY (*Australia*),** Mr. Mohamed A. ELSHAKSHUKI (*Libya*),** Mr. Edward FARIS (*United States of America*),* Mr. FU Daopeng (*China*),*** Mr. Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (*Uruguay*),** Mr. Ihor V. HUMENNYI (*Ukraine*),* Mr. Kunal KHATRI (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),*** Mr. Nikolay LOZINSKIY (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. Toshiro OZAWA (*Japan*),* Mr. Pedro Luis PEDROSO CUESTA (*Cuba*),** Mr. Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA PINTO (*Brazil*),*** Mr. Thomas SCHLESINGER (*Austria*),*** Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*),** Mr. Josiel Motumisi TAWANA (*South Africa*)* and Ms. YOON Seongmee (*Republic of Korea*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

69/412. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

B⁹

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2015, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of FRANCE as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 2 February 2015 and ending on 31 December 2017.

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of SRI LANKA as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 2 April 2015 and ending on 31 December 2017.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, also took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of AUSTRIA as a member of the Committee on Conferences for the remaining term of office of DENMARK, beginning on 2 April 2015 and ending on 31 December 2016.

⁷ Decision 69/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/408 A.

⁸ A/69/565/Add.2, para. 3.

⁹ Decision 69/412, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/412 A.

IV. Decisions

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2015, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of BAHRAIN as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 16 April 2015 and ending on 31 December 2017.

As a result, as of 16 April 2015, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following 21 Member States: AUSTRIA,** BAHRAIN,*** BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* FRANCE,*** IRAQ,* ISRAEL,* JAMAICA,** JAPAN,** MAURITANIA,** NAMIBIA,*** PARAGUAY,*** PERU,* QATAR,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SENEGAL,* SRI LANKA,*** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and URUGUAY.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

69/417. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,¹⁰ re-elected Mr. António Manuel de Oliveira GUTERRES as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for a period beginning on 15 June 2015 and ending on 31 December 2015.

69/418. Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and 63/145 of 18 December 2008, elected COLOMBIA, EGYPT, KENYA, MALAYSIA and MOROCCO as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, KENYA, MALAYSIA, PERU and SOUTH AFRICA.

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 26 States have already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA selected by the Security Council;¹¹ BRAZIL, CROATIA, ITALY, NEPAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SOUTH AFRICA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO elected by the Economic and Social Council;¹² CANADA, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS and SWEDEN selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;¹³ BANGLADESH, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, NIGERIA and PAKISTAN selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions;¹⁴ and BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA and GUATEMALA.¹⁵

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: BANGLADESH,*** BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,** BRAZIL,**** CANADA,*** CHAD,** CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,*** CROATIA,**** EGYPT,*** ETHIOPIA,*** FRANCE,* GERMANY,*** GUATEMALA,** INDIA,*** ITALY,**** JAPAN,*** KENYA,*** MALAYSIA,*** MOROCCO,*** NEPAL,**** NETHERLANDS,*** NIGERIA,*** PAKISTAN,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,**** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SOUTH AFRICA,**** SWEDEN,*** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,**** 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 2015.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016 or upon expiration of their membership in the Economic and Social Council, whichever is earlier.

¹⁰ A/69/721.

¹¹ See S/2015/15.

¹² See Economic and Social Council decision 2015/201 A.

¹³ See A/69/634.

¹⁴ See A/69/577.

¹⁵ See General Assembly decision 68/415.

69/419. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 8 May 2015, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Ms. Aicha Afifi, Mr. Petru Dumitriu, Mr. Jeremiah Kramer and Ms. Gönke Roscher as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2020.¹⁶

As a result, as of 1 January 2016, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Ms. Aicha AFIFI (*Morocco*),**** Mr. George BARTSIOTAS (*United States of America*),** Mr. Jean Wesley CAZEAU (*Haiti*),** Mr. Petru DUMITRIU (*Romania*),**** Mr. Jorge FLORES CALLEJAS (*Honduras*),* Mr. A. GOPINATHAN (*India*),** Mr. Jeremiah KRAMER (*Canada*),**** Ms. Sukai PROM-JACKSON (*Gambia*),** Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*),**** Mr. Rajab SUKAYRI (*Jordan*),*** and Mr. Gennady TARASOV (*Russian Federation*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

69/420. Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2015, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected the CZECH REPUBLIC as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the remaining term of office of GEORGIA,¹⁷ beginning in July 2015, on the first day of the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

As a result, as of July 2015, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following 60 Member States: ALGERIA,* ARGENTINA,* ARMENIA,** AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,* BELARUS,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CROATIA,* CZECH REPUBLIC,* DENMARK,** ECUADOR,** EL SALVADOR,** FIJI,* FRANCE,** GABON,* GERMANY,** GREECE,** HONDURAS,** HUNGARY,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ISRAEL,* ITALY,* JAPAN,** JORDAN,* KENYA,* KUWAIT,** LIBERIA,** MALAYSIA,** MAURITANIA,** MAURITIUS,* MEXICO,** NAMIBIA,** NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,** PARAGUAY,* PHILIPPINES,* POLAND,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SIERRA LEONE,** SINGAPORE,** SPAIN,* SWITZERLAND,** THAILAND,* TURKEY,* UGANDA,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-ninth session of the Commission in 2016.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2019.

69/421. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session¹⁸

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2015, 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. Mogens LYKKETOFT of Denmark as President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

¹⁶ See A/69/881.

¹⁷ See A/69/920.

¹⁸ In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

IV. Decisions

69/422. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventieth session¹⁸

On 15 June 2015, the six Main 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.

At the 95th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2015, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the six Main Committees of the Assembly at its seventieth session:

First Committee: Mr. Karel Jan Gustaaf VAN OOSTEROM (Netherlands)

*Special Political and
Decolonization Committee*

(Fourth Committee): Mr. Brian BOWLER (Malawi)

Second Committee: Mr. Andrej LOGAR (Slovenia)

Third Committee: Mr. Omar HILALE (Morocco)

Fifth Committee: Mr. Durga Prasad BHATTARAI (Nepal)

Sixth Committee: Mr. Eden CHARLES (Trinidad and Tobago)

69/423. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventieth session¹⁸

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 15 June 2015, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventieth session: AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BENIN, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ERITREA, FRANCE, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, MOZAMBIQUE, NAURU, PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YEMEN.

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

69/504. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B¹⁹

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 16 January 2015, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (a) of agenda item 74, entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”.

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (c) entitled “International Strategy for Disaster Reduction” of agenda item 19 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.²⁰

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 20 March 2015, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 66 entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 28 May 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,²¹ having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of the sixty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled “Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law”, as sub-item (e) of agenda item 112 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.

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2015, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 16 entitled “Information and communications technologies 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), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.²²

At the same meeting, 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 113 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 related note by the Secretary-General.²³

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 11 September 2015, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 68 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.²⁴

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (a) entitled “Operational activities for development of the United Nations system” of agenda item 24 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), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²⁵

¹⁹ Decision 69/504, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/504 A.

²⁰ A/69/L.56.

²¹ A/69/231.

²² A/69/L.83.

²³ A/69/101/Add.1.

²⁴ A/69/L.88.

²⁵ A/69/L.77.

IV. Decisions

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Culture and sustainable development” of agenda item 21 entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, 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.²⁶

69/555. Modalities for the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 16 January 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,²⁷

Recalling its resolutions 55/2 of 8 September 2000 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 56/210 B of 9 July 2002 on the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, 64/193 of 21 December 2009 on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development), 66/288 of 27 July 2012 on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, and 68/6 of 9 October 2013 on the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolutions 68/309 of 10 September 2014 on the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288, 69/108 of 8 December 2014 on the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288, 67/290 of 9 July 2013 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, 68/310 of 15 September 2014 on four one-day structured dialogues on possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies, 68/279 of 30 June 2014 on modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, and 69/214 of 19 December 2014 on implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Recalling further its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014 on the organization of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and its decision 69/550 of 29 December 2014 on the dates for the meetings of the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda,

1. Noted the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “The road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet”,²⁸

2. Decided that:

(a) The process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda would be in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the General Assembly and open, transparent and inclusive, consistent with resolution 69/244;

(b) The co-facilitators would ensure the engagement of the relevant stakeholders, including major groups, civil society, scientific and knowledge institutions, parliaments, local authorities and the private sector, and seek their views, building upon the practices of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and in accordance with resolution 69/244;

(c) The outcome document to be prepared for adoption at the summit in September 2015 might include the following main components: declaration; sustainable development goals and targets; means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development; and follow-up and review;

(d) In accordance with resolution 68/309, the proposal of the Open Working Group should be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while it was recognized that other inputs would also be considered;

²⁶ A/69/L.81/Rev.1.

²⁷ A/69/L.46.

²⁸ A/69/700.

IV. Decisions

(e) In accordance with resolutions 69/244 and 68/279, every effort should be made to ensure effective coordination between the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda and the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development and other relevant United Nations intergovernmental processes in order to promote coherence, build synergies and minimize duplication of effort;

(f) The initial draft of the outcome document on the post-2015 development agenda should be prepared by the co-facilitators on the basis of views provided by Member States and taking into account substantive discussions in the process of intergovernmental negotiations, and should be presented to Member States by May 2015 for the intergovernmental negotiations;

3. Also decided on the following provisional indicative road map:

(a) 19–21 January 2015 (3 days): stocktaking;

(b) 17–20 February 2015 (4 days): declaration;

(c) 23–27 March 2015 (5 days): sustainable development goals and targets;

(d) 20–24 April 2015 (5 days): means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development;

(e) 18–22 May 2015 (5 days): follow-up and review;

(f) 22–25 June 2015 (4 days): intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document;

(g) 20–24 July 2015 and 27–31 July 2015 (10 days): intergovernmental negotiations on the outcome document;

4. Underlined the importance of achieving a consensus outcome, and decided that the outcome document of the post-2015 development agenda should be adopted by consensus;

5. Decided that the interactive dialogues of the summit should have an overarching theme entitled “Transforming the world: realizing the post-2015 development agenda”, and that the themes for the six individual dialogues would be decided through the process of intergovernmental negotiations of the post-2015 development agenda;

6. Also decided that the modalities set out in paragraphs 1 to 5 would be flexible and reviewed as necessary.

69/556. Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,²⁹ recalling its resolutions 66/199 of 22 December 2011, 67/209 of 21 December 2012, 68/211 of 20 December 2013 and 69/219 of 19 December 2014, decided that the conference on disaster risk reduction, to be held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015, should henceforth be known as the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

69/557. Opening of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 5 March 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁰ recalling its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014, in particular paragraph 1 of annexes I and II thereto, decided that:

(a) The opening plenary meeting of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, on Friday, 25 September 2015, would begin at 11 a.m.;

(b) The first interactive dialogue would therefore be convened from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. on the same day.

69/558. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 26 February 2015, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Economic and Social Council.³¹

²⁹ A/69/L.56.

³⁰ A/69/L.57.

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/69/3/Rev.1).*

69/559. Overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 30 July 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³² recalling its resolutions 68/198 of 20 December 2013 and 68/302 of 31 July 2014, in particular paragraph 2 thereof, decided that the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society would be held on 15 and 16 December 2015.

69/560. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:³³

(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 seventieth session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 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 and 68/557 of 8 September 2014, building on the informal meetings held during its sixty-ninth session, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States reflected in the text and its annex circulated by the President of the General Assembly in his letter dated 31 July 2015, while welcoming the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, including the selection of “United Nations reform” as one of the main areas of focus for the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and noting with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Chair undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(c) Further decided to convene the intergovernmental negotiations at its seventieth session, building on the work undertaken during the sixty-ninth session;

(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 seventieth session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(e) Also decided to include in the agenda of the seventieth session of the General Assembly an item entitled “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council”.

69/561. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, 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 seventieth session.

69/562. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte” in the draft agenda of its seventieth session.

69/563. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of

³² A/69/L.83.

³³ A/69/L.92.

IV. Decisions

International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventieth session.

69/564. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991” in the draft agenda of its seventieth session.

69/565. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 14 September 2015, 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 seventieth session.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

69/520. Provisional programme of work and timetable of the First Committee for 2015

B³⁴

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 19 June 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,³⁵ approved the revised provisional programme of work and timetable of the Committee for 2015, as set out in the annex to the report of the Committee.³⁶

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

69/525. Proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventieth session of the General Assembly

B³⁷

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),³⁸ recalling its decision 69/525 A of 5 December 2014 in which it approved the proposed programme of work and timetable of the Committee for the seventieth session of the Assembly on the understanding that it would be updated, as necessary, in the light of the decision of the Assembly on the dates of the general debate at its seventieth session, and recalling also its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014, in which it decided that the general debate at its seventieth session would begin on 28 September 2015, approved the updated proposed programme of work and timetable of the Committee for the seventieth session of the Assembly, as set out in the report of the Committee.³⁹

³⁴ Decision 69/520 in section B.2 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/520 A.

³⁵ A/69/946, para. 5.

³⁶ A/69/946.

³⁷ Decision 69/525 in section B.3 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/525 A.

³⁸ A/69/463/Add.1, para. 4.

³⁹ A/69/463/Add.1.

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

69/553. Questions deferred for future consideration

B⁴⁰

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 2 April 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁴¹ decided to defer until the first part of its resumed seventieth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 137

Human resources management

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Overview of human resources management reform: towards a global, dynamic and adaptable workforce for the United Nations”⁴²

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Overview of human resources management reform: mobility”⁴³

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Overview of human resources management reform: performance management”⁴⁴

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Overview of human resources management reform: the young professionals programme”⁴⁵

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Overview of human resources management reform: assessment of the system of desirable ranges”⁴⁶

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics”⁴⁷

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: gratis personnel, retired staff and consultants and individual contractors”⁴⁸

Report of the Secretary-General on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour, 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014⁴⁹

Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules⁵⁰

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Ethics Office⁵¹

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on human resources management⁵²

⁴⁰ Decision 69/553, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/69/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 69/553 A.

⁴¹ A/69/702/Add.1, para. 11.

⁴² A/69/190.

⁴³ A/69/190/Add.1.

⁴⁴ A/69/190/Add.2 and Corr.1.

⁴⁵ A/69/190/Add.3.

⁴⁶ A/69/190/Add.4.

⁴⁷ A/69/292.

⁴⁸ A/69/292/Add.1.

⁴⁹ A/69/283.

⁵⁰ A/69/117.

⁵¹ A/69/332.

⁵² A/69/572.

IV. Decisions

C

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵³ decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventieth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 148

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Closed peacekeeping missions

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2014⁵⁴

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁵

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2013⁵⁶

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁷

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2012⁵⁸

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁹

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011⁶⁰

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶¹

⁵³ A/69/702/Add.2, para. 5.

⁵⁴ A/69/659.

⁵⁵ A/69/827.

⁵⁶ A/68/666.

⁵⁷ A/68/837.

⁵⁸ A/67/739.

⁵⁹ A/67/837.

⁶⁰ A/66/665.

⁶¹ A/66/713 and Corr.1.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items^a

1. The following item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, 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

16. Information and communications technologies for development.

2. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth 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

19. Sustainable development:

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

3. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth 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

21. Globalization and interdependence:

(b) Culture and sustainable development.

4. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth 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

24. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

5. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

66. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

6. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

68. Promotion and protection of human rights.

7. The following additional sub-item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):^c

112. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(e) Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

^a Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

^b See decision 69/504 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

^c A/69/252/Add.1.

8. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-ninth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters).^b

113. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

- (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

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69/249.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
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69/257.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic				
	Resolution B	151	97th	25 June 2015	172
69/258.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire				
	Resolution B	152	97th	25 June 2015	174
69/259.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia				
	Resolution B	159	97th	25 June 2015	177
69/260.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan				
	Resolution B	162	97th	25 June 2015	180
69/261.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur				
	Resolution B	166	97th	25 June 2015	182
69/265.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community	123 (e)	78th	16 January 2015	3
69/266.	A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development	9	80th	26 February 2015	6
69/267.	Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War	129	80th	26 February 2015	8
69/268.	Education for democracy	13	81st	5 March 2015	9
69/269.	Statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize	115	84th	2 April 2015	11
69/270.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie	123 (m)	84th	2 April 2015	13
69/271.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM	123 (p)	84th	2 April 2015	18
69/272.	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	131	84th	2 April 2015	185
69/273.	Procurement	131	84th	2 April 2015	188
69/274.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015				
	Resolution A	132	84th	2 April 2015	190
	Resolution B	132	97th	25 June 2015	199
69/275.	Joint Inspection Unit	138	84th	2 April 2015	202

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69/276.	Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch	147	84th	2 April 2015	203
69/277.	Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations	123	86th	5 May 2015	19
69/278.	Further modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development	18	89th	8 May 2015	20
69/279.	Report of the International Criminal Court	73	89th	8 May 2015	22
69/280.	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Nepal	69 (c)	90th	15 May 2015	25
69/281.	Saving the cultural heritage of Iraq	14	91st	28 May 2015	27
69/282.	World Statistics Day	13 (a)	92nd	3 June 2015	30
69/283.	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	19 (c)	92nd	3 June 2015	31
69/284.	Establishment of an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction	19 (c)	92nd	3 June 2015	49
69/285.	Permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan	32	92nd	3 June 2015	50
69/286.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	33	92nd	3 June 2015	51
69/287.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	52	93rd	8 June 2015	168
69/288.	Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States	19 (b)	93rd	8 June 2015	52
69/289.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali				
	Resolution A	160	96th	19 June 2015	205
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69/290.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	62 (a)	96th	19 June 2015	53
69/291.	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	62 (b)	96th	19 June 2015	61
69/292.	Development 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	74 (a)	96th	19 June 2015	68
69/293.	International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict	32	96th	19 June 2015	71
69/294.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	149	97th	25 June 2015	208
69/295.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	150	97th	25 June 2015	211
69/296.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	153	97th	25 June 2015	212

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69/298.	Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	156	97th	25 June 2015	218
69/299.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	157	97th	25 June 2015	219
69/300.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	158	97th	25 June 2015	222
69/301.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	161 (a)	97th	25 June 2015	224
69/302.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	161 (b)	97th	25 June 2015	226
69/303.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan	163	97th	25 June 2015	230
69/304.	Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic	164	97th	25 June 2015	231
69/305.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	165	97th	25 June 2015	232
69/306.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	167	97th	25 June 2015	234
69/307.	Cross-cutting issues	148	97th	25 June 2015	237
69/308.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	148	97th	25 June 2015	243
69/309.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	148	97th	25 June 2015	252
69/310.	Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition	13 (a)	98th	6 July 2015	72
69/311.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	123 (h)	98th	6 July 2015	73
69/312.	United Nations Alliance of Civilizations	14	98th	6 July 2015	75
69/313.	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)	18	99th	27 July 2015	77
69/314.	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife	13	100th	30 July 2015	103
69/315.	Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda	13 (a) and 115	101st	1 September 2015	106
69/316.	Commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations	32	102nd	10 September 2015	131
69/317.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation	123 (t)	102nd	10 September 2015	131
69/318.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum	123 (u)	102nd	10 September 2015	136
69/319.	Basic Principles on Sovereign Debt Restructuring Processes	13 (a)	102nd	10 September 2015	138
69/320.	Raising the flags of non-member observer States at the United Nations	120	102nd	10 September 2015	140
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69/324.	Multilingualism	122	103rd	11 September 2015	149
69/325.	Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015 and beyond	12	103rd	11 September 2015	155
69/326.	Venue of annual sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services	24 (a)	103rd	11 September 2015	162
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69/408.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions				
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69/412.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences				
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69/417.	Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	112 (d)	79th	2 February 2015	259
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69/419.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	113 (g)	89th	8 May 2015	260
69/420.	Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	112 (e)	93rd	8 June 2015	260
69/421.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventieth session	4	94th	15 June 2015	260
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69/520.	Provisional programme of work and timetable of the First Committee for 2015				
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69/525.	Proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventieth session of the General Assembly				
	Decision B	118	93rd	8 June 2015	266
69/553.	Questions deferred for future consideration				
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	Decision C	131	97th	25 June 2015	268
69/555.	Modalities for the process of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda	13 (a) and 115	78th	16 January 2015	263
69/556.	Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	19 (c)	81st	5 March 2015	264
69/557.	Opening of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda	13 (a) and 115	81st	5 March 2015	264
69/558.	Report of the Economic and Social Council	9 and 13 (a)	80th	26 February 2015	264
69/559.	Overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	16	100th	30 July 2015	265
69/560.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters	119	104th	14 September 2015	265
69/561.	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	38	105th	14 September 2015	265
69/562.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	39	105th	14 September 2015	265
69/563.	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	125	105th	14 September 2015	265
69/564.	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	126	105th	14 September 2015	266
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