

Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its seventy-fifth 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 1 January to 14 September 2021. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 15 September to 31 December 2020 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 75/257 B

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.107](#) and [A/75/L.107/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

75/257. Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – residual functions

B¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [75/257 A](#) of 31 December 2020,

Recalling also that the expenses of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia shall be defrayed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea (the Agreement)² and that the expenses to be defrayed by the United Nations in accordance with those provisions shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community, in accordance with resolution [57/228 B](#) of 13 May 2003,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Royal Government of Cambodia to conclude a framework for the completion of the work of the Extraordinary Chambers, including with regard to the drawdown of activities and the residual functions requiring performance,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³

1. *Approves* the draft Addendum to the Agreement on the Transitional Arrangements and the Completion of Work of the Extraordinary Chambers contained in the annex to the present resolution;
2. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the Royal Government of Cambodia to take all the measures necessary to allow the draft Addendum referred to in paragraph 1 to enter into force in a timely manner, and to implement it fully after its entry into force;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Draft Addendum to the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea on the Transitional Arrangements and the Completion of Work of the Extraordinary Chambers

Recalling the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea, done on 6 June 2003 at Phnom Penh (hereinafter the “Agreement”);

Whereas the parties to the Agreement agree that upon the completion of all judicial proceedings under Article 1 of the Agreement, the Extraordinary Chambers will need to carry out a number of essential residual functions identified in this Addendum;

Whereas the parties to the Agreement are convinced that in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Extraordinary Chambers should be comprised of such number of staff that is commensurate with its reduced functions;

¹ Resolution [75/257](#), in section I of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution [75/257 A](#).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2329, No. 41723.

³ [A/75/809](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Whereas the parties to the Agreement have engaged in consultations on transitional arrangements for the completion of the work of the Extraordinary Chambers and on the performance of residual functions;

Now therefore the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Transitional Arrangements

Upon the completion of proceedings before any chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers, all judges of that Chamber shall be de-installed from the Extraordinary Chambers. Following their de-installation, the judges shall be remunerated on a pro-rata basis for any work performed, and they shall work remotely except when required to be present at the Extraordinary Chambers at the request of the President of the Chamber.

Article 2 Residual Functions

1. Upon the completion of the proceedings under Article 1 of the Agreement, including any appeals related thereto before the Supreme Court Chamber, the Extraordinary Chambers shall continue to carry out the following functions for an initial period of three years: review applications and conduct proceedings for revision of final judgments; provide for the protection of victims and witnesses; sanction or refer to the appropriate authorities any wilful interference with the administration of justice or provision of false testimony; supervise the enforcement of sentences as well as monitor the treatment of convicted prisoners; maintain, preserve and manage its archives, including the declassification of documents and materials; respond to requests for access to documents; disseminate information to the public regarding the Extraordinary Chambers; and monitor the enforcement of reparations awarded to Civil Parties, as required.

2. The United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia shall review the progress of these functions after the initial three-year period, following which the Extraordinary Chambers will continue to perform these functions, or some part thereof, for a further period to be determined between the parties.

3. An application for revision of final judgment may only be filed during the lifetime of the convicted person by the convicted person or the co-prosecutors.

4. If a convicted person is eligible for commutation of sentence, early release, or parole, the Royal Government of Cambodia shall notify the Extraordinary Chambers accordingly. There shall only be a commutation of sentence, early release, or parole if the Supreme Court Chamber so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and general principles of law.

5. Judges, co-prosecutors, defence counsels and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers shall be remunerated on a pro-rata basis when required to perform the functions identified in paragraph 1 of this article, and they shall work remotely except when their functions require their attendance in person at the Extraordinary Chambers. In the case of the judges, this would be at the request of the President of their respective chambers. Any judicial plenary sessions shall be conducted remotely and amendments of the Internal Rules shall be decided remotely by written procedure.

6. Upon the commencement of the functions identified in paragraph 1 of this article, the Secretary-General shall undertake to provide a list of nominees for international judges further to paragraph 5 of Article 3 of the Agreement to ensure that there are a sufficient number of international judges available to carry out the functions under paragraph 1 of this article should any appointed international judge be unavailable to serve when required. The Royal Government of Cambodia shall similarly ensure the availability of Cambodian judges should any appointed Cambodian judge be unavailable to serve when required.

Article 3 Archives

1. The United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia agree that it is vital to ensure that the archives of the Extraordinary Chambers are preserved in accordance with international standards and that they are as broadly accessible as possible.

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2. For the purpose of preserving and promoting the legacy of the Extraordinary Chambers, as part of its residual functions, the Extraordinary Chambers shall provide electronic access to, and printed copies of, the public archives to the public.

3. The United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia shall each have a complete set of the archives of the Extraordinary Chambers, including all documents and materials. Upon the completion of the proceedings under Article 1 of the Agreement, the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia shall each receive a complete set of the public archives. Upon the completion of the residual functions under Article 2 of this Addendum, the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia shall each receive any additional public documents and materials, as well as a complete set of classified documents and materials.

Article 4

Approval

To be binding on the parties, the present Addendum must be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Royal Government of Cambodia will make its best endeavors to obtain this ratification by the earliest possible date.

Article 5

Application within Cambodia

The present Addendum shall apply as law within the Kingdom of Cambodia following its ratification in accordance with the relevant provisions of the internal law of the Kingdom of Cambodia regarding competence to conclude treaties.

Article 6

Entry into force

The present Addendum shall enter into force on the day after both parties have notified each other in writing that the legal requirements for the entry into force have been complied with.

Done at [place] on [day, month] 2021 in two originals in both the Khmer and English languages. In a case of divergence, the English text shall prevail.

For the Royal Government of Cambodia

For the United Nations

RESOLUTION 75/258

Adopted at the 50th plenary meeting, on 21 January 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.54](#) and [A/75/L.54/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, State of Palestine

75/258. Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴ in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵

⁴ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

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

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Reaffirming also the commitment to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [36/55](#) of 25 November 1981, as well as the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [47/135](#) of 18 December 1992,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,⁶ which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/17](#) of 1 December 2017, [72/130](#) of 8 December 2017, [73/328](#) and [73/329](#) of 25 July 2019 and [74/145](#) and [74/164](#) of 18 December 2019, and Human Rights Council resolution [16/18](#) of 24 March 2011, which urge all Member States to take all appropriate measures to counter hatred, hate speech, stigmatization, incitement to violence, negative stereotyping of persons based on their religion or belief, intolerance and other acts of violence, by encouraging understanding, tolerance and mutual respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief,

Recalling also its resolution [55/254](#) of 31 May 2001, entitled “Protection of religious sites”, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁷ which emphasize the need to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including the desecration of religious sites,

Taking note with appreciation of the Statement on the protection of religious properties within the framework of the World Heritage Convention, adopted in 2010, which supports Member States in the development of general guidance regarding the management of religious heritage,

Acknowledging that religious sites are representative of the history, social fabric and traditions of people in every country and community all over the world and should be fully respected as such,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites: In Unity and Solidarity for Safe and Peaceful Worship developed by the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations,

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

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territories,

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

Expressing deep concern that cultural property, including religious sites and ritual objects, is increasingly targeted by terrorist attacks and outlawed militias, often resulting in distortion, complete destruction, as well as theft and illicit trafficking, and condemning such attacks,

Reaffirming that addressing the destruction of tangible and intangible cultural heritage needs to be holistic, encompassing all regions, contemplating both prevention and accountability, focusing on acts by State and non-State actors in both conflict and non-conflict situations, and terrorist acts,

Mindful that approximately 20 per cent of the properties inscribed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage List have a religious or spiritual connection,

Strongly deploring all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines, which are in violation of international law, in particular human rights law and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

⁶ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

⁷ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

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

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

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

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

1. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue on the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and for the diversity of religions and beliefs, and strongly deplores all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief and such acts directed against their places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law;

2. *Condemns* all acts or threats of violence, destruction, damage or endangerment, directed against religious sites as such, that continue to occur in the world, and denounces any moves to obliterate or forcibly convert any religious sites;

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

4. *Invites* the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a global conference involving United Nations entities, Member States, political figures, religious leaders, faith-based organizations, media, civil society and other relevant stakeholders that aims to contribute to spearheading political support for specific actions to take the United Nations Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites forward;

5. *Expresses its concern* that incidents of racial and religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative racial and religious stereotyping, continue to rise around the world, and condemns, in this context, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urges States to take effective measures, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents;

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

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

8. *Expresses deep concern* at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programmes and agendas pursued by extremist individuals, organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Governments;

9. *Reaffirms* the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the national capacity of Member States to prevent and effectively suppress attacks on places of worship;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

10. *Deplores* damage to the cultural heritage of countries in situations of crisis, conflict and post-conflict, in particular recent attacks on world cultural heritage sites, calls for an immediate end to such acts, and reminds States parties to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and to the two Protocols thereto⁸ of the provisions contained therein to safeguard and respect cultural property and to 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;

11. *Calls for* the United Nations to continue to develop strategies, educational initiatives and global communications campaigns and tools aimed at strengthening the protection of religious sites and cultural heritage, fostering mutual respect and understanding, enhancing media awareness and countering religious intolerance and hate speech;

12. *Invites* all Member States to enhance education and capacity-building to counter incitement to violence through fostering the messages of unity, solidarity and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, raising awareness and mutual respect towards promoting the culture of peace, non-violence and non-discrimination, and promoting understanding among people of all cultures, religions and beliefs, as well as the importance of peaceful coexistence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, and decides to continue consideration of the question of promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites under the item entitled “Culture of peace”.

RESOLUTION 75/259

Adopted at the 53rd plenary meeting, on 11 February 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.57](#), sponsored by Guinea (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

75/259. Extension of the preparatory period preceding the graduation of Angola from the least developed country category

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [70/253](#) of 12 February 2016,

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

Reaffirming its commitment to the process of graduation from the least developed country category and to encouraging smooth transition measures for graduating countries,

Giving due consideration to the fact that Angola, as a commodity-dependent least developed country, continues to be highly vulnerable to price fluctuations and has been facing a recurring economic recession for six consecutive years,

Stressing the importance of accelerating economic diversification by the Government of Angola, in order to reduce the negative impact caused to the main economic indicators and safeguard the reduction of social vulnerabilities,

Noting with grave concern the reduced revenue resulting from the decline in commodity prices and the negative impact on the vulnerable economy of Angola from the global crisis triggered by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which have further disrupted the sustainable development progress of the country,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the prolonged economic recession that Angola has been confronting and at its socioeconomic vulnerabilities exacerbated by the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic;

2. *Decides* to provide Angola, on an exceptional basis, with an additional preparatory period of three years before its effective date of graduation;

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 249 and 2253, No. 3511.

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3. *Reiterates its invitation* to Angola to prepare, during the additional three years between the adoption of the present resolution and its graduation from the least developed country category, its national smooth transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with its bilateral, regional and multilateral development and trading partners.

RESOLUTION 75/260

Adopted at the 55th plenary meeting, on 23 February 2021, by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 5 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.59](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly and as amended in [A/75/L.60](#)

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Algeria, Egypt, Madagascar, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

75/260. Organization of the 2021 high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁹ and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS adopted at the high-level meetings of the General Assembly in 2006,¹⁰ 2011¹¹ and 2016,¹²

Recalling the HIV/AIDS-related goals and commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹³ in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴ and in the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,¹⁵ and welcoming the achievement of the target of Millennium Development Goal 6 to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS,

Recognizing that, through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁶ and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to ending the epidemic of AIDS by 2030, and emphasizing its interlinkages with the other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing also that, through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁷ Heads of State and Government supported research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries,

⁹ Resolution [S-26/2](#), annex.

¹⁰ Resolution [60/262](#), annex.

¹¹ Resolution [65/277](#), annex.

¹² Resolution [70/266](#), annex.

¹³ Resolution [55/2](#).

¹⁴ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁵ Resolution [65/1](#).

¹⁶ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁷ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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Reiterating the commitment to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Welcoming the significant gains achieved in the AIDS response, while noting with concern that progress has been uneven among and within countries, and that gains remain fragile and reversible without a renewed commitment and accelerated action,

Expressing deep concern that, prior to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the world was not on track to meet the time-bound targets set out in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS and missed them when they expired at the end of 2020, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has created additional setbacks and pushed the AIDS response even further off track,

Noting that 2021 will mark 40 years since the first case of AIDS was reported and 25 years since the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS commenced its valuable work, and noting also the ongoing work on a new Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026,

Recognizing that AIDS remains an urgent global health and development challenge, and recognizing also the need to address persistent challenges and gaps in the AIDS response, including primary prevention, as well as the impact thereon of the COVID-19 pandemic and the underlying inequalities within and among countries on which both epidemics thrive,

1. *Decides* to convene a high-level meeting from 8 to 10 June 2021, which will undertake a comprehensive review of the progress on the commitments made in the 2016 Political Declaration towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, and how the response, in its social, economic and political dimensions, continues to contribute optimally to progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the global health goal, including successes, best practices, lessons learned, obstacles and gaps, challenges and opportunities, including with regard to partnership and cooperation, and recommendations to guide and monitor the HIV/AIDS response beyond 2021, including new concrete commitments to accelerate action to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as well as to promote the renewed commitment and engagement of leaders, countries, communities and partners to accelerate and implement a comprehensive universal and integrated response to HIV/AIDS;

2. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting should be as follows:

(a) The high-level meeting will consist of:

(i) An opening segment with statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, a person openly living with HIV and an eminent person actively engaged in the response to HIV/AIDS;

(ii) A general debate with statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly; the list of speakers shall be established in accordance with the established practices of the Assembly, and the time limit for the statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(iii) Up to five thematic panel discussions, which shall be held consecutively with the general debate;

(iv) A closing segment with statements from the chairs of the panel discussions, presenting summaries of the discussions;

(b) The meetings will take place from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;

(c) The format of the meeting, in person, virtual or a hybrid, will be decided by April 2021 by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of an assessment of the health conditions and in close consultation with Member States;

3. *Further decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting and the multi-stakeholder hearing will be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies;

4. *Invites* Member States and observers of the General Assembly to participate and be represented at the highest level at the high-level meeting;

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5. *Encourages* Member States to include in their national delegations to the high-level meeting ministers from all relevant ministries, as appropriate, representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors of cities significantly affected by HIV/AIDS, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and organizations and networks representing people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, persons in vulnerable situations and other relevant stakeholders;

6. *Invites* the United Nations system, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, and other relevant stakeholders, including Goodwill Ambassadors, to participate in and contribute to the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the meeting;

7. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

8. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize, no later than April 2021, and preside over an interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, with the active participation of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including key populations, representatives of Member States and observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local governments, invited civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, philanthropic foundations, academia, medical associations, the private sector and broader communities, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and further requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

9. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and non-governmental members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate;

10. *Decides* that representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector – one from each grouping – to be selected during the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, may also be included in the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of the high-level meeting, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis¹⁸ and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

12. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting, and for the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing no later than 15 April 2021, as well as the identification of a person openly living with HIV and an eminent person actively engaged in the response to HIV/AIDS to speak at the opening plenary meeting, and the identification of themes and finalization of the panel discussions no later than 7 May 2021;

13. *Requests* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to facilitate, to the extent possible, inclusive consultations at the country and regional levels, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, such as Governments, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to review the progress made towards the achievement of the time-bound goals set out in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS to be met by 2020, as well as opportunities to address gaps, obstacles and challenges;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and analytical report, at least six weeks prior to its consideration by the General Assembly, on progress achieved and challenges remaining in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS, as well as

¹⁸ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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recommendations for sustainable ways to overcome these challenges, taking into consideration the outcomes and findings of the aforementioned progress review consultations, as available;

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold timely, open, transparent and inclusive consultations with all Member States, giving due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General and other inputs to the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, with a view to adopting a concise and action-oriented declaration as an outcome of the high-level meeting, to be agreed upon by Member States, which reaffirms and builds on the Declaration of Commitment and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS to guide and monitor the HIV/AIDS response beyond 2020, towards achieving the commitment of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

RESOLUTION 75/261

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.65](#) and [A/75/L.65/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe

75/261. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁹ in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Noting that, while the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources, the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Recognizing that the Kimberley Process promotes legitimate rough diamond trade, and recalling the positive benefits of legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, including its transparency and accountability throughout the diamond industry, and the contribution it has made to the economies of producing, exporting and importing States,

¹⁹ See resolution [70/1](#).

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and therefore underlining the need for continued international action with regard to the ethical exploitation, sale and trade of rough diamonds,

Welcoming the efforts to enhance regional cooperation on Kimberley Process matters among artisanal and alluvial diamond-producing countries in Central Africa and the Mano River Union facing similar challenges, and further encouraging the sharing of lessons with partners in the region and outside,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 18 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the valuable development impact it has had in improving the lives of many people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and recognizing the contribution of the Kimberley Process to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone,

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

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme²⁰ continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

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

Welcoming the decision of the 56 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 82 countries, including the 27 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Welcoming also the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the fifty-sixth Kimberley Process Participant,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to, and welcoming the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, and not to hinder the development of the diamond industry,

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

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

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

Noting with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to help to reduce

²⁰ See [A/57/489](#).

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the risk of future shocks, and recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Noting the precautionary measures against the disease taken all around the world to minimize the risk of its transmission, including various restrictions on movement of people and on large gatherings, which have drastically affected the daily work of Participants and Observers in the Kimberley Process and completely excluded the possibility of organizing and participating in the face-to-face Kimberley Process intersessional and plenary meetings in 2020,

Welcoming the consensus decision reached by the Participants with no objection from the Observers through the adoption of the Administrative Decision of the Kimberley Process “On the Postponement of Russia’s Chairmanship to 2021 and Botswana’s Chairmanship to 2022” of 21 August 2020 by written procedure, and thanking the Russian Federation and Botswana for their flexibility,

1. *Notes* the postponement of the chairmanships of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Botswana in the Kimberley Process to 2021 and 2022 accordingly;

2. *Acknowledges* the work of the Kimberley Process in 2020 that was coordinated by the chairs of the Kimberley Process working bodies within their respective competence;

3. *Appreciates* the work of the Russian Federation as a caretaker of the Kimberley Process in 2020, ensuring the effective continuity of the Kimberley Process;

4. *Notes* the extension of the role of India as the Chair of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship in 2021;

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

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, stresses that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by participating actively in the Certification Scheme and ensuring compliance with its undertakings and the effective implementation of its measures, underscores the importance of the Civil Society Coalition and its members to the Kimberley Process, and acknowledges the importance of supporting additional applications for membership by civil society organizations;

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

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

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

10. *Encourages* further strengthening of the Kimberley Process to enhance its effectiveness in addressing challenges posed to the diamond industry and related communities, including from instability and conflict, and to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant for the future and continues to contribute to international peace and security and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals, and looks forward to further exploring and advancing the ways in which the Kimberley Process contributes to peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

²¹ Resolution 70/1.

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11. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process;
12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict”.

RESOLUTION 75/262

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.62](#) and [A/75/L.62/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/262. International Day of Argania

The General Assembly,

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

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

Reaffirming further 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 the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recognizing the value of knowledge, education, science and new technology to sustainable land management, including making use of, inter alia, the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,²² which reaffirmed that national health systems should integrate nutrition while providing access for all to integrated health services, through a continuum of care approach, as well as its Framework for Action,²³ which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for Governments, as appropriate,

²² World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annex I.

²³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

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Acknowledging the importance of promoting sustainable farming and agriculture, which will contribute to sustainable food production systems and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and help to eradicate hunger and malnutrition,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²⁴ and recognizing that forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species and that forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical, contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity,

Recognizing that the argan tree (*Argania spinosa* (L.) Skeels), an endemic woodland species found in the Arganeraie Biosphere Reserve of Morocco, which was designated a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization biosphere reserve in 1998, is typically a multipurpose tree that plays a very important role in achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions at the local level,

Welcoming that “Argan, practices and know-how concerning the argan tree” was inscribed in 2014 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling that the argan-based agropastoral system in Morocco was recognized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative, on 21 December 2018,

Taking note of the 2019 global report on traditional and complementary medicine of the World Health Organization, and recalling that ways could be explored to integrate, as appropriate, safe and evidence-based traditional and complementary medicine services within national and/or subnational health systems, particularly at the level of primary health care, according to national context and priorities,

Recognizing further the multiple properties of argan oil, especially in traditional and complementary medicine and in culinary and cosmetic industries,

Recognizing with concern that climate change is a major and growing driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and food security and nutrition,

Welcoming the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund, and emphasizing the importance of continuing to replenish the Fund so that it continues to be one of the main channels enabling the flow of financial resources to mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries,

Emphasizing the need to promote trade for sustainable growth in argan production, and recognizing its contribution to the socioeconomic development of the rural population,

Acknowledging that cooperatives and other community-supported agriculture organizations working in the argan field are instrumental in promoting local job opportunities and can play an important role in contributing to food security and in eradicating poverty and hence in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that argan practices and the sustainable argan production sector contribute to the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of local communities, especially women living in rural areas,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 10 May as the International Day of Argania, to be observed annually;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of Argania, as appropriate;
3. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to give due consideration to enhancing international cooperation in support of the efforts to preserve Argania, given its vital role in maintaining ecological balance and preserving biodiversity;

²⁴ See resolution [71/285](#).

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4. *Invites* the Department of Global Communications of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of the International Day of Argania, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);

5. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

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

RESOLUTION 75/263

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.63](#) and [A/75/L.63/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/263. International Year of Millets, 2023

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling resolution [10/2019](#) of 28 June 2019, adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its forty-first session,²⁵

Considering the urgent need to raise awareness of the climate-resilient and nutritional benefits of millets and to advocate for diversified, balanced and healthy diets through the increased sustainable production and consumption of millets,

Recognizing the important contribution of millets to the cultivation of nutritious foods in climate-adverse environments,

Recalling its resolution [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), as well as its resolution [72/306](#) of 24 July 2018 on the implementation of the Decade, and the need to promote sustainable food systems that foster diversified, balanced and healthy diets that include a variety of foods,

²⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2019/REP, appendix G.

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Recognizing that the agriculture sector is inextricably linked with the entire food system and that agricultural technologies and digitalization can add value throughout the food system by improving the sustainability of storage, transport, trade, processing, transformation, retail, loss and waste reduction and recycling, as well as interactions among these processes,

Recalling its resolution [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017, by which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), and the global launch of the Decade in Rome on 29 May 2019, and cognizant of the important contributions of millets, particularly indigenous crops, to nutrition, livelihoods and incomes of family farmers, especially small-scale family farmers, and that they can thus play an important role in contributing to food security and in eradicating poverty and hence in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting the importance of sustainable farming and production practices to the livelihoods of millions of rural farm families and small family farmers around the world,

Cognizant of the historical contribution of millets to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and incomes of family farmers,

Concerned about the current need to invigorate market recognition of the benefits of millets and to promote efficient value chains,

Calling upon Member States to take effective measures, as appropriate, to help to integrate smallholders into global production, value and supply chains for the sustainable production and consumption of millets,

Recognizing the vast genetic diversity of millets and their adaptive capacities to a range of production environments,

Recognizing also the need to empower women through education, to promote healthy diets,

Recognizing further that the observance of an International Year of Millets in 2023 by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness on these issues,

1. *Decides* to declare 2023 the International Year of Millets;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to observe the International Year, as appropriate, through activities aimed at raising awareness of and directing policy attention to the nutritional and health benefits of millet consumption and their suitability for cultivation under adverse and changing climatic conditions, while also directing policy attention to improving value chain efficiencies;
3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#), to facilitate the implementation of the International Year;
4. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#), to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session regarding the implementation of the present resolution, including an evaluation of the International Year;
5. *Stresses* that the costs of all the activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to contribute to and support the International Year;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 75/264

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.64](#) and [A/75/L.64/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

75/264. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Agreement between the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed on 15 December 1951 and the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe of 19 November 1971,

Recalling also its resolution [44/6](#) of 17 October 1989, in which it granted the Council of Europe a standing invitation to participate as an observer in its sessions and work, as well as its previous resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,

Acknowledging the contribution of the Council of Europe to the strengthening of multilateralism as well as to the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law through its standards, principles, monitoring mechanisms and technical cooperation, as well as to the effective implementation of relevant international legal instruments of the United Nations,

Acknowledging also the contribution of the Council of Europe to the development of international law, and welcoming the openness of the Council of Europe to the participation of States of other regions in its legal instruments,

Welcoming the role of the Council of Europe in building a united Europe without dividing lines, and the contribution of the Council of Europe to cohesion, stability and security in Europe,

Commending the increasing contribution of the Council of Europe, including at the parliamentary level, to democratic transition in its neighbouring regions aimed at promoting democratic institutions and procedures, and welcoming the readiness of the Council of Europe to further share its experience in democracy-building with interested countries on the basis of a demand-driven approach,

Welcoming the increasingly close relations between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, and commending the contribution of the Permanent Delegations of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Offices at Geneva and at Vienna to the enhancement of cooperation and the achievement of greater synergy between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,

Recognizing that multilingualism contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and the Council of Europe towards strengthening multilingualism in their respective organizations, and encouraging them to advance in this field, in particular through the exchange of experience and best practices,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,²⁶

1. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Council of Europe and of its member States, at all levels of government, to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁷ in Europe and beyond, while also recognizing the need for the United Nations and the Council of Europe to continue to work together, within their respective mandates, to accelerate the pace of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, recognizes in this context that since 2018, special attention has been given in the design of the Council of Europe programme and budget to the contribution of the Council of Europe to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and that Council of Europe programmes include links to concrete Goals, and also

²⁶ See [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#), sect. II.

²⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

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recognizes that since 2020, the terms of reference of intergovernmental committees of the Council of Europe include in their tasks reviewing progress towards the Goals;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Council of Europe to strengthen their cooperation at all levels in order to effectively address the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) health crisis and its dramatic consequences for the people of Europe and the world, including deepening already existing inequalities, remains determined to address the COVID-19 pandemic through a multilateral response and cooperation, welcomes the initiatives taken by the two organizations in this respect, recalls the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly related to the impact of COVID-19,²⁸ takes note of the policy briefs and statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on COVID-19-related issues, and also takes note of the information papers of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, which provide guidance to member States on proportionate measures for the pandemic response;

3. *Reiterates its call for* the reinforcement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe regarding the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the promotion of democracy and the rule of law and good governance at all levels, inter alia, the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the fight against terrorism, trafficking in human beings, sexual and gender-based violence, including violence against all women and children, including sexual abuse, the fight against all forms of racism, xenophobia and intolerance, the fight against multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, the promotion of freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, the protection of the rights and dignity of all members of society without any distinction and the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and of human rights education, as well as the promotion of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and to promoting respect for human rights by businesses and access to remedy;

4. *Confirms its recognition* of the key role of the European Court of Human Rights in ensuring effective human rights protection under the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for the more than 830 million persons in the 47 States members of the Council of Europe, and notes with interest the efforts to guarantee the long-term effectiveness of the Convention system and to ensure the rapid and effective execution of Court judgments, as well as to conclude, as soon as possible, the accession of the European Union to the Convention;

5. *Recognizes* the important role of the Council of Europe in upholding the rule of law and fighting impunity, including by strengthening the capacity of the national judiciaries of its member States to carry out their work consistent with the relevant international obligations of the member States in particular, and where applicable, those defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;²⁹

6. *Also recognizes* the valuable role of the Council of Europe in advising and assisting States with regard to upholding constitutional and fundamental laws respecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law principles, including through its European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), noting in this context the cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe;

7. *Further recognizes* the role of the revised European Social Charter and of the European Committee of Social Rights in protecting economic and social rights, notes in this context the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the International Labour Organization, notes also the contribution that the Council of Europe can make in ensuring the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³⁰ notes in this regard the Council of Europe Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2017–2023, confirms its support for cooperation between the two organizations with respect to the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, including women and girls with disabilities and persons with disabilities in sport, the eradication of poverty, strengthening social cohesion and intergenerational solidarity and ensuring the protection of economic, social and cultural rights for all, and encourages further cooperation between the Council of Europe and the World Health Organization, including the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe;

²⁸ Resolutions 74/270, 74/274 and 74/306.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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8. *Notes* the effective implementation of the joint declaration on the reinforcement of cooperation between the secretariat of the Council of Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in this respect encourages further cooperation between the United Nations, including the Human Rights Council, its special procedures, the Office of the High Commissioner and the human rights treaty bodies, and the Council of Europe, along with its Commissioner for Human Rights, with regard to promoting and ensuring respect for human rights and the role of human rights defenders;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the Council of Europe to the enhancement of cooperation between international and regional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, and in this context welcomes, in particular, the contribution of the Council of Europe to the universal periodic review regarding the situation of human rights in States members of the Council of Europe;

10. *Encourages* further cooperation, where appropriate, between the United Nations and the Council of Europe through their mechanisms on the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

11. *Encourages* the Council of Europe to continue cooperation with the United Nations in the fight against trafficking in persons, including in the context of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, recalls that the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings is open for accession by all States, and notes with interest the results of the monitoring activities carried out by the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and by the Committee of the Parties to the Convention;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs, as a follow-up to the joint Council of Europe/United Nations study on trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs, encourages further cooperation in this field, and recalls in this respect that the Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs is open for accession by all States;

13. *Also notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe in the field of bioethics, in particular through the participation of the Council of Europe as an associate member in the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics, notes in this context the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of the Strategic Action Plan on Human Rights and Technologies in Biomedicine (2020–2025), and encourages the enhancing of this cooperation, taking into account scientific and technological breakthroughs, such as artificial intelligence and genetic engineering, and continues to recall that the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine (Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine) is open for accession by all States;

14. *Welcomes and encourages* the enhancing of the close collaboration among the United Nations Children's Fund, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Council of Europe aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of the child, recalls the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016–2021) promoting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child³¹ in its member States, continues to recall in this context that the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse is open for accession by all States, and in this context recalls once again the “Start to talk” initiative calling to public authorities and the sport movement to take the necessary prevention and protection measures to stop child sexual abuse;

15. *Recognizes* the important contributions made by the Council of Europe European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, in the 25 years since its creation, to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination³² and the development of domestic laws and policies aimed at combating racism and intolerance in Europe, while at the same time recognizing that challenges still remain, and in this regard welcomes the Commission Road Map to Effective Equality for the years to come;

³¹ Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

³² Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

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16. *Welcomes* the commitments of the Council of Europe in the field of protection of persons belonging to national minorities, recognizes the important contribution of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in protecting persons belonging to national minorities, as well as the paramount importance of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,³³ notes with appreciation the setting-up of new Council of Europe intergovernmental structures to guide future State action and to enable peer review of experience and good practices in combating discrimination, promoting the social inclusion and respect for human rights of the Roma, safeguarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and the use of regional or minority languages, countering hate speech and promoting inclusive societies, and encourages greater interaction between all relevant United Nations and Council of Europe bodies in these important areas;

17. *Recognizes* the contribution of the Council of Europe to the development of international standards for the promotion of women's rights and gender equality and for combating sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, such as the adoption of recommendation (2019)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on preventing and combating sexism, its regular and active participation in the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the agreed and specified cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), which includes support to member States, upon their request, in implementing commitments on gender equality and women's rights and the promotion of the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy, takes note of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and invites States that have not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying it, in this context encourages the above-mentioned bodies to continue to develop a specific and fruitful collaboration in eliminating sexual and gender-based violence, including with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the achievement of de facto gender equality, and recognizes the contribution of the Convention and of the monitoring activities carried out by the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and by the Committee of the Parties to the Convention in eradicating this scourge;

18. *Recalls* its resolutions on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls,³⁴ given the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic situation of women and girls and their access to education and essential health-care services, the increased demand for paid and unpaid care work and the reported surge of sexual and gender-based violence, which risk reversing the progress achieved on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in recent decades, and in this regard welcomes the policy brief of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls,

19. *Encourages* continuing cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Council of Europe, including the Council of Europe Development Bank, in particular in the protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons, under the European Convention on Human Rights, and in the prevention and reduction of statelessness, in this context welcomes the contribution of the Council of Europe to the ongoing work on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration³⁵ and to the implementation of the global compact on refugees, as well as during the Global Refugee Forum held on 17 and 18 December 2019, as activities identifying durable solutions for refugees, including the facilitation of protection and integration through education and the creation of employment opportunities, in this context notes with interest the results of the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe on Migration and Refugees, welcomes the implementation of the Council of Europe Action Plan on Protecting Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe, and recognizes the importance of the interface offered by the presence at the Council of Europe of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Representation to the European Institutions in Strasbourg, as well as by the Permanent Delegation of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Office at Geneva, welcomes the active contribution of the Council of Europe to the dissemination of the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees with a view to ensuring that qualifications held by refugees and displaced persons receive fair recognition and the development of the new United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Global Convention on the

³³ Resolution 47/135, annex.

³⁴ Resolutions 75/156 and 75/157.

³⁵ Resolution 73/195, annex.

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Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education,³⁶ and welcomes the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of recommendation (2019)4 to member States on supporting young refugees in transition to adulthood and of recommendation (2019)11 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on effective guardianship for unaccompanied and separated children in the context of migration;

20. *Recognizes and encourages* the continuing close liaison and fruitful cooperation between United Nations missions and the Council of Europe offices in the field;

21. *Encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe in the area of democracy and good governance, including through active participation in the Strasbourg World Forum for Democracy and the North-South Centre Lisbon Forum and engagement with members of parliaments, youth representatives and civil society, as appropriate, and the strengthening of the links between the Council of Europe European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals and relevant United Nations agencies;

22. *Recognizes* the experience of the Council of Europe in engaging young people in the promotion of human rights education, and encourages the strengthening of the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in view of the implementation of the fourth phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (2020–2024), which is dedicated to youth;

23. *Notes* the important role of the United Nations Development Programme and the Council of Europe in supporting good local democratic governance, in particular through the implementation of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, as well as the fruitful cooperation between them, encourages further deepening of the cooperation in this field, and calls for enhanced cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in the field of sustainable urban governance, in particular also through the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning and through its Congress of Local and Regional Authorities;

24. *Also notes* the cooperation between the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement of the Council of Europe and the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and further notes the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations in the field of nature, in particular on the basis of the enhanced memorandum of cooperation between the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats;

25. *Further notes* the contribution of the Council of Europe in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the access to information, the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the freedom of the media offline and online, including through the Council of Europe platform to promote the protection of journalism and the safety of journalists, and continues to encourage further cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations in this regard, in particular in the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity;

26. *Notes* the continued development of the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, which is open for accession by all States and its modernization (Amending Protocol, Council of Europe Treaty Series No. 223), and reaffirms that, as the information society and the Internet develop, the rights to privacy and freedom of expression, as set out in articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³⁷ must be protected and respected, including as they relate to data protection, recalls that any restrictions to these rights must be made in full compliance with international human rights law, acknowledges the importance of the work of the Council of Europe in protecting human rights online and offline, including in the fight against hate speech, and welcomes and encourages the cooperation between relevant United Nations agencies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Council of Europe, most notably with regard to the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on

³⁶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fortieth Session, Paris, 12–27 November 2019*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, annex II.

³⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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the Information Society, in particular in promoting greater multi-stakeholder participation and engagement in dialogue on Internet governance at the global, regional and national levels;

27. *Encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Council of Europe through their mechanisms on the development of standard-setting instruments in the digital era, especially for artificial intelligence; notes the ongoing work of the Council of Europe in this field, in particular the creation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence and the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of recommendation (2020)1 to member States on the human rights impacts of algorithmic systems;

28. *Welcomes and continues to encourage* the close cooperation between the two organizations in the fight against transnational organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism, money-laundering and environmental crimes, as well as in the protection of the rights of victims of such crimes, and recalls once again that the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and the Additional Protocol thereto, concerning the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems, the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property and the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes Involving Threats to Public Health, as well as several other relevant Council of Europe conventions, are open for accession by all States;

29. *Welcomes and supports* the cooperation and enhanced synergies between the respective mechanisms concerning the prevention of and the fight against corruption at all levels, notably by reviewing and mutually reinforcing the implementation of international anti-corruption standards;

30. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Council of Europe to the promotion of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy³⁸ and the collaboration between their respective mechanisms regarding the fight against terrorism, including the financing of terrorism, in full respect of human rights and the rule of law, acknowledges the contribution of the Council of Europe to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts through the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and through the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to its member States of 4 April 2018 on terrorists acting alone, as well as through the updated recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to its member States of 5 July 2017 on “special investigation techniques” in relation to serious crimes, including acts of terrorism, and the Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018–2022), and recalls that the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, including its Additional Protocol, and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism are open for accession by all States;

31. *Also welcomes* the continued cooperation of the Council of Europe, where appropriate and in accordance with international drug control conventions, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking, in particular the role played by the Pompidou Group in this regard, continues to encourage further cooperation in the light of the recommendations made at the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,³⁹ and recalls the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;⁴⁰

32. *Further welcomes* the contribution of the Council of Europe to the work of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and the International Law Commission;

33. *Notes* the cooperation established between the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and the Council of Europe following their signature of a memorandum of understanding on 29 September 2008 and the accession of the Alliance of Civilizations to the Faro Platform, and continues to encourage the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Alliance of Civilizations on the one hand, and the Council of Europe and

³⁸ Resolution 60/288.

³⁹ See resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

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its North-South Centre on the other, to pursue their developing and fruitful collaboration in the fields of intercultural dialogue and global development education;

34. *Also notes* the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of education, and encourages further the extension of this cooperation, which should continue to focus on the role of education in developing just and humane societies characterized by the participation of individuals and the ability of individuals and societies to conduct intercultural dialogue, as well as on the encouragement of the diversity of cultural expressions;

35. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Council of Europe, the Office of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, encourages further cooperation to promote and implement the World Programme of Action for Youth,⁴¹ and notes the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of resolution (2020)2 on the Council of Europe youth sector strategy 2030;

36. *Also welcomes* the cooperation among the Council of Europe, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote integrity and inclusiveness through sport, encourages those organizations to increase their cooperation to support the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, adopted in July 2017, to consolidate the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport and to promote States' commitments to international conventions relevant for sport, and recalls that the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events are open for accession by all States;

37. *Invites* the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Council of Europe to combine their efforts in seeking answers to global challenges, within their respective mandates, and calls upon all relevant United Nations bodies to support the enhancement of cooperation with the Council of Europe, as set out in relevant resolutions;

38. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 Council of Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe in the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 75/265

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, by a recorded vote of 109 to 3, with 11 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.56](#) and [A/75/L.56/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

* *In favour*: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen

Against: China, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

⁴¹ Resolution [50/81](#), annex, and resolution [62/126](#), annex.

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Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

75/265. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [73/258](#) of 20 December 2018 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Having received the annual report for 2018 and the draft report for 2019 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,⁴²

1. *Takes note* of the annual report for 2018 and the draft report for 2019 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director General;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;⁴³

3. *Commends* the continued work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance the capacity of States parties and the Organisation to use chemistry for peaceful purposes and respond to threats involving toxic chemicals, including through the development of a Centre for Chemistry and Technology as a platform where the Technical Secretariat and States parties can learn, exchange views and work in common purpose to further achieve the object and purpose of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as set out in the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;⁴⁴

5. *Recalls* the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction on its fourth special session, held in The Hague on 26 and 27 June 2018, and also recalls the decision adopted at the special session entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use”;

6. *Notes* the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as announced at the ninety-first session of the Executive Council of the Organisation in a note by the Technical Secretariat, EC-91/S/3, dated 28 June 2019, entitled “Work of the Investigation and Identification Team established by decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (dated 27 June 2018)”, in which all States parties were informed about the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team with the purpose of identifying, in compliance with C-SS-4/DEC.3, the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

7. *Takes note with grave concern* of the first report of the Investigation and Identification Team pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Ltamenah (Syrian Arab Republic) – 24, 25, and 30 March 2017”, released on 8 April 2020, and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard, takes note of the decision of the Executive Council dated 9 July 2020, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”, and welcomes the transmission of that decision and its associated reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General;

8. *Recalls* Security Council resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) of 27 September 2013, in which, inter alia, the Council requested the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to report to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on a monthly basis, on the implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) and the decision of the Executive Council of the Organisation of 27 September 2013, also recalls paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution [2209 \(2015\)](#) of 6 March 2015, in which the Council welcomed the intention of the Director

⁴² See [A/75/128](#).

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2160, No. 1240.

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General to include future reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, as part of his monthly report to the Council, notes in this regard the transmission by the Director General of all monthly reports, as well as all reports of the fact-finding mission, during the reporting period, and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”.

RESOLUTION 75/266

Adopted at the 56th plenary meeting, on 3 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.66](#) and [A/75/L.66/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Georgia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

75/266. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

The General Assembly,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁴⁵

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

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

Referring further to its resolution [73/297](#) of 28 May 2019 on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea,

Recalling with appreciation the joint communiqué adopted by the Heads of State of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan during a meeting of the Council of Heads of the Founding States of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, held in the Avaza national tourist area in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 24 August 2018,⁴⁶

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴⁵ [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#).

⁴⁶ [A/73/444](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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

Referring to its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and calling for more effective cooperation between Central Asian States and United Nations agencies in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁷

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

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

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

3. *Further notes* the proposal on the need to consider the possibility of developing a United Nations special programme for the Aral Sea basin and in this regard to hold consultations in 2022 with the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Member States and relevant United Nations agencies;

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

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

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

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea”.

RESOLUTION 75/267

Adopted at the 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.68](#) and [A/75/L.68/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine

⁴⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

75/267. Global Media and Information Literacy Week

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁸

Recalling article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁴⁹ and article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵⁰

Recalling also its resolutions 75/101 A of 10 December 2020, entitled “Information in the service of humanity”, and 75/101 B of 10 December 2020, entitled “United Nations global communications policies and activities”,

Recalling further its resolution 75/202 of 21 December 2020, in which it recognized the need for people to have media and information literacy skills and welcomed the holding of Global Media and Information Literacy Week from 24 to 31 October 2020,

Welcoming resolution 56 adopted unanimously on 25 November 2019 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fortieth session, proclaiming 24 to 31 October of each year as Global Media and Information Literacy Week,⁵¹

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,

Highlighting the global concerns about the exponential spread and proliferation of disinformation and misinformation, thereby increasing the need for the dissemination of factual, timely, targeted, clear, accessible, multilingual and science-based information, and emphasizing the need for all Member States to stand together to address the challenge of disinformation and misinformation,

Emphasizing that media and information literacy is also needed for the achievement of sustainable development,

Recognizing that substantial digital divides and data inequalities exist, including the gender digital divide, within and among countries and regions, and between developed and developing countries, including in terms of access to and use of information, media and digital and communications technologies, which may affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals to disseminate information and communicate their views, further recognizing that there is a need to ensure the diversity of sources and the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and noting that these issues can be addressed by, among other things, improving people’s competencies, including as part of lifelong learning,

Recognizing also the importance of access to information and communication technologies, including in relation to connectivity and the development of broadband infrastructure and services, especially in a post-pandemic world, and stressing the need to ensure that the benefits of these technologies are accessible to all countries,

Reaffirming the need to ensure balance such that the fight against disinformation and misinformation promotes and does not infringe on individuals’ freedom of expression and access to information, and noting that media and information literacy can help to bring about this balance through awareness-raising and a focus on the empowerment of people,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly entitled “Responding to an ‘infodemic’ – sharing best practices”,

Taking note also of the cross-regional statement on the infodemic in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), endorsed by 130 Member States, as well as an observer State and a Permanent Observer,

⁴⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴⁹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fortieth Session, Paris, 12-27 November 2019*, vol. 1, sect. IV.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Taking note further of the Secretary-General's message to the high-level conference on the theme "The danger of disinformation – countering fake news and safeguarding health in the post-truth era",

Taking note of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, in which it is proposed that the United Nations system establish and strengthen partnerships with new and traditional media to promote the values of tolerance, non-discrimination, pluralism and freedom of opinion and expression, and to address hate speech narratives,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations system in helping to counter the proliferation of misinformation and disinformation, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, by sharing accurate, timely, relevant and multilingual information, as reflected in the COVID-19 communications response initiative of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat, in particular the Verified campaign announced by the Secretary-General in April 2020, and the joint statement entitled "Managing the COVID-19 infodemic: promoting healthy behaviours and mitigating the harm from misinformation and disinformation" of the World Health Organization, the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the International Telecommunication Union, Global Pulse and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

Expressing its appreciation to all Member States and stakeholders that have hosted or have been involved in the promotion of Global Media and Information Literacy Week,

Recognizing the lead role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with other United Nations specialized agencies, in coordinating Global Media and Information Literacy Week celebrations around the world,

1. *Proclaims* 24 to 31 October of each year the Global Media and Information Literacy Week;
2. *Invites* all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to commemorate Global Media and Information Literacy Week in the way that each considers most appropriate, including by focusing on commemorative, educational and public awareness activities that tackle the issue of disinformation and misinformation, within their existing resources;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to develop and implement policies, action plans and strategies related to the promotion of media and information literacy, and to increase awareness, capacity for prevention and resilience to disinformation and misinformation, as appropriate;
4. *Also encourages* all Member States to incorporate youth perspectives in media and information literacy policies, strategies and initiatives, and actively involve youth in the promotion of media and information literacy;
5. *Urges* Member States to ensure that their plans, policies and strategies to counter disinformation and misinformation are in keeping with the principles of independent and pluralistic media and the right to freedom of expression and opinion;
6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to enhance cooperation on media and information literacy at the global, regional and national levels, under the coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as to strengthen communications capacities and improve media infrastructure and communications technology in developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;
7. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to deepen their cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this field and to support Member States, upon their request, in promoting media and information literacy and in observing Global Media and Information Literacy Week;
8. *Encourages* relevant private sector organizations, including technological intermediaries and social media platforms, to promote media and information literacy, as a way to empower all people and facilitate digital inclusion and global connectivity, and to assist in the fight against disinformation and misinformation;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 75/268

Adopted at the 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.69](#) and [A/75/L.69/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, India, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

75/268. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the objectives of the United Nations is to achieve cooperation in maintaining international peace and security and solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities on the basis of regional cooperation to promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution [59/48](#) of 2 December 2004, by which it granted observer status to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,

Recalling its resolutions [64/183](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/124](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/15](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/11](#) of 11 November 2014, [71/14](#) of 21 November 2016 and [73/334](#) of 30 August 2019 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,

Recalling also the Joint Declaration on Cooperation between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, dated 5 April 2010,

Noting that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is committed to act consistently with the goals and principles of the United Nations,

Noting also that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has become an essential regional organization for addressing security in the region, in all its dimensions, including in cooperation with relevant regional organizations,

Taking into account the commitment of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to pursue the implementation of the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵²

Recalling the commitment of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to achieve a pacific settlement of regional disputes under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to build the region of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization into a region of lasting peace, friendship, prosperity and harmony, in accordance with the Treaty on Long-term Good-neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,⁵³

Recalling that in its resolution [71/14](#), it noted the aspiration of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote stability and the maintenance of international peace and security, and noting in this regard the eighteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Qingdao, China, on 9 and 10 June 2018, as well as the nineteenth meeting, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, on 13 and 14 June 2019, and the twentieth meeting, held under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation on 10 November 2020 in video format,

Taking into account the important milestone of the twentieth anniversary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and looking forward to the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to be held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 16 and 17 September 2021,

Welcoming the commitment of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁵⁴ that are States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to comply fully with the Treaty, including in Central Asia,

⁵² Resolution [70/1](#).

⁵³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2896, No. 50518.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote counter-terrorism cooperation, including through the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, and welcoming in this regard the protocol on cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, signed on 22 July 2012, noting the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,⁵⁵ and the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and noting the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between these two entities signed on 25 March 2019,

Recognizing also the role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in combating drugs, based on the outcome of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in New York from 19 to 21 April 2016,⁵⁶ and encouraging the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to continue such cooperation in this field,

Recalling the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in June 2011 with a view to effectively addressing, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, the production of and trade and trafficking in drugs, and welcoming the further cooperation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Office,

Noting the improved quality of the dynamics of cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the further enhancement of the potential and role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the international arena as a multilateral mechanism, and in this regard welcoming the convening of the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Qingdao on 9 and 10 June 2018 as the first summit after the enlargement of the Organization, as well as the nineteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Bishkek on 13 and 14 June 2019, and the twentieth meeting, held under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation on 10 November 2020 in video format,

Taking note of the initiatives of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the efforts of others, to address security of and in the use of information and communications technologies, and recognizing the need for further discussions in relevant forums,

Noting the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in December 2015 aimed at enhancing cooperation in trade, transport, energy, and information and communications technology connectivity,

Welcoming the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in June 2018 with the goal of strengthening peace, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue by means of developing cooperation in education, science, culture, communication and information,

Recognizing the efforts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote cooperation with other regional organizations, including the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia and the Economic Cooperation Organization, as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross,⁵⁷

Taking into consideration the fact that countries with economies in transition are among the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and in this regard recalling its resolution 61/210 of 20 December 2006, in which it proposed that the United Nations system enhance dialogue with regional and subregional cooperation organizations whose membership includes countries with economies in transition and increase support provided to them,

⁵⁵ Resolution 60/288.

⁵⁶ Resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁵⁷ A Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross was signed in Astana on 9 June 2017.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization helps to promote the goals and objectives of the United Nations,

1. *Acknowledges* the constructive role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in securing peace and sustainable development, advancing regional cooperation and strengthening good-neighbourliness and mutual trust, and notes the activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization aimed at strengthening peace, security and stability in the region, countering terrorism, drug trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character and promoting regional cooperation in various areas such as trade and economic development, energy, transportation, agriculture and agro-industry, the regulation of migration, banking and finances, information and telecommunications, science and new technology, the digital economy, customs, education, public health, environmental protection and reducing the danger of natural disasters, as well as in other related areas;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and proposes that the Secretary-General, for this purpose, continue to hold regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization through the existing inter-agency forums and formats, including the high-level interactive dialogue of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the heads of the regional organizations and other organizations;

3. *Proposes* that the specialized agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system cooperate with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to jointly implementing programmes to achieve their goals, and in this regard recommends that the heads of such entities continue consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

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

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization”.

RESOLUTION 75/269

Adopted at the 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.70](#) and [A/75/L.70/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

75/269. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [53/6](#) of 15 October 1998, in which it invited the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to participate as an observer in its sessions and work,

Recalling also the decision of the Economic and Social Council of 20 May 1971 to extend a standing invitation to the OECD to be represented by an observer at future sessions of that Council and to participate, with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in the Council’s debates on questions of concern to the OECD,

Recalling further all relevant United Nations resolutions in which it is recognized that cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations such as the OECD can further contribute to addressing several challenges of an economic, social, or environmental character, among others,

Acknowledging the role of cooperation between the United Nations and the OECD in advancing the interests of Member States, within their respective mandates, in achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming its commitment to international cooperation and multilateralism in the global response to the unprecedented and multidimensional challenges presented by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and acknowledging the benefits that the cooperation between the United Nations and the OECD can bring in the sustainable and inclusive recovery from the pandemic,

Welcoming the commitment made by OECD ministers, in 2015, to promote the OECD contribution to the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁸ as well as the ensuing OECD Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with existing arrangements between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the OECD and between United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the OECD,

Convinced that increased and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and the OECD in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the OECD will contribute to achieving the respective aims of both organizations,

1. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), within their respective mandates and in line with Member State priorities, to accelerate the pace of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieve its Sustainable Development Goals;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the OECD to create synergies within their respective mandates;

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

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)”.

RESOLUTION 75/271

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.73](#) and [A/75/L.73/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/271. Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use

The General Assembly,

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

⁵⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Emphasizing the importance of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling its resolution [75/219](#) of 21 December 2020, entitled “Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development”, which calls upon parties to the Convention and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030),

Recalling further its resolution [74/227](#) of 19 December 2019, entitled “Sustainable mountain development”, which, inter alia, invites States to strengthen cooperative action and encourages transboundary cooperation approaches and initiatives among States that share mountain ranges for the sustainable development of mountains, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolution [74/135](#) of 18 December 2019, entitled “Rights of indigenous peoples”, and recognizing the important contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recalling also its resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012, entitled “The future we want”,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by countries to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on protected areas⁵⁹ and the contribution made by, inter alia, multisectoral and multilevel approaches,

Recognizing the important role of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and welcoming the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be adopted by the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Kunming, China, in 2021, and looking forward to its implementation,

Taking note of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015–2023 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the outcomes of its thirteenth meeting, the Strategic Plan 2016–2024 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands) and the Strategic Vision 2021–2030 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as other international initiatives in the field of transboundary cooperation and biodiversity conservation, restoration and protection,

Welcoming regional initiatives for range State cooperation, transboundary approaches and outcomes of multi-partner initiatives, conventions and mechanisms at the regional level, such as the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians, the Convention on the Protection of the Alps (Alpine Convention),⁶⁰ Saudi Arabia and Panthera’s Arabian Leopard Initiative, the Strategic Plans for 2016–2024 and 2019–2027 of the Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, the Global Coral Reef R&D Accelerator Platform, the Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats, the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, the Central Asian Flyway, the Global Tiger Recovery Programme, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, the Jaguar Plan 2030: Regional Plan for the Conservation of the Largest Feline on the Continent and Its Ecosystems, the 2017 Bishkek Declaration entitled “Caring for snow leopards and mountains: our ecological future”, the Saint Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation of the International Tiger Conservation Forum, held in 2010, and the second International Tiger Conservation Forum, to be held in 2022, and taking note of the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature,

Recognizing the importance of supporting policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science, technology and innovation through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in the areas of financial and technical assistance, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms,

⁵⁹ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1917, No. 32724.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Noting the collaborative efforts of the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (Mountain Partnership), launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a multi-stakeholder approach and engaged in the promotion of sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in mountain regions, and other biodiversity-related initiatives,

Noting with concern the particular vulnerability of ecosystems to adverse impacts of climate change, and reaffirming the importance of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems to maintain resilience and address climate change and its adverse impacts as well as to ensure that the benefits that people obtain from healthy and intact ecosystems, which are essential for the three dimensions of sustainable development, continue to be provided,

Noting with concern also the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stressing the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including its main indirect and direct drivers, in particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species,

Welcoming the initiative of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fourteenth meeting to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁶¹ the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶² and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁶³ to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation,

Emphasizing that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically, and recalling in this regard decision 14/4 of 30 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁴ and resolution 3/4 of 30 January 2018 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,⁶⁵

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other pandemics underscore the need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity and the need for concerted enhanced action and transformative change to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature, stressing that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need to reduce the risk of the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters and future pandemic outbreaks, many of which are exacerbated by biodiversity loss, the increased scale of poaching and the illegal use of and trade in wildlife and wildlife products, desertification, land degradation and drought and climate change, emphasizing the need to support and invest at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience, to reduce the likelihood of zoonotic infections and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and build back better, and taking note of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which provides a summary of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and highlights that none of the 20 targets has been fully achieved, although six have been partially achieved (targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20),

Recognizing also the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and reaffirming the need for their full participation at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

⁶¹ Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁶² Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶³ Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁶⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/14/14, sect. I.

⁶⁵ [UNEP/EA.3/Res.4](#).

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1. *Stresses* the need for international and transboundary cooperation at all appropriate levels, as well as between relevant stakeholders, on the enhancement of connectivity between ecosystems and cooperation in order to maintain healthy and intact ecosystems and habitats, which are needed to conserve biodiversity and to ensure that nature can continue to provide ecosystem services to people;
2. *Also stresses* the need to maintain connectivity across ecosystems, which often requires cooperation among range States inhabited by a certain species;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation to avoid the fragmentation of transboundary habitats and to maintain and enhance connectivity between ecosystems, and stresses the importance of the application of environmental impact assessments in line with national legislation, where appropriate;
4. *Welcomes* the convening of the summit on biodiversity on 30 September 2020, at the level of Heads of State and Government, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁶ and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, “Living in harmony with nature”;
5. *Encourages* the use of economic models in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication that are aimed at accelerating inclusive and sustainable economic growth and improving human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental degradation and risks and natural resource scarcities, as a means of contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;
6. *Encourages* Member States, and invites international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030);
7. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to emphasize the importance of protecting vulnerable ecosystems and their connectivity, to contribute to the development and adoption of approaches and initiatives for transboundary cooperation, at appropriate levels, for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, and to participate in such endeavours, as appropriate;
8. *Acknowledges* the importance of the protection of all species in order to ensure the health and intactness of the ecosystems in which they live, and encourages Member States to cooperate in protecting all species and their habitats and in raising awareness of their importance;
9. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and enhance connectivity of habitats, including but not limited to those of protected species and those relevant for the provision of ecosystem services, including through increasing the establishment of transboundary protected areas, as appropriate, and ecological corridors based on the best available scientific data, in accordance with international law and national legislation, and to promote initiatives to strengthen the already existing ones and improve their effective management and other effective area-based conservation measures, thereby contributing to the maintenance of their functioning;
10. *Encourages* Member States, and invites international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to integrate and apply ecosystem-based approaches and to include such nature-based solutions in plans and policies, as appropriate for biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction, in order to achieve co-benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation with biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use;
11. *Urges* Member States, and invites international organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to increase cooperation at appropriate levels, including transboundary cooperation, collaboration and synergies on biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;
12. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide information to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, as part of his report to be submitted under the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity” of the item entitled “Sustainable development”.

⁶⁶ Resolution 70/1.

RESOLUTION 75/272

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.72](#) and [A/75/L.72/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

75/272. Role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution [72/7](#) of 17 November 2017,

Recalling also the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on the establishment of a United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia in Ashgabat,⁶⁷

Noting that preventive diplomacy is a core function of the United Nations and occupies the central place among the functions of the Secretary-General, and in this regard recognizing the important role of the special political missions of the United Nations and the good offices of the Secretary-General in the fields of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding,

Reaffirming the importance of preventive diplomacy in supporting United Nations efforts to assist in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and acknowledging in this context the role of the Regional Centre in assisting the Central Asian States, in accordance with its mandate and through enhanced regional cooperation, to respond to transnational threats to peace and in supporting sustainable development in the region,

Recognizing the important role of the Central Asian countries in ensuring peace, stability and sustainable development in the region as well as in promoting regional and international cooperation,

Understanding the importance of the creation and preservation of the most stable and secure Central Asian space, supporting the aspiration of the countries of the region to establish a model of a Central Asian regional zone of peace, security, cooperation and development, taking into account the experience gained in regional cooperation, as well as the assistance of the international community, represented by the United Nations,

Noting the focus of the Regional Centre on supporting cooperation among the Central Asian States in the areas of counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, with a view to the integrated and balanced implementation of all pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁶⁸ in the region,

Recalling the Ashgabat Declaration of the high-level United Nations-Central Asia dialogue on implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, adopted on 13 June 2017,⁶⁹ and the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, adopted on 30 November 2011,

Welcoming the efforts of the Regional Centre aimed at strengthening cooperation between the Central Asian States and Afghanistan,

Welcoming also the readiness of the Central Asian countries to make efforts to reach mutually beneficial agreements on the integrated use of water and energy resources in the region,

⁶⁷ [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#).

⁶⁸ Resolution [60/288](#).

⁶⁹ [A/71/982-S/2017/600](#), annex.

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Welcoming further the close interaction of the Regional Centre with United Nations country teams, as well as the Peacebuilding Fund, in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and noting the necessity of its further strengthening,

Recognizing the efforts of the Regional Centre in providing a political framework and leadership for the preventive activities of the United Nations country teams in the region, and supporting the efforts of the Resident Coordinators and those of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach to preventive development and humanitarian assistance,

Underlining the necessity of countering illicit drug production and trafficking in the region, and in this regard commending the efforts being made by the Regional Centre, jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through its Regional Office for Central Asia, in Tashkent, and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, in Almaty, Kazakhstan,

Noting the initiatives of the Regional Centre aimed at empowering women and youth, such as the Preventive Diplomacy Academy to train young people in preventive diplomacy, and the Central Asian Women Leaders' Caucus, dedicated to promoting and fostering the role of all women in advancing sustainable development and supporting peace and security in the region and to promoting the participation of women at all levels of politics, society and the economy,

Welcoming efforts of the Central Asian countries in coordinating joint preventive measures in the face of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences and the contribution of the Regional Centre in this regard,

1. *Encourages* the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia to continue to liaise with the Governments of the region and, with their concurrence, with other parties concerned on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy;
2. *Welcomes* the assistance of the Regional Centre in implementing the initiatives of the Central Asian countries towards a stable, peaceful and prosperous region;
3. *Notes* the need to continue the cooperation of the Regional Centre with the Central Asian countries within its mandate to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the region;
4. *Encourages* the Regional Centre to continue close cooperation with the Governments of the region to strengthen the capacity of the region to overcome challenges to peace, stability and sustainable development through preventive diplomacy and dialogue.

RESOLUTION 75/273

Adopted at the 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.76](#) and [A/75/L.76/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/273. Global drowning prevention

The General Assembly,

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

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and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business, and to leaving no one behind,

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

Recalling its resolution [71/222](#) of 21 December 2016, entitled “International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Sustainable Development’, 2018–2028”, and its resolution [73/226](#) of 20 December 2018, entitled “Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Sustainable Development’, 2018–2028”,

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,

Recalling its resolution [74/2](#) of 10 October 2019, by which it adopted the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”, in which it recognized the need to scale up efforts to address the growing burden of injuries and deaths, including those related to drowning, through preventive measures as well as emergency response as part of integrated health-care delivery,

Recalling also World Health Assembly resolution 64.27 of 24 May 2011, entitled “Child injury prevention”,⁷⁰ and recognizing that drowning is a leading global cause of injury-related child deaths that requires preventive measures, including awareness-raising,

Deeply concerned that drowning has been the cause of over 2.5 million preventable deaths in the past decade, but has been largely unrecognized relative to its impact,

Recognizing the association between drowning and development, and noting that over 90 per cent of deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, with Africa recording the world’s highest drowning rates and Asia carrying the highest burden of drowning deaths by number,

Noting that drowning is a social equity issue that disproportionately affects children and adolescents in rural areas, with many countries reporting drowning as the leading cause of childhood mortality and drowning being among the 10 leading causes of death globally for 5- to 14-year-olds,

Noting with concern that the official global estimate of 235,000 deaths per annum excludes drownings attributable to flood-related climatic events and water transport incidents, resulting in the underrepresentation of drowning deaths by up to 50 per cent in some countries,

Recognizing that drowning prevention can increase societal resilience, and noting that drownings affect not only littoral nations but frequently occur in rivers, lakes, domestic water storage and swimming pools in many other countries,

Underlining the relevance of major global frameworks, including the Paris Agreement,⁷¹ the New Urban Agenda⁷² and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁷³ for addressing climate change and reducing disaster risk, noting that water-related disasters increasingly affect millions of people globally owing in part to the escalating adverse impacts of climate change and that flooding affects more people than any other natural hazard, with drowning being the main cause of death during floods, and noting also the importance of national adaptation planning to address these risks,

⁷⁰ See World Health Organization, document WHA64/2011/REC/1.

⁷¹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁷² Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁷³ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

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Observing that drowning prevention would contribute to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda, most notably that drowning prevention represents an effective measure contributing to the prevention of child deaths and can protect investment in child development,

Noting the significant progress made by some Member States with regard to policy and programming interventions to prevent or reduce the incidence of drowning as a cause of death,

Affirming that drowning is preventable and that scalable, low-cost interventions exist, and emphasizing the urgency of developing an effective and coordinated response among relevant stakeholders in this regard,

1. *Encourages* all Member States, on a voluntary basis, to consider taking the following actions, in accordance with national circumstances:

(a) Appoint a national focal point for drowning prevention;

(b) Develop a national drowning prevention plan, containing a set of measurable targets according to their needs and priorities, including as part of wider national health plans, policies and programmes;

(c) Develop drowning prevention programming in line with World Health Organization recommended interventions, namely, barriers, supervision, swim skills, rescue and resuscitation training, boating regulation and managing flood risk and resilience;

(d) Ensure enactment and effective enforcement of water safety laws, across all relevant sectors, in particular in the areas of health, education, transportation and disaster risk reduction, where appropriate, and consider establishing appropriate and proportionate regulations where they do not yet exist;

(e) Include drowning within civil registration and vital statistics registers and aggregate all drowning mortality data into national estimates;

(f) Promote drowning prevention public awareness and behaviour-change campaigns;

(g) Encourage integration of drowning prevention within existing disaster risk reduction programmes, especially in communities at risk of flooding and coastal inundation, including through international, regional and bilateral cooperation;

(h) Support international cooperation by sharing lessons learned, experiences and best practices, within and among regions;

(i) Promote research and development of innovative drowning prevention tools and technology, and to promote capacity-building through international cooperation, in particular for developing countries;

(j) Consider the introduction of water safety, swimming and first aid lessons as part of school curricula, consistent with the Member State's governance framework for education;

2. *Invites* the World Health Organization to assist Member States, upon their request, in their drowning prevention efforts and to coordinate actions within the United Nations system among relevant United Nations entities, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Decides* to proclaim 25 July as World Drowning Prevention Day;

4. *Invites* all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia and individuals, to observe World Drowning Prevention Day annually in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, through education, knowledge-sharing and other activities, in order to raise awareness of the importance of drowning prevention and the need for urgent coordinated multisectoral action to improve water safety, with the aim of reducing preventable deaths;

5. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the observance of World Drowning Prevention Day should be met from voluntary contributions, in accordance with national capacity;

6. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the observance of World Drowning Prevention Day, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);

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

RESOLUTION 75/274

Adopted at the 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.81](#) and [A/75/L.81/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominica, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia

75/274. International Day of Women Judges

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁷⁴ and that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial,

Noting that a relatively small number of women have been judges, including at senior judicial leadership positions, at all levels,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Global Judicial Integrity Network of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate women's representation issues into judicial systems,

Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Reaffirming also the commitment to develop and implement appropriate and effective national strategies and plans for the advancement of women in judicial justice systems and institutions at the leadership, managerial and other levels,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 10 March of each year the International Day of Women Judges;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, associations of women judges where they exist and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of Women Judges annually in a manner that each considers most appropriate, including through education and public awareness-raising activities, in order to promote the full and equal participation of women at all levels of the judiciary;
3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance of the International Day of Women Judges.

⁷⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

RESOLUTION 75/275

Adopted at the 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.80](#) and [A/75/L.80/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/275. Solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as neighbouring countries affected by the impact of the eruptions of La Soufrière volcano

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming its resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Deeply concerned about the serious consequences of the explosive eruptions of La Soufrière volcano in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines since 9 April 2021, which have resulted in the displacement of residents and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health security and access to social infrastructure, and about the urgent need to restore normal conditions for the population,

Concerned about the effects of the ongoing eruptions of La Soufrière volcano on basic infrastructure and other areas and on the economies of the neighbouring countries, which could adversely affect the economic and social development plans of those countries,

Noting with concern the elevated public health risk of the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) among persons offered refuge both within and beyond the national territory of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in particular in the absence of the equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines,

Underlining the special needs and challenges of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the affected neighbouring countries as small island developing States, and recognizing the additional challenges and constraints facing those countries in the aftermath of the eruptions of La Soufrière volcano,

Recognizing that the great efforts that the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is making to improve the quality of life for all Vincentians and the implementation of the country's National Economic and Social Development Plan (2013–2025), in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,⁷⁵ have been hampered by this natural disaster,

⁷⁵ See resolution [70/1](#).

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Welcoming the generous and immediate assistance that has been provided by the Caribbean Community and neighbouring countries, and by other States and national, regional and international organizations, in particular the United Nations system, to alleviate this emergency situation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Welcoming also the launch of a United Nations funding appeal and response plan by the United Nations team for the Eastern Caribbean to mobilize the solidarity of the international community in extending humanitarian assistance and recovery support to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as neighbouring countries affected by the impact of the eruptions of La Soufrière volcano,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and people of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as affected neighbouring countries;

2. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, and encourages the international financial institutions and organizations to continue to contribute and to respond generously for the duration of the emergency and of the rehabilitation process in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as affected neighbouring countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to the extent of his authority, to support the rehabilitation efforts that are being made by the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as affected neighbouring countries.

RESOLUTION 75/276

Adopted at the 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.78](#) and [A/75/L.78/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Tajikistan

75/276. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,⁷⁶

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

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

Referring further to its resolutions [64/256](#) of 2 March 2010, [65/122](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/6](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/12](#) of 11 November 2014, [71/12](#) of 21 November 2016 and [73/331](#) of 25 July 2019 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and to its Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,⁷⁷

Referring to all previous relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution [1631 \(2005\)](#) of 17 October 2005, and the relevant statements by its President, including those of 13 January 2010⁷⁸ and 6 August 2013,⁷⁹ which underline the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and statutes of regional and subregional organizations,

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

⁷⁶ [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#).

⁷⁷ Resolution [49/57](#), annex.

⁷⁸ [S/PRST/2010/1](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2009–31 July 2010 (S/INF/65)*.

⁷⁹ [S/PRST/2013/12](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014 (S/INF/69)*.

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

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

Stressing the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism, including through the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy⁸⁰ and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, noting also in this regard the various initiatives by member States and regional organizations,

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

Welcoming the practical contribution of the Collective Security Treaty Organization to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,⁸¹ for the period 2009–2019, as well as the outcome document of the 2016 General Assembly special session on the world drug problem,⁸² and emphasizing in particular the great practical importance of the regional operation of the Collective Security Treaty Organization “Kanal”, conducted under the counter-narcotics strategy of the States members of the Organization for the period 2021–2025, to combat the smuggling of Afghan opiates and the cannabis group of drugs, cocaine and synthetic substances into the territory of States of the Eurasian region and to counter the activities of organized drug groups and their leaders,

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁸⁰ Resolution 60/288.

⁸¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁸² Resolution S-30/1, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enhance coordination and cooperation in the areas of mutual interest and to develop concrete modalities for such cooperation, and encourages them to continue their collaboration, including the exchange of information;
4. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, through bilateral contacts and various formats, including consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;
5. *Invites* the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to continue their interaction in the interest of the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
6. *Invites* increased cooperation and coordination among the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the development of their direct contacts in areas of mutual interest;
7. *Encourages* both organizations to continue to examine possible ways to further strengthen their interaction in the area of peacekeeping;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization”.

RESOLUTION 75/277

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2021, by a recorded vote of 115 to 15, with 28 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.82](#) and [A/75/L.82/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen

Against: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

75/277. The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its respect for the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁸³ especially paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 63/308 of 14 September 2009 on the responsibility to protect,

Taking note of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect and the relevant recommendations contained therein, including steps that can be taken by Member States, intergovernmental bodies and the United Nations system to strengthen the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,

1. *Decides to include in its annual agenda the item entitled “The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”;*
2. *Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.*

RESOLUTION 75/278

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.83](#) and [A/75/L.83/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, South Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

75/278. Declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovations and technologies

The General Assembly,

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, which encourages the adoption of measures to improve standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Recalling its resolution 75/266 of 3 March 2021 on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, and convinced that the activities of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and its bodies should take into account the interests and needs of all the countries of Central Asia,

Recalling its resolution 74/229 of 19 December 2019 on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution 72/283 of 22 June 2018 on strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region, in which it noted the importance of developing and strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation in the sphere of the rational and integrated use of water and energy resources in Central Asia, taking into account the interests of all States of the region,

Recalling further its resolution 74/214 of 19 December 2019 on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia, in which it recognized the important role of sustainable tourism as a positive instrument towards the improvement of the quality of life for all people and its contribution to sustainable development and to the eradication of poverty and the protection of the environment,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full

⁸³ Resolution 60/1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁴ which provides information on trends in new and emerging technologies and their impact on sustainable development, showcases lessons learned and good practices from developing countries in strengthening capacities for science, technology and innovation, and highlights findings from high-level policy discussions and research on science, technology and innovation as an enabler of sustainable development at the national, regional and global levels,

Recalling also the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, submitted to the Secretary-General on 10 June 2019, and recalling further the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for digital cooperation”, presented on 11 June 2020,

Recognizing the vital role that science, technology and innovation, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to address global challenges, such as efforts to protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation, improve productivity and competitiveness and ultimately support sustainable development,

Recognizing also that science, technology and innovation cooperation and collaboration with, as well as foreign direct investment in and trade with and among, developing countries is fundamental to enhancing their ability to produce, access, comprehend, select, adapt and use science, technology and innovation knowledge,

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

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

Noting the creation of the International Innovation Center for the Aral Sea Basin under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whose activities at the national level are aimed at improving the ecosystem and sustainable life in saline lands, as well as partnership cooperation with international organizations for the development and implementation of innovations and solutions to various problems of saline environments of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea,

1. *Supports* the initiative to transform the Aral Sea region from a zone of ecological crisis into a zone of ecological innovations and technologies;
2. *Expresses its support* for the ongoing regional efforts and initiatives to strengthen the environmental, social, economic and demographic situation of the Aral Sea region;
3. *Encourages* research and scientific advisory activities to further recover and improve the environment, preserve natural resources and enhance the quality of life of the population of the Aral Sea region;
4. *Reaffirms* that the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea remains the main international agency that aims to solve international problems of an economic, social or humanitarian nature in the Aral Sea region, and the whole Aral Sea basin, taking into account the interests of all countries of the region;
5. *Invites* Member States, the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to conduct joint collaborative interdisciplinary research and scientific and innovative cooperation in the Aral Sea region with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, as well as with national initiatives such as the International Innovation Center for the Aral Sea Basin under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and to establish protective forest plantations on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea;

⁸⁴ [A/74/230](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening regional cooperation in the implementation of joint actions to overcome the consequences of the Aral Sea crisis and stabilize the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region, prevent further desertification and mitigate the negative environmental and socioeconomic consequences by stabilizing the methods of forest amelioration of sand formations on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea, which is subject to ash, salt and dust transfer, and promoting socioeconomic development and adaptation to climate change, the development of ecotourism and the implementation of other measures;

7. *Declares* the Aral Sea region a zone of ecological innovations and technologies, and in this context calls upon Member States, the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement in the Aral Sea region environmentally sound technologies, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and energy- and water-saving technologies, in line with goal 17.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁸⁵

RESOLUTION 75/279

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.84](#) and [A/75/L.84/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Kiribati, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

75/279. International Year of Glass, 2022

The General Assembly,

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

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

Reaffirming further the Paris Agreement,⁸⁶ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁸⁷ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

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 the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recalling its resolution [75/231](#) of 21 December 2020, in which it recognizes that 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 in order to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources and complement the efforts of Governments,

⁸⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁸⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁸⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling also its resolution [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018, in which it encourages Member States to continue to consider the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets in order to benefit from opportunities and address challenges, promote the development of national strategies and public policies, science, technology and innovation road maps, capacity-building and scientific engagement, and share best practices,

Recognizing that glass has accompanied humankind for centuries, enriching the quality of life of millions, and that, as one of the most important, versatile and transformative materials of history, glass is an important component in many areas, including in aerospace and the automotive sector, architecture, the arts, information and communications technology, energy, health care, laboratory work, optics and packaging and storage,

Considering the opportunities that glass, glass-related technologies and further innovations in this area can provide in modern applications, including but not limited to display panels and ultra-thin sensor glass, fibre-optic cables, laboratory equipment, lenses and optical microscopes, medical equipment, pharmaceutical use, photovoltaic glass, reinforced plastics and insulation,

Recognizing that, although the production of glass is an energy-intensive activity with major historical and ongoing environmental impacts, glass can serve as an alternative to plastics and other materials and has the potential to contribute to the implementation of sustainable production and consumption patterns,

Considering the progress made in glass manufacturing to reduce energy consumption, atmospheric emissions and other environmental impacts, and the opportunities to enhance sustainability in the glass industry, enhance efficiencies in glass production, advance the sustainable use of natural resources, including sand, and shift to using renewable energies,

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1 of 15 March 2019,⁸⁸ and to promote sustainable consumer behaviour and consumption patterns, including glass reuse and recycling and other associated practices,

Considering that the International Year of Glass, 2022 will underline the technological, scientific, economic, environmental, historical and artistic role of glass in our societies, emphasizing the rich possibilities of developing technologies and their potential contribution to meeting the challenges of sustainable development and inclusive societies, achieving world economic recovery and building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), and bringing together the threads of technology, social history and art through educational programmes and museum exhibitions,

Considering also that the celebration of the International Year of Glass in 2022 provides an opportunity to promote the contribution of the science and technology community to sustainable development and in promoting the empowerment, participation and contribution of women, and of girls through education, in science, technology and innovation,

Welcoming that the International Year of Glass, 2022 can facilitate the exchange of best practices and the creation of partnerships between key stakeholders to support developing countries in achieving sustainability in the glass industry, creating jobs and improving livelihoods, and that it can help to identify priority investment opportunities, capacity-building needs, and mechanisms for equitable technology transfer,

Noting the support of the International Commission on Glass, the Community of Glass Associations and the International Committee for Museums and Collections of Glass to promote the International Year of Glass, 2022, gathering more than 1,300 endorsements from the sector in 78 countries,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2022 as the International Year of Glass;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to observe the International Year, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national contexts and priorities, through activities aimed at raising awareness of and directing policy attention to the importance of glass in daily life;

⁸⁸ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

3. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met by voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

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

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

RESOLUTION 75/280

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 24 May 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.88](#) and [A/75/L.88/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

75/280. International meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,⁸⁹

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁹⁰ Agenda 21,⁹¹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁹² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁹³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁹⁴ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁹⁵ as well as the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Reaffirming all the principles of the Rio Declaration,

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

Reaffirming further its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

⁸⁹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

⁹⁰ *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.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁹² Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

⁹³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁹⁵ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Expressing support for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP@50, to be launched and concluded at United Nations Environment Programme headquarters in Nairobi,

1. *Decides* to convene the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, in Stockholm, on 2 and 3 June 2022, during the week of World Environment Day, to commemorate the 50 years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and its outcome documents, as a contribution to the environmental dimension of sustainable development to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including a sustainable recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;

2. *Also decides* that the international meeting should be mutually reinforcing with UNEP@50, avoiding overlap and duplication;

3. *Further decides* that all costs relating to the international meeting and its preparation shall be financed through extrabudgetary resources;

4. *Welcomes* the generous offer by the Government of Sweden to host and assume the costs of the international meeting, with the support of Kenya;

5. *Decides* that the international meeting will result in a summary of discussions as its outcome document;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to serve as the focal point for providing support to the organization of the international meeting, with appropriate support from the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in 2022, including through its intersessional subsidiary body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Environment Programme, and other United Nations bodies that are conducting relevant intergovernmental processes, to provide input leading up to Stockholm+50, as appropriate;

8. *Decides* to consider, before the end of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly, the modalities of the international meeting in the most efficient and effective manner possible, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme.

RESOLUTION 75/282

Adopted at the 71st plenary meeting, on 26 May 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.87/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.87/Rev.1/Add.1](#), as amended in [A/75/L.90](#), [A/75/L.91](#) and [A/75/L.92](#), sponsored by: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Russian Federation

75/282. Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes

The General Assembly,

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

Noting that information and communications technologies, while having enormous potential for the development of States, create new opportunities for perpetrators and may contribute to a rise in the levels and complexity of crime,

Recalling its resolution [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019, in which it decided that the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes should agree on an outline and modalities for its further activities, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session for its consideration and approval,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Welcomes* the election of the officers of the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes, at its organizational session, on 10 May 2021;⁹⁶
2. *Decides* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime shall continue to serve as the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee;
3. *Notes with appreciation* the organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee, convened in New York from 10 to 12 May 2021;
4. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall convene at least six sessions, of 10 days each, to commence in January 2022, and conclude its work in order to provide a draft convention to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;
5. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold the first, third and sixth negotiating sessions in New York and the second, fourth and fifth sessions in Vienna and shall be guided by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, while all decisions of the Committee on substantive matters without approval by consensus shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, before which the Chair, upon a decision of the Bureau, shall inform the Committee that every effort to reach agreement by consensus has been exhausted;
6. *Further decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall conduct the concluding session in New York for the purposes of adopting the draft convention;
7. *Decides* to invite to the substantive sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee, as appropriate, representatives of interested global and regional intergovernmental organizations, including representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds, as well as representatives of functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as observers;
8. *Reaffirms* that representatives of non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, may register with the secretariat in order to participate in the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee;
9. *Requests* the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector, including those with expertise in the field of cybercrime, who may participate in the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis⁹⁷ and to bring the list to the attention of the Ad Hoc Committee for a final decision by the Ad Hoc Committee on participation;
10. *Encourages* the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee to host intersessional consultations to solicit inputs from a diverse range of stakeholders on the elaboration of the draft convention;
11. *Reaffirms* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall take into full consideration existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, in particular the work and outcomes of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources in order to organize and support the work of the Ad Hoc Committee within the United Nations programme budget;

⁹⁶ Ms. Faouzia Boumaiza Mebarki (Algeria) as Chair; Mr. Arsi Dwinugra Firdausy (Indonesia) as Rapporteur; and Mr. Emil Stojanovski (Australia), Mr. Wu Haiwen (China), Mr. Claudio Peguero Castillo (Dominican Republic), Mr. Mohamed Hamdy Elmolla (Egypt), Mr. Markko Kõnnapu (Estonia), Mr. Chitaru Shimizu (Japan), Ms. Sabra Amari Murillo Centeno (Nicaragua), Mr. Terlumun George-Maria Tyendezwa (Nigeria), Ms. Dominika Krois (Poland), Mr. Antonio de Almeida Ribeiro (Portugal), Mr. Dmitry Bukin (Russian Federation), Ms. Kitty Sweeb (Suriname) and Mr. James Walsh (United States of America) as Vice-Chairs.

⁹⁷ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the requester.

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13. *Urges* Member States to provide voluntary extrabudgetary financial contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure funding to enable the participation of representatives of developing countries, especially those that do not have resident representation in Vienna, in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including by covering their travel costs and accommodation expenses;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth to seventy-eighth sessions the item entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”.

RESOLUTION 75/283

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.93](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/283. Modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [74/176](#) of 18 December 2019, which builds on resolution [68/192](#) of 18 December 2013, in which it was decided to appraise, from within existing resources, on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session, the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments, and to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons at its seventy-sixth session and no later than December 2021,

Recalling also its resolution [64/293](#) of 30 July 2010, by which it adopted the Global Plan of Action,

Recalling further its resolution [55/25](#) of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁹⁸ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁹⁹

Reaffirming its resolution [72/1](#) of 27 September 2017, by which it adopted the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

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

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons¹⁰⁰ will be held on Monday, 22 November, and Tuesday, 23 November 2021, and will consist of an opening plenary meeting on 22 November from 10 to 11 a.m., plenary meetings on 22 November from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on 23 November from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5.30 p.m., and a closing plenary meeting at 5.30 pm, as well as two consecutive interactive panel discussions on 22 November in the afternoon;

2. *Also decides* that:

(a) The opening plenary meeting will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as well as an eminent person actively engaged in the fight against trafficking in persons and a representative of civil society, at least one of whom should be a survivor and both of whom are to be identified by the President of the General Assembly;

⁹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution [64/293](#).

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(b) The plenary meetings will hear statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly, the list of speakers will be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the Assembly and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(c) The final format of the high-level meeting, in-person, virtual or hybrid, will be determined by October 2021 by the President of the General Assembly based on an assessment of the health conditions and in consultation with Member States;

3. *Further decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting will be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting;

4. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the interactive panel discussions to be held on 22 November 2021 in the afternoon, each to be chaired by a Member State at the invitation of the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with regional groups, will be as follows:

(a) Interactive panel discussion 1, to be held from 3 to 4.30 p.m., will address the theme “The Global Plan of Action and enduring trafficking issues and gaps including, inter alia, the trafficking of women and children, particularly girls, for the purpose of sexual exploitation”;

(b) Interactive panel discussion 2, to be held from 4.30 to 6 p.m., will address the theme “The Global Plan of Action and emerging issues, such as trafficking in persons in the context of COVID-19, and the misuse of information and communication technologies to facilitate trafficking, including trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation on the Internet”;

(c) The Chairs of the interactive panel discussions will present summaries of the discussions at the closing plenary meeting, followed by final remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

(d) In order to promote interactive and substantive discussions, participation in each panel discussion will include Member States, observers,¹⁰¹ representatives of United Nations organizations and entities, and representatives of international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and the media;

5. *Invites* Member States and all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their delegations to the high-level meeting members of national human rights institutions, representatives of law enforcement, parliamentarians, representatives of civil society active in combating trafficking in persons, survivors of trafficking in persons and representatives of the private sector;

7. *Invites* all relevant United Nations system entities, in particular the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, to participate in the high-level meeting;

8. *Invites* interested representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the high-level meeting;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis¹⁰² and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

¹⁰¹ Note by the Secretariat entitled “List of non-Member States, entities, and organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly” (A/INF/75/3/Rev.1).

¹⁰² The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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10. *Further requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental negotiations with all Member States, through two co-facilitators to be appointed by the President, with a view to producing a short and concise political declaration for adoption at the opening plenary of the high-level meeting, on the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons;

11. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, to organize, no later than August 2021, and to preside over two meetings of an informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, attended by representatives of Member States, all observers of the General Assembly, national human rights institutions compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles),¹⁰³ non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector, welcomes their contribution to the process, and requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing;

12. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and other relevant stakeholders to consider supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries, including representatives of non-governmental organizations from those countries, in order to ensure the broadest possible participation, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in this regard, where applicable;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the meetings, taking into account the duration of the meetings, the identification of the eminent person and the representative from civil society to speak at the opening plenary meeting and the identification of Chairs for the interactive panel discussions, bearing in mind the level of representation as well as equitable geographical representation;

14. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to continue to contribute to the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which was established by the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

RESOLUTION 75/284

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 165 to 4, with no abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.95](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, 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, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belarus, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

Abstaining: None

¹⁰³ Resolution [48/134](#), annex.

75/284. Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030

The General Assembly

Adopts the political declaration entitled “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030” annexed to the present resolution.

Annex

Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030

1. In order to get the world on track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 and accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 3 on good health and well-being, we, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments assembled at the United Nations from 8 to 10 June 2021:

(a) Regret that over 75 million people have become infected with HIV and over 32 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the global AIDS epidemic;

(b) Express deep concern and regret that the international community did not meet the 2020 targets set out in the 2016 political declaration on HIV and AIDS,¹⁰⁴ despite the fact that we have the knowledge and tools to prevent every new HIV infection and each AIDS-related death;

(c) Commit to urgent and transformative action to end the social, economic, racial and gender inequalities, restrictive and discriminatory laws, policies and practices, stigma and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including based on HIV status, and human rights violations that perpetuate the global AIDS epidemic;

(d) Strongly commit to provide greater leadership and to work together through international cooperation, reinvigorated multilateralism and meaningful community engagement to urgently accelerate our national, regional and global collective actions towards comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support, increase investments in research, development, science and innovations to build a healthier world for all, and leverage the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development and ensure that no one is left behind, with an endeavour to reach the furthest behind first;

(e) Commit to build back better in a more equitable and inclusive manner from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its impact on the global AIDS epidemic and build resilience against future pandemics and other global health and development challenges, and continue to leverage the investments and experience of the HIV response to further enhance public health and strengthen health systems;

(f) Commit to urgent action over the next five years through a coordinated global HIV response based on global solidarity and shared responsibility to fully implement the commitments contained in the present declaration, and urgently work towards an HIV vaccine and a cure, recognizing that achieving the commitments will reduce annual new HIV infections to under 370,000 and annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250,000 by 2025 and generate progress towards the elimination of all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

The end of AIDS is within reach, but urgent action is needed

To this end we:

Reaffirming international resolve

2. Reaffirm the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰⁵ including Sustainable Development Goal target 3.3 to end the epidemic of AIDS by 2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁰⁶ as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰⁷ the Programme of

¹⁰⁴ Resolution 70/266, annex.

¹⁰⁵ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁰⁷ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁰⁸ and the outcomes of their review conferences, the Alma-Ata and Astana declarations on primary health care and other relevant instruments, agreements, United Nations outcomes and programmes of action;

3. Reaffirm the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS¹⁰⁹ and the 2006,¹¹⁰ 2011¹¹¹ and 2016 political declarations on HIV and AIDS;

4. Reaffirm further the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance,¹¹² the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis,¹¹³ the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases¹¹⁴ and the political declaration of the high-level plenary meeting on universal health coverage;¹¹⁵

5. Recall all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including the Human Rights Council, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, including the Commission on the Status of Women, and of the World Health Assembly;

6. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Addressing inequalities and getting back on track to end AIDS by 2030”¹¹⁶ and the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, “End Inequalities, End AIDS”, of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

7. Reaffirm the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹¹⁷ and commit to respect, promote, protect and fulfil all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, including in the context of the HIV response, and urge that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, be integrated into all HIV and AIDS policies and programmes;

8. Reaffirm the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and affirm that the availability, accessibility, acceptability, affordability and quality of HIV combination prevention, testing, treatment, care and support, health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, information and education, delivered free from stigma and discrimination, are essential elements to achieve the full realization of this right;

9. Reaffirm the commitment to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, and reaffirm the right of every human being to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health;

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

11. Emphasize the important role of cultural, family, ethical and religious factors, including the key role played by religious leaders in the prevention of the global AIDS epidemic and in treatment, care and support;

¹⁰⁸ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁰⁹ Resolution [S-26/2](#), annex.

¹¹⁰ Resolution [60/262](#), annex.

¹¹¹ Resolution [65/277](#), annex.

¹¹² Resolution [71/3](#).

¹¹³ Resolution [73/3](#).

¹¹⁴ Resolution [73/2](#).

¹¹⁵ Resolution [74/2](#).

¹¹⁶ [A/75/836](#).

¹¹⁷ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

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12. Recognize that ending AIDS requires ending all inequalities and driving multisectoral action across a range of Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and that the HIV response is making a vital contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

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

14. Note that 2021 marks 40 years since the first cases of AIDS were reported, 25 years since the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS commenced its work as a unique multi-stakeholder and multisectoral programme to lead the efforts of the United Nations system against the global AIDS epidemic and 20 years since the landmark 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the decision to establish the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

Progress and gaps

15. Express deep concern that the global AIDS epidemic continues to affect every region of the world, remaining a global emergency and a paramount health, development, human rights and social challenge;

16. Recognize that, while AIDS is a global epidemic, with 38 million people globally living with HIV, national and regional epidemics have different characteristics and drivers and that, based on different epidemiological contexts, differentiated responses and interventions are required for addressing them;

17. Welcome and encourage regional efforts to set ambitious targets and design and implement strategies on HIV and AIDS;

18. Reiterate with profound concern that, while Africa, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, is the region that has demonstrated the most substantial progress, it remains the worst-affected region and that urgent and exceptional action is required at all levels to curb the devastating effects of the epidemic, particularly on women, adolescent girls and children;

19. Express deep concern that in 2019 HIV and AIDS affected every region of the world, welcome recent reductions in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths achieved in Asia and the Pacific, the Caribbean, Western and Central Europe and North America, and note with concern that despite progress, the Caribbean continues to have the highest prevalence outside sub-Saharan Africa, while the number of new HIV infections is increasing in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa, and note that 90 per cent of people newly infected with HIV live in just 41 countries;

20. Welcome the progress achieved since the 2001 Declaration, including a 54 per cent reduction in AIDS-related deaths and a 37 per cent reduction in HIV infections globally, including a 68 per cent reduction in vertical transmission of HIV, while noting with concern that overall progress has dangerously slowed since 2016;

21. Express deep concern that insufficient progress has been made in reducing HIV infections, with 1.7 million new infections in 2019 compared to the 2020 global target of fewer than 500,000 infections, and that new HIV infections have increased in at least 33 countries since 2016;

22. Note with concern that inequalities across multiple forms and dimensions, whilst different in different national contexts, can include those based on HIV status, gender, race, ethnicity, disability, age, income level, education, occupation, geographic disparities, migratory status and incarceration and these often overlap to compound each other, and have contributed to the failure to reach the 2020 global HIV targets;

23. Note with alarm that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities, created additional setbacks and pushed the AIDS response, especially access to medicines, treatments and diagnostics, further off track, widening fault lines within a deeply unequal world and exposing the dangers of under-investment in public health, health systems and other essential public services for all and pandemic preparedness;

24. Welcome recent efforts by countries to put in place societal enablers, including enabling laws, policies, public education campaigns and anti-stigma training for health-care workers and law enforcement that dispel the stigma and discrimination that still surrounds HIV, empower women and girls to take charge of their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome

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documents of their review conferences, and end the marginalization of people living with and at higher risk of HIV infection;

25. Note that each country should define the specific populations that are central to their epidemic and response, based on the local epidemiological context and note with concern that global epidemiological evidence demonstrates that key populations are more likely to be exposed to HIV or to transmit it, and that these include people living with HIV, men who have sex with men who are at 26 times higher risk of HIV acquisition, people who inject drugs who are at 29 times higher risk of HIV acquisition, female sex workers who are at 30 times higher risk of HIV acquisition, transgender people who are at 13 times higher risk of HIV acquisition, and people in prisons and other closed settings who have six times higher HIV prevalence than the general population, and further note with concern that these populations and their sexual partners account for 62 per cent of new HIV infections globally and for 98 per cent in Asia and the Pacific, 60 per cent in the Caribbean, 99 per cent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 28 per cent in Eastern and Southern Africa, 77 per cent in Latin America, 97 per cent in the Middle East and North Africa, 69 per cent in Western and Central Africa and 96 per cent in Western and Central Europe and North America;

26. Note that, depending on the epidemiological and social context of a particular country, other populations may be at elevated risk of HIV, including women and adolescent girls and their male partners, young people, children, persons with disabilities, ethnic and racial minorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, people living in poverty, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, men and women in uniform and people in humanitarian emergencies and conflict and post-conflict situations;

27. Express concern that, in sub-Saharan Africa, five out of six new infections among adolescents aged 15–19 years are among girls, that adolescent girls and young women (15–24 years) account for 24 per cent of HIV infections despite representing 10 per cent of the population, and that AIDS is the leading cause of death for adolescent girls and women aged between 15 and 49 years;

28. Express deep concern about stigma, discrimination, violence and restrictive and discriminatory laws and practices that target people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV – including for non-disclosure, exposure and transmission of HIV – and laws that restrict the movement or access to services for people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including key populations, young people, women and girls in diverse situations and conditions, and in this regard, deplore acts of violence and discrimination in all regions of the world against them;

29. Recognize that sexual and gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, the unequal socioeconomic status of women, structural barriers to women's economic empowerment and insufficient protection of the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, of women and girls compromise their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection and aggravate the impact of AIDS;

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

31. Note with concern that men generally have poorer outcomes than women across the HIV testing and treatment cascade;

32. Note with concern that globally HIV continues to disproportionately impact young people and that young people's knowledge and awareness of HIV and AIDS and access to and use of essential HIV-related services remain unacceptably low, that condom use is on the decline and that young people, who represent 16 per cent of the global population, account for 28 per cent of new HIV infections, while stressing the need to create an environment that does not allow the dissemination of scientifically inaccurate information about HIV, including HIV denialism;

33. Note with alarm that 150,000 children were vertically infected with HIV in 2019 compared to the 2020 target of 20,000, while 850,000 children living with HIV were not on treatment, in part because of the lack of early infant diagnosis coverage and lack of testing options for older children who acquire HIV during breastfeeding, and thus that 47 per cent of children living with HIV globally – two-thirds of whom are 5 years old or older – do not have access to life-saving treatment, especially in developing countries, as a result of similar social and structural barriers as the adult population faces, as well as age-specific barriers, including low rates of diagnosis, inadequate case-finding

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of children outside of vertical transmission prevention settings, poor linkage of children to treatment and limited number and inadequate availability of efficacious antiretroviral child-friendly formulations, in certain countries and regions, stigma and discrimination, and lack of adequate social protection for children and caregivers;

34. Note that, thanks to the increased access to antiretroviral therapy, a rising number of people are living longer with HIV, but note with concern that older persons living with HIV may face particular challenges, such as stigma and discrimination in health-care settings, treatment access and maintenance, and greater risk of non-communicable diseases and other comorbidities, including mental health conditions;

35. Underscore the critical role of science and technology, including biomedical and clinical science, social and behavioural science and political and economic science, and evidence-based approaches in shaping the direction of and accelerating the HIV response;

36. Underscore that combination HIV prevention is a cornerstone of an effective HIV response and includes the following evidence-based interventions dependent on national and regional epidemic characteristics: male and female condoms and lubricant, treatment as prevention, pre-exposure prophylaxis, post-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction,¹¹⁸ in accordance with national legislation, comprehensive information and education, including in and out of school, screening and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, quality secondary education, economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health, reducing risk-taking behaviour and encouraging safer sexual behaviour, including correct and consistent use of condoms, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, poverty reduction and food security, and blood safety, and in this regard note with alarm the limited scale of combination prevention programmes;

37. Note with concern that the majority of countries and regions have not made significant progress in expanding harm reduction programmes, in accordance with national legislation, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, particularly those who inject drugs, and call urgent attention to the insufficient coverage of programmes and substance use treatment programmes that improve adherence to HIV drug treatment services, the marginalization of and discrimination against people who use drugs, particularly those who inject drugs, through the application of restrictive laws, which hamper access to HIV-related services, and in that regard, ensure access to and use of the full range of such interventions, including in prevention, treatment and outreach services, prisons and other closed settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guidance issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and note with concern that gender-based and age-based stigma and discrimination often act as additional barriers for women and for young people who use drugs, particularly those who inject drugs, to access and use these services;

38. Commend progress achieved in research, development and proven efficacy of innovative HIV interventions, including advances in treatment as prevention, pre-exposure prophylaxis, long-acting antiretrovirals for prevention and treatment, antiretroviral-based microbicides and other female-initiated options to reduce the risk of HIV infections, such as vaginal rings, and ongoing initiatives to define and address the threat of antimicrobial resistance in relation to HIV and associated diseases, comorbidities and coinfections, especially tuberculosis;

39. Welcome the recent scientific evidence related to the preventative benefits of antiretroviral drug therapy, demonstrating no evidence of sexual transmission of HIV within adult couples when the HIV-positive partner is on effective and sustained treatment, with undetectable viral loads, confirmed by routine testing at intervals as recommended by the World Health Organization and reflected in its updated 2021 guidelines, which is known as “Undetectable = Untransmittable (U = U)”, also recognizing the continued need for further research;

40. Commend the progress achieved in several regions of the world as a result of implementing research which has led to massive and rapid scaling-up of pre-exposure prophylaxis and the use of post-exposure prophylaxis, in conjunction with treatment as prevention, resulting in the rapid reductions in the number of new HIV infections;

¹¹⁸ A comprehensive package for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV among intravenous drug users should include the following nine interventions: (i) needle and syringe programmes; (ii) opioid substitution therapy and other drug dependence treatment; (iii) HIV testing and counselling; (iv) antiretroviral therapy; (v) prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections; (vi) condom programmes for intravenous drug users and their sexual partners; (vii) targeted information, education and communication for intravenous drug users and their sexual partners; (viii) vaccination, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis; and (ix) prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

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41. Welcome that over 26 million people living with HIV are on antiretroviral therapy – a number that has more than tripled since 2010 – but note that, despite this progress, 12 million people living with HIV still do not have access to treatment, especially in Africa, and that these 12 million people are prevented from accessing treatment owing to inequalities, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and structural barriers;

42. Reaffirm that access to safe, effective, equitable and affordable medicines and commodities for all, without discrimination, is fundamental to the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, yet note with grave concern the high number of people without access to medicine and that the sustainability of providing lifelong safe, effective and affordable HIV treatment continues to be threatened by factors such as poverty and underscore that access to medicines would save millions of lives;

43. Note that tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV and that less than half of tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV are diagnosed and treated appropriately, and notes the necessity to increase financing for research and development of new tools for tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment, including for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, for people living with HIV, as well as in the context of COVID-19;

44. Note that viral hepatitis coinfection with HIV, including mortality due to viral hepatitis coinfection, is reported across populations at higher risk of HIV, especially among people who inject drugs;

45. Note that people living with HIV are at substantially higher risk for many types of cancer, including those caused by the human papillomavirus, that women living with HIV are about six times more likely to develop cervical cancer and that anal cancer rates are substantially higher for men and women living with HIV than their HIV-negative peers;

46. Recognize that the HIV response has transformed global health responses, strengthened health systems and contributed to socioeconomic development in many countries;

47. Recognize the resilience and innovation demonstrated by communities during the COVID-19 pandemic in reaching affected people with safe, affordable and effective services, including COVID-19 testing and vaccination, HIV prevention, testing and treatment and other health and social services;

48. Welcome that HIV-related investments in leadership, expertise, research and development, community responses, large cadres of community health workers, enhanced health information and laboratory systems and strengthened procurement and supply chain management systems now play important roles in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the development of COVID-19 vaccines;

49. Note that, while international investment in the COVID-19 response has been unprecedented but nonetheless inadequate, many national responses to COVID-19 have demonstrated the potential and urgency for greater investment in pandemic responses, underscoring the imperative of increasing investments for public health systems, including responses to HIV and other diseases moving forward;

50. Welcome the steady increase in domestic HIV investment and note the importance of public policies, finance and capacity-building to spur even greater domestic resource mobilization, including through public-private partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms, and for enhanced revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection;

51. Express concern over the stagnation and decline in international resources for the HIV response, reaffirm the importance of international public finance as a complement to domestic resources, reiterate that the fulfilment of all official development assistance targets remains crucial and recall the respective commitment of many developed countries to official development assistance, including 0.7 per cent of gross national income provided as official development assistance, with 0.15 to 0.2 per cent allocated to least developed countries;

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

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

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54. Recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieving sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, 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;

55. Note with alarm that if we do not share responsibility to increase and equitably allocate resources and massively scale up coverage, we will not end the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

Commitments

Ending inequalities and engaging stakeholders to end AIDS

56. Commit to reducing annual new HIV infections to under 370,000 and annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250,000 by 2025, and eliminating all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination;

57. Pledge to end all inequalities faced by people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and by communities, and to end inequalities within and among countries, which are barriers to ending AIDS;

58. Commit to reinforce global, regional, national and subnational HIV responses through enhanced engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, including regional and subregional organizations and initiatives, people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, key populations, indigenous peoples, local communities, women and men, girls and boys, including adolescents, young people and older persons, in diverse situations and conditions, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, political and community leaders, parliamentarians, judges and courts, communities, families, faith-based organizations, religious leaders, scientists, health professionals, donors, the philanthropic community, the workforce, including migrant workers, the private sector, media and civil society, and community-led organizations, women's organizations, feminist groups, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, youth-led organizations, national human rights institutions, where they exist, and human rights defenders, and relevant United Nations entities and other key international partners such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

59. Commit to effective, evidence-based, operational mutual accountability mechanisms that are transparent and inclusive, with the active involvement of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and other relevant civil society, academia and private sector stakeholders, to support the implementation and monitoring of progress on the commitments contained in the present declaration;

Effective implementation of combination HIV prevention

60. Commit to prioritize HIV prevention and to ensure by 2025 that 95 per cent of people at risk of HIV infection, within all epidemiologically relevant groups, age groups and geographic settings, have access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options by:

(a) Increasing national leadership, resource allocation and other evidence-based enabling measures for proven HIV combination prevention, including condom promotion and distribution, pre-exposure prophylaxis, post-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary male medical circumcision, harm reduction, in accordance with national legislation, sexual and reproductive health-care services, including screening and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, enabling legal and policy environments, full access to comprehensive information and education, in and out of school;

(b) Tailoring HIV combination prevention approaches to meet the diverse needs of key populations, including among sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, people in prisons and other closed settings and all people living with HIV;

(c) Ensuring the availability of pre-exposure prophylaxis for people at substantial risk of HIV and post-exposure prophylaxis for people recently exposed to HIV by 2025;

(d) Using national epidemiological data to identify other priority populations who are at higher risk of exposure to HIV and work with them to design and deliver comprehensive HIV prevention services; these populations may include women and adolescent girls and their male partners, young people, children, persons with disabilities, ethnic and racial minorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, people living in poverty, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, men and women in uniform and people in humanitarian emergencies and conflict and post-conflict situations;

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(e) Delivering integrated services that prevent HIV, comorbidities and coinfections, sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancy among adolescent girls and women in diverse situations and conditions, including urgent scale-up of these services for all adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa, integrated with efforts to ensure girls' rights to access quality secondary education, eliminating all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, protecting, promoting and fulfilling all human rights for women and girls, including their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, ensuring that all women can exercise their right to have control over, and decide freely and responsibly on, matters related to their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection, strengthening their economic independence, and putting in place interventions that challenge gender stereotypes and address negative social norms;

(f) Strengthening the role of the education sector as an entry point for HIV knowledge and awareness, prevention, testing and treatment, and ending stigma and discrimination, in addition to its role in addressing the social, economic and structural factors that perpetuate inequalities and increase HIV risk;

(g) Committing to accelerating efforts to scale up scientifically accurate, age-appropriate comprehensive education, relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men, in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, with information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection;

(h) Considering removing structural barriers and spousal consent requirements for sexual and reproductive health-care services and HIV prevention, testing and treatment services;

(i) Conducting public awareness campaigns and targeted HIV education to raise public awareness about HIV;

HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression

61. Commit to achieve the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics and groups and geographic settings, including children and adolescents living with HIV, ensuring that, by 2025, at least 34 million people living with HIV have access to medicines, treatment and diagnostics by:

(a) Establishing differentiated HIV testing strategies that utilize multiple effective HIV testing technologies and approaches, including point-of-care early infant diagnosis and HIV self-testing, and rapidly initiate people on treatment shortly after diagnosis;

(b) Using differentiated service delivery models for testing and treatment, including digital, community-led and community-based services that overcome challenges such as those created by the COVID-19 pandemic by delivering treatment and related support services to the people in greatest need where they are;

(c) Achieving equitable and reliable access to safe, affordable, efficacious high-quality medicines, diagnostics, health commodities and technologies by accelerating their development and market entry, reducing costs, strengthening local development, manufacturing and distribution capacity, including through aligning trade rules and global trade that facilitates public health objectives, as well as encouraging the development of regional markets;

(d) Making HIV viral load testing and monitoring regularly available to all persons receiving HIV treatment at appropriate time intervals, as recommended by the World Health Organization, including through the use of point-of-care viral load testing to deliver results by the end of their clinical visits;

(e) Ensuring that the needs of older persons living with HIV are met through the provision of available, acceptable, accessible, equitable, affordable and quality health care, and related services, free from stigma and discrimination, that support independence and social interaction, health and well-being, including mental health and well-being, and the maintenance of HIV-related treatment and care and the prevention and treatment of comorbidities and coinfections;

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(f) Expanding access to the latest technologies for tuberculosis prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment and vaccination, ensuring that 90 per cent of people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for tuberculosis by 2025, and reducing tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV by 80 per cent by 2025 (compared to a 2010 baseline);

Vertical transmission of HIV and paediatric AIDS

62. Commit to eliminate vertical transmission of HIV infections and end paediatric AIDS by 2025 by:

(a) Identifying and addressing gaps in the continuum of services for preventing HIV infection among women of reproductive age, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and thus contributing to the reduction of maternal mortality diagnosing and treating pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV, and preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV to children, and taking steps towards achieving World Health Organization certification of elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission;

(b) Ensuring by 2025 that 95 per cent of pregnant women have access to antenatal testing for HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B and other sexually transmitted infections, 95 per cent of pregnant and breastfeeding women in high HIV burden settings have access to re-testing during late pregnancy and in the post-partum period, and that all pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV are receiving life-long antiretroviral therapy, with 95 per cent achieving and sustaining viral suppression before delivery and during breastfeeding;

(c) Ensuring by 2025 that all HIV-negative pregnant and breastfeeding women in high HIV burden settings or who have male partners at high risk of HIV in all settings have access to combination prevention, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, and that 90 per cent of their male partners who are living with HIV are continuously receiving antiretroviral therapy;

(d) Testing 95 per cent of HIV-exposed children by two months of age and after the cessation of breastfeeding, ensuring that all children diagnosed with HIV are provided treatment regimens and formulas optimized to their needs, and ensuring that 75 per cent of all children living with HIV have suppressed viral loads by 2023 and 86 per cent by 2025, in line with the 95–95–95 targets;

(e) Identifying and treating undiagnosed older children, including adolescents, and providing all children and adolescents living with HIV with a continuum of developmentally appropriate care and social protection proven to improve health and psychosocial outcomes as they grow and progress through youth and into adulthood;

(f) Encouraging adequate training for health-care workers in paediatric HIV prevention, testing, treatment, care and support;

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

63. Commit to put gender equality and the human rights of all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions at the forefront of efforts to mitigate the risk and impact of HIV by:

(a) Ensuring the establishment, financing and implementation of national gender equality strategies that challenge and address the impact of sexual and gender-based violence, harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, negative social norms and gender stereotypes, and that increase the voice, autonomy, agency and leadership of women and girls;

(b) Fulfilling the right to education of all girls and young women, economically empowering women by providing them with job skills, employment opportunities, financial literacy and access to financial services, scaling up social protection interventions for girls and young women, and engaging men and boys as agents of change in intensified efforts to transform negative social norms and gender stereotypes;

(c) Welcoming and supporting various regional and subregional initiatives aimed at accelerating actions and investments to prevent HIV, empower adolescent girls and young women and achieve gender equality, including in sub-Saharan Africa;

(d) Eliminating all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, by adopting and enforcing laws, changing harmful gender stereotypes and negative social norms, perceptions and practices, and providing tailored services that address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence faced by women living with, at risk of and affected by HIV;

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(e) Reducing to no more than 10 per cent the number of women, girls and people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV who experience gender-based inequalities and sexual and gender-based violence by 2025;

(f) Ensuring by 2025 that 95 per cent of women and girls of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health-care service needs met, including antenatal and maternal care, information and counselling;

(g) Reducing the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 50,000 by 2025;

Community leadership

64. Commit to the Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS principle and to empower communities of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including women, adolescents and young people, to play their critical leadership roles in the HIV response by:

(a) Ensuring that relevant global, regional, national and subnational networks and other affected communities are included in HIV response decision-making, planning, implementing and monitoring and are provided with sufficient technical and financial support;

(b) Creating and maintaining a safe, open and enabling environment in which civil society can fully contribute to the implementation of the present declaration and the fight against HIV/AIDS;

(c) Adopting and implementing laws and policies that enable the sustainable financing of people-centred, integrated, community responses, including peer-led HIV service delivery, including through social contracting and other public funding mechanisms;

(d) Supporting monitoring and research by communities, including the scientific community, and ensuring that community-generated data are used to tailor HIV responses to protect the rights and meet the needs of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV;

(e) Increasing the proportion of HIV services delivered by communities, including by ensuring that, by 2025, community-led organizations deliver, as appropriate in the context of national programmes:

- 30 per cent of testing and treatment services, with a focus on HIV testing, linkage to treatment, adherence and retention support, and treatment literacy;
- 80 per cent of HIV prevention services for populations at high risk of HIV infection, including for women within those populations;
- 60 per cent of programmes to support the achievement of societal enablers;

(f) Encouraging the strengthening of peer-led responses and the scaling-up of efforts to promote the recruitment and retention of competent, skilled and motivated community health workers as well as to expand community-based health education and training in order to provide quality services to hard-to-reach populations;

Realizing human rights and eliminating stigma and discrimination

65. Commit to eliminating HIV-related stigma and discrimination and to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, through concrete resource investment and development of guidelines and training for health-care providers, by:

(a) Creating an enabling legal environment by reviewing and reforming, as needed, restrictive legal and policy frameworks, including discriminatory laws and practices that create barriers or reinforce stigma and discrimination such as age of consent laws and laws related to HIV non-disclosure, exposure and transmission, those that impose HIV-related travel restrictions and mandatory testing and laws that unfairly target people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, with the aim of ensuring that less than 10 per cent of countries have restrictive legal and policy frameworks that lead to the denial or limitation of access to services by 2025;

(b) Adopting and enforcing legislation, policies and practices that prevent violence and other rights violations against people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and protect their right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, right to education and right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, housing, employment and social protection, and that prevent the use of laws that discriminate against them;

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(c) Expanding investment in societal enablers – including protection of human rights, reduction of stigma and discrimination and law reform, where appropriate – in low- and middle-income countries to 3.1 billion United States dollars by 2025;

(d) Ending impunity for human rights violations against people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV by meaningfully engaging and securing access to justice for them through the establishment of legal literacy programmes, increasing their access to legal support and representation and expanding sensitization training for judges, law enforcement, health-care workers, social workers and other duty bearers;

(e) Working towards the vision of zero stigma toward and discrimination against people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, by ensuring that less than 10 per cent experience stigma and discrimination by 2025, including by leveraging the potential of Undetectable = Untransmittable;

(f) Ensuring political leadership at the highest level to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination, including by promoting greater policy coherence and coordinated action through whole-of-government, whole-of-society and multisectoral response;

(g) Ensuring that all services are designed and delivered without stigma and discrimination, and with full respect for the rights to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent;

Investments and resources

66. Commit to increasing and fully funding the HIV and AIDS response by mobilizing finance from all sources, including innovative financing, and enhancing global solidarity and increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to 29 billion dollars by 2025 by:

(a) Mobilizing additional sustainable domestic resources for HIV responses through a wide range of strategies and approaches, including public-private partnerships, debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, progressive taxation, tackling corruption and ending illicit financial flows, identifying, freezing and recovering stolen assets and returning them to their countries of origin, and ensuring progressive integration of financing for HIV responses within domestic financing for health, social protection, emergency responses and pandemic responses;

(b) Complementing domestic resources through greater North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, taking into consideration that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and renewed commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors – including through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief – to fund remaining resource needs, especially for HIV responses in countries with limited fiscal ability, and those whose economies have been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with due attention to the financing of services for populations being left behind, peer-led HIV responses and societal enablers;

(c) Encouraging and supporting the exchange of information, research, evidence, best practices and experiences, among countries and regions, to implement the commitments contained in the present declaration;

(d) Fully mobilizing the resource needs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through its replenishment conferences, with continued priority focus on the Global Fund's contribution to ending AIDS;

(e) Recognizing that multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives, such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (Gavi), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNITAID and the Medicines Patent Pool have achieved results in the field of health and encouraging them to better align their work and improve their contribution to the strengthening of health systems;

(f) Fulfilling all respective official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance to least developed countries and increasing the percentage of official development assistance for HIV response;

(g) Strengthening development cooperation, including by increasing access to concessional financing for developing countries and addressing the debt sustainability challenges facing many least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as a growing number of middle-income countries;

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Universal health coverage and integration

67. Commit to accelerating integration of HIV services into universal health coverage and strong and resilient health and social protection systems, building back better in a more equitable and inclusive manner from COVID-19 and humanitarian situations, and strengthening public health and enhancing future pandemic response and preparedness by:

(a) Utilizing the experience, expertise, infrastructure and multisectoral coordination of the HIV response across diverse sectors such as health, education, law and justice, economics, finance, trade, information technology and social protection, as well as among development, humanitarian and peacebuilding actions to advance achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Investing in robust, resilient, equitable and publicly funded systems for health and social protection systems that provide 90 per cent of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV with people-centred and context-specific integrated services for HIV and other communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health care and gender-based violence, mental health, palliative care, treatment of alcohol dependence and drug use, legal services and other services they need for their overall health and well-being by 2025;

(c) Reducing the high rates of HIV coinfection with tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections, including the human papillomavirus and hepatitis B, as they contribute to HIV transmission and increased morbidity and mortality among people living with HIV;

(d) Ensuring that science- and evidence-based differentiated HIV services comprise part of the package of universal health coverage, including for people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV;

(e) Ensuring the systematic engagement of HIV responses in pandemic response infrastructure and arrangements, leveraging national HIV strategic plans to guide key elements of pandemic preparedness planning and ensuring that 95 per cent of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV are protected against pandemics, including COVID-19;

(f) Building on the resilience and innovation demonstrated by community-based health systems during the COVID-19 pandemic in reaching affected communities with essential HIV and health-care services;

(g) Ensuring that by 2025 45 per cent of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and AIDS have access to social protection benefits in accordance with national legislation;

(h) Expanding the delivery of primary health care, which is a cornerstone of efforts to achieve universal health coverage, through people-centred, community-based services and strengthening referral systems between primary and other levels of care;

(i) Investing in community-based emergency response infrastructure and providing strengthened community ownership, outreach, information and peer support during health emergencies and pandemics;

(j) Promoting full access to effective health emergency responses with full respect for human rights and ensuring that 95 per cent of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV are protected against health emergencies, that 90 per cent of people in humanitarian settings have access to integrated HIV services and that 95 per cent of people in humanitarian settings at risk of HIV use appropriate, prioritized, people-centred and effective combination prevention options;

68. Commit to ensuring global accessibility, availability and affordability of safe, effective and quality-assured medicines, including generics, vaccines, diagnostics and other health technologies to prevent, diagnose and treat HIV infection, its coinfections and comorbidities, by urgently removing, where feasible, all barriers, including those related to regulations, policies and practices that hamper access to health technologies and objectives, and promoting the utilization of all available tools to reduce prices of health technologies and costs associated with lifelong chronic care and to promote fair and equitable allocation of health products among and within countries to advance efforts to safeguard the full realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, through:

(a) The use, to the full, of existing flexibilities under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights specifically geared to promoting access to and trade in medicines, and, while recognizing the importance of the intellectual property rights regime in contributing to a more effective AIDS response, ensuring that

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intellectual property rights provisions in trade agreements do not undermine these existing flexibilities, as confirmed in the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and calling for early acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

(b) Encouraging the use of mechanisms to promote the market entry of affordable health products, including generic formulations, and incentivize the development of innovative products, including HIV medicines and point-of-care diagnostics, in particular for children, through entities such as the Medicines Patent Pool;

(c) Promotion of competition in the pharmaceutical market through the production of affordable and quality-assured generic formulations of innovative products;

(d) Strengthening of market dynamics approaches on procurement and supply chain management, including pooled procurement;

(e) Increasing access to innovative health technologies by exploring new and alternative models for financing and coordination of research and development in the health sector, where rewards for innovation are independent from rights to market exclusivity, in cases where market incentives have not delivered satisfactory results, including through grants and financial awards and other methods to delink research and development costs from the final prices of health products, improved market transparency, sharing of intellectual property rights, know-how, technologies and data;

(f) Developing the capacities of low- and middle-income countries to strengthen health regulation and to locally produce quality-assured health technologies, including through North-South, South-South and triangular technology transfer collaborative platforms, taking into consideration that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and strengthen international solidarity in this regard;

(g) Supporting Africa's efforts to strengthen its self-reliance in responding to pandemics and in the local research, development, production and distribution of medicines, diagnostics and other health technologies, including through the establishment and effective operationalization of the African Medicines Agency;

(h) Increasing transparency of prices of medicines, vaccines, medical devices, diagnostics, assistive products, cell- and gene-based therapies and other health technologies to prevent, diagnose and treat HIV-infection, its coinfections and comorbidities across the value chain, including through improved regulations and building constructive engagement and a stronger partnership with relevant stakeholders, including industries, the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national and regional legal frameworks and contexts, to address global concern about the high prices of some health products;

Data, science and innovation

69. Commit to strengthen and enhance the use of data, innovation, research and development, and science and technology to accelerate the end of AIDS by:

(a) Accelerating efforts to collect, use and share granular data that are disaggregated by income, sex, mode of transmission, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status disability, marital status, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts in a manner that fully respects confidentiality and the human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and other beneficiaries, and strengthen national capacity to collect, use and analyse such data, including through technical, financial and capacity-building support to developing countries, including to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux;

(b) Establishing epidemiological, behavioural, programmatic, resource tracking, community and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems that generate, collect and use the estimates and granular, disaggregated data needed to reach, support and empower all populations, with an urgent focus on people living with HIV and other people that are still being left behind;

(c) Leveraging the important role played by the private sector and academia in innovation, research and development, and engaging strategically with the private sector;

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(d) Enhancing the potential of digital health technologies and innovations to advance HIV responses, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as well as service access securely and consistent with human rights obligations;

(e) Expanding investments in science and technology, including research and development, and accelerating progress towards an HIV vaccine and a functional cure for HIV, with a view to catalysing innovations that work for people most in need, including people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, young people, adolescents, women and girls;

(f) Strengthening international scientific cooperation to enhance the global HIV/AIDS response, including through the provision of capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

(g) Committing to establishing effective systems to monitor, prevent and respond to the emergence of drug-resistance strains of HIV in populations and antimicrobial resistance;

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

70. Commit to support and leverage the 25 years of experience and expertise of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and reinforce and expand the unique multisectoral, multi-stakeholder, development and rights-based collaborative approach to end AIDS and deliver health for all as global public good by:

(a) Supporting the efforts of the Joint Programme to contribute to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in order to ensure that the HIV response and its interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals are fully reflected;

(b) Requesting the Joint Programme to continue to support Member States, within its mandate, in addressing the social, economic, political and structural drivers of the AIDS epidemic, including through the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and human rights, by strengthening the capacities of national Governments to develop comprehensive national strategies to end AIDS and by advocating for greater global political commitment in responding to the epidemic;

(c) Fully resourcing the Joint Programme and supporting its efforts to refine and reinforce its unique operating model so that it can continue to lead global efforts against AIDS, support efforts for pandemic preparedness and global health, and in this regard reaffirm, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2019/33 of 24 July 2019, that the Joint Programme co-sponsor and governance model provides the United Nations system with a useful example of strategic coherence, reflecting national contexts and priorities, through its coordination, results-based focus, inclusive governance, and country-level impact, noting the contribution of the Joint Programme to the reinvigorated resident coordinator system;

(d) Annually voluntary reporting to the Joint Programme on progress in the implementation of the commitments contained in the present declaration, using robust monitoring systems and international follow-up and review processes that identify inequality gaps in service coverage and progress in HIV responses, and to inform the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

Follow-up

71. Request the Secretary-General, with the support of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to provide to the General Assembly, within its annual reviews, an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments contained in the present declaration, and to contribute to the reviews of progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development taking place at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as well as the high-level meeting on tuberculosis to be held in 2023, the high-level meeting on universal health coverage to be held in 2023 and the high-level meeting on non-communicable diseases to be held in 2025, so as to ensure that follow-up and review processes assess progress in the AIDS response;

72. Request the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation among relevant agencies of the United Nations system to accelerate progress towards ending the spread of HIV and ending AIDS, under the leadership of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

73. Decide to convene a high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS in 2026 to review progress on the 2025 targets and other commitments made in the present declaration and to reach an agreement on the modalities for the next high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS no later than at the eightieth session of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 75/285

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 16 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 80 to 14, with 70 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.99](#) and [A/75/L.99/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

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

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia

75/285. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions [62/153](#) of 18 December 2007, [62/249](#) of 15 May 2008, [63/307](#) of 9 September 2009, [64/162](#) of 18 December 2009, [64/296](#) of 7 September 2010, [65/287](#) of 29 June 2011, [66/165](#) of 19 December 2011, [66/283](#) of 3 July 2012, [67/268](#) of 13 June 2013, [68/180](#) of 18 December 2013, [68/274](#) of 5 June 2014, [69/286](#) of 3 June 2015, [70/165](#) of 17 December 2015, [70/265](#) of 7 June 2016, [71/290](#) of 1 June 2017, [72/182](#) of 19 December 2017, [72/280](#) of 12 June 2018, [73/298](#) of 4 June 2019, [74/160](#) of 18 December 2019 and [74/300](#) of 3 September 2020,

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 Displacement¹¹⁹ 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,

¹¹⁹ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution [74/300](#),¹²⁰

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

RESOLUTION 75/286

Adopted at the 82nd plenary meeting, on 18 June 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.100](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/286. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling Chapter XV of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the role of the General Assembly under Article 97,

Welcoming the process of selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and its timely conclusion, guided by the principles of transparency and inclusivity as set out in its resolution [69/321](#) of 11 September 2015 and subsequent relevant resolutions, including the organization of an informal dialogue with the incumbent as candidate for the position of Secretary-General,

Having considered the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution [2580 \(2021\)](#) of 8 June 2021,

Expressing its appreciation for the effective and dedicated service rendered to the United Nations by Mr. António Guterres during his first term of office,

Appoints Mr. António Guterres Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and ending on 31 December 2026.

RESOLUTION 75/287

Adopted at the 83rd plenary meeting, on 18 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 36 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.85/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.85/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia,

¹²⁰ [A/75/891](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

Against: Belarus

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe

75/287. The situation in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹²¹

Recalling its relevant resolutions on Myanmar, the resolutions of the Human Rights Council, including the most recent, resolution 46/21 of 24 March 2021, adopted by consensus, as well as the Security Council statement on the situation in Myanmar of 4 February 2021, the statement by the President of the Security Council on the situation in Myanmar of 10 March 2021¹²² and the press elements of the Security Council on the situation in Myanmar of 1 and 30 April 2021,

Expressing grave concern about the declaration of the state of emergency by the Myanmar armed forces on 1 February 2021 and subsequent actions taken against the elected civilian Government, which also impact regional stability, and stressing its continued call upon Myanmar to act in accordance with the principle of adherence to the rule of law, good governance, the principles of democracy and constitutional government, respect for fundamental freedoms and the promotion and protection of human rights, as also provided for in the Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations,¹²³

Stressing its strong support for the central role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the continued constructive engagement of the Association with Myanmar in a positive manner towards facilitating a peaceful solution in the interest of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods, and welcoming the holding and the outcome of the Leaders' Meeting of the Association, on 24 April 2021, at the secretariat of the Association, taking into account in particular the Chairman's statement on the Leaders' Meeting and the five-point consensus reached during the Meeting,¹²⁴

Welcoming the statements made by the Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on 1 February and 2 March 2021, in which the Chair recalled the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Association, notably the principle of democracy, adherence to the rule of law, good governance, the respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and called upon all parties to exercise utmost restraint and seek a peaceful solution through constructive dialogue and practical reconciliation in the interests of the people and their livelihoods,

¹²¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹²² S/PRST/2021/5.

¹²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2624, No. 46745.

¹²⁴ A/75/868, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Expressing deep concern about the arbitrary detention and arrest of President Win Myint, State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, and other government officials and politicians, human rights defenders, journalists, civil society members, foreign experts and others,

Strongly condemning the use of lethal force and violence, which has led to injuries and fatalities in many cases, against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, youth, children and others, expressing deep concern at restrictions on medical personnel, civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers, and people who protect and promote human rights, and calling for the immediate release of all those detained arbitrarily,

Expressing concern for the safety and rights of all foreign nationals in Myanmar,

Expressing unequivocal support for the democratic transition in Myanmar and for the need to uphold democratic institutions and processes, refrain from violence and fully respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Noting in this context the various initiatives, movements and structures aimed at expressing the will of the people for a peaceful and democratic Myanmar,

Underlining the need for a long-term peaceful political solution for Myanmar, including a return to its path of democratic transition and national reconciliation through an inclusive and peaceful dialogue between all parties, in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar,

Reaffirming its support for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar and her efforts to maintain communication and engage constructively with all relevant parties in Myanmar, welcoming her briefing of 26 February 2021, and reiterating its request for continued reporting to the General Assembly as warranted by the situation on the ground,

Concerned at the human rights situation of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and other minorities in Myanmar, including the Rohingya Muslim minority, in particular with respect to the violations committed against them and their rights related to citizenship status, and reiterating the responsibility of the Myanmar armed forces to respect the human rights of all persons in Myanmar,

Expressing concern that recent developments pose particular serious challenges for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and all internally displaced persons, including those displaced since 1 February 2021, and in this regard stressing the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State and for the Myanmar armed forces to abstain from taking measures that would lead to further displacement of the Rohingya Muslims and other minorities, both internally and across borders,

Concerned at the ongoing conflict in Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan and southern Chin States between the Myanmar armed forces and other groups, and at the persistent impunity for crimes committed by the Myanmar armed forces,

Recalling the mandate of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011, including crimes against humanity, and to prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards,

Condemning in the strongest terms, in this context, the excessive and lethal violence by the Myanmar armed forces since 1 February 2021, and stressing the principle of command responsibility,

Recognizing the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in addressing the plight of the Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar, including by initiating measures to ensure accountability for crimes committed against them,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Noting that the International Criminal Court has opened an investigation into alleged crimes within the Court's jurisdiction in the situation in Bangladesh and Myanmar, and noting also the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹²⁵

Reaffirming its support for the people of Myanmar and its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Myanmar,

1. *Calls upon* the Myanmar armed forces to respect the will of the people as freely expressed by the results of the general election of 8 November 2020, to end the state of emergency, to respect all human rights of all the people of Myanmar and to allow the sustained democratic transition of Myanmar, including the opening of the democratically elected parliament and by working towards bringing all national institutions, including the armed forces, under a fully inclusive civilian Government that is representative of the will of the people;

2. *Also calls upon* the Myanmar armed forces to immediately and unconditionally release President Win Myint, State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and other government officials and politicians and all those who have been arbitrarily detained, charged or arrested, including to ensure their rightful access to justice, and to engage and support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations constructively with a view to realizing an inclusive and peaceful dialogue among all stakeholders through a political process led and owned by the people of Myanmar to restore democratic governance;

3. *Calls upon* Myanmar to swiftly implement the five-point consensus reached at the Leaders' Meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations held on 24 April 2021 to facilitate a peaceful solution in the interest of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods, and to that end calls upon all stakeholders in Myanmar to cooperate with the Association and the Special Envoy of the Chair of the Association, and expresses its support for these efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the Myanmar armed forces to immediately stop all violence against peaceful demonstrators, as well as members of civil society, women, youth and children, and others, and to end restrictions on medical personnel, civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers and restrictions on the Internet and social media;

5. *Also calls upon* the Myanmar armed forces to fully cooperate with and immediately facilitate a visit by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar without delay, encourages complementarity of her work with the work of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Special Envoy, and in this regard calls for ensuring unhindered access to and communication with the United Nations and other human rights entities and mechanisms without fear of reprisals, intimidation or attack;

6. *Calls for* safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to all people in need, including to people in detention, allowing for unimpeded humanitarian assistance, including from the United Nations, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management and other organizations, and calls for respect for the safety of medical facilities and staff;

7. *Recalls*, in line with the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire as supported by the Security Council in its resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) of 1 July 2020, the need to de-escalate violence, and in that regard calls upon all Member States to prevent the flow of arms into Myanmar;

8. *Calls upon* Myanmar to continue engaging with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in seeking a sustainable peaceful resolution to the current political crisis, taking into account the important role of the Association in continuing to assist Myanmar in its transition to democracy;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter, inter alia, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar, and as warranted by the situation on the ground.

¹²⁵ Resolution [260 A \(III\)](#), annex.

RESOLUTION 75/288

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.98](#) and [A/75/L.98/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

75/288. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolutions [49/1](#) of 17 October 1994, [59/20](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/48](#) of 4 December 2006, [63/200](#) of 19 December 2008, [65/316](#) of 12 September 2011, [67/303](#) of 16 September 2013, [69/318](#) of 10 September 2015, [71/316](#) of 19 July 2017 and [73/332](#) of 1 August 2019,

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

Taking note, in this regard, of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism adopted by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in July 2014, the “Blue Pacific” narrative of September 2017 and ongoing work in 2020 to develop the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent on the Pacific region’s collective action on shared stewardship of the Pacific Ocean interlinking Pacific people with their natural resources, environment, culture and livelihoods, the Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development of September 2017, the Communiqué of the Forty-ninth Pacific Islands Forum of September 2018 and the Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now adopted by the members of the Pacific Islands Forum in August 2019,

Recalling the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹²⁶ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹²⁷ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹²⁸ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹²⁹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹³⁰

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

Recalling the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the global commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³¹ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹³² and the Samoa Pathway,

¹²⁶ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹²⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹²⁸ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹²⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹³⁰ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹³¹ *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.

¹³² *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.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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, the summit meetings between the Secretary-General and Forum leaders held in New York on 26 September 2012, 26 September 2014, 1 October 2015, 23 September 2016, 22 September 2017, 28 September 2018 and 21 September 2019 and the special leaders' summit held in Suva on 15 May 2019,

Mindful of recent developments at the United Nations of particular interest to Pacific Islands Forum members, including the proclamation by the General Assembly of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development¹³³ and the adoption of the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,¹³⁴

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,¹³⁵

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

1. *Encourages* the scheduling of the next meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders for September 2021, on the margins of the general debate;

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

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

4. *Urges* the United Nations system to align its work programmes and operations in the region of the Forum members in accordance with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system¹³⁶ and in support of internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, taking into account the priorities of the Pacific Islands Forum members, including as reflected in relevant regional agreements;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Samoa Pathway on 27 September 2019 and the adoption on 10 October 2019 of its political declaration,¹³⁷ in which Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation with and support to small island developing States in the context of sustainable development, in line with their national development strategies and priorities, and looks forward to the implementation of the calls made in the political declaration;

6. *Recalls* its resolution [75/215](#) of 21 December 2020 on the follow-up to and implementation of the Samoa Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in which it noted with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic for the sustainable development of small island developing States envisioned in the Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda;

¹³³ Resolution [72/73](#), para. 292.

¹³⁴ Resolution [75/1](#).

¹³⁵ [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#).

¹³⁶ See resolution [75/233](#).

¹³⁷ Resolution [74/3](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

7. *Also recalls* its decision to convene the high-level 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in Lisbon to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, and further recalls the decision to postpone the 2020 conference;¹³⁸

8. *Encourages* continued support from the United Nations system for the efforts of Pacific States and relevant regional organizations to achieve sustainable development, and calls for greater accountability and regular reporting with regard to the support provided by the United Nations system, including through its regional and country programmes, to Pacific island States;

9. *Acknowledges* the severe consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for the sustainable development of small island developing States envisioned in the Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda, including the far-reaching and enduring consequences for poverty eradication, employment, growth and social welfare as a result of the unprecedented contraction of their economies, notes with concern that the external debt stocks of small island developing States have increased by 70 percentage points since 2009, resulting in the average rate of external debt to gross domestic product in those States rising by 11 percentage points to 61.7 per cent in 2019, while the ability of those States to self-insure against exogenous shocks continues to deteriorate further, highlighting that achieving the Goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda will be more difficult and that integrating the concept of resilience is critical to enable a sustainable future and avoid creating new risks, and notes the United Nations support for the Pacific Islands Forum Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 as a coordinated unified response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

10. *Also acknowledges* the need for urgent action to address the adverse impacts of climate change, including those related to sea level rise and extreme weather events, which continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and to their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for many, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including, for some, through loss of territory, as well as through threats to water availability, food security and nutrition;

11. *Welcomes* the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions, and urges them to continue to strengthen their partnership and regional collaboration for the implementation of internationally agreed outcomes in the region of the Forum members;

12. *Also welcomes* the substantive progress achieved by the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency since its establishment in Tonga in 2017, with a view to forming an emerging global network of regional centres, thereby expanding dialogue and cooperation on sustainable energy;

13. *Recalls* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings”, prepared pursuant to resolution 69/288 of 8 June 2015;¹³⁹

14. *Stresses*, in that regard, the value of enhanced close cooperation and coordination between the programmes and activities of the United Nations system and Pacific Islands Forum members, the Forum secretariat and associated institutions, including the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, welcomes recent efforts by United Nations and regional agencies in the Pacific to enhance cooperation through joint activities, working groups and other means, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation and coordination;

15. *Also stresses* the importance of coherent and integrated approaches to building resilience to extreme weather events, including both slow- and rapid-onset events, and to stressors related to increased climate variability across the Pacific;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening resilience and mitigating risks in the region of the Forum members, and encourages the United Nations system to work collaboratively with the Pacific Islands Forum and associated institutions in this regard;

17. *Stresses* the importance of resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the region of the Forum members strengthening consultations with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including the Pacific Islands Forum, in accordance with its resolution 71/243 of 21 December 2016, and ensuring that the

¹³⁸ See decision 74/548.

¹³⁹ [A/72/119](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

development and implementation of all United Nations programme and plan documents increase coherence and coordination in support of national development needs and priorities;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of continuing to enhance and strengthen the United Nations field presence in the region of the Forum members, in accordance with its resolution 71/243, in particular with regard to operational activities of the multi-country offices, using flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models, as appropriate;

19. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the multi-country office reviews, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to conduct regular monitoring, reporting and follow-up, including to the annual operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, with a view to considering the adjustments necessary to ensure the delivery of sustainable and effective development resources and services to enable countries served by multi-country offices to implement the 2030 Agenda;

20. *Welcomes* the progress in the establishment of a multi-country office in the North Pacific;

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

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 75/289

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 184 to 2, with 3 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/75/L.97, sponsored by Cuba

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Brazil, Colombia, Ukraine

75/289. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

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Recalling the statements of the Heads of State or Government of Latin America and the Caribbean at the Summits of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States regarding the need to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as “the Helms-Burton Act”, the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions [47/19](#) of 24 November 1992, [48/16](#) of 3 November 1993, [49/9](#) of 26 October 1994, [50/10](#) of 2 November 1995, [51/17](#) of 12 November 1996, [52/10](#) of 5 November 1997, [53/4](#) of 14 October 1998, [54/21](#) of 9 November 1999, [55/20](#) of 9 November 2000, [56/9](#) of 27 November 2001, [57/11](#) of 12 November 2002, [58/7](#) of 4 November 2003, [59/11](#) of 28 October 2004, [60/12](#) of 8 November 2005, [61/11](#) of 8 November 2006, [62/3](#) of 30 October 2007, [63/7](#) of 29 October 2008, [64/6](#) of 28 October 2009, [65/6](#) of 26 October 2010, [66/6](#) of 25 October 2011, [67/4](#) of 13 November 2012, [68/8](#) of 29 October 2013, [69/5](#) of 28 October 2014, [70/5](#) of 27 October 2015, [71/5](#) of 26 October 2016, [72/4](#) of 1 November 2017, [73/8](#) of 1 November 2018 and [74/7](#) of 7 November 2019,

Recalling also the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States of America in 2015 and 2016 to modify several aspects of the application of the embargo, which contrast with the measures applied since 2017 to reinforce its implementation,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions [47/19](#), [48/16](#), [49/9](#), [50/10](#), [51/17](#), [52/10](#), [53/4](#), [54/21](#), [55/20](#), [56/9](#), [57/11](#), [58/7](#), [59/11](#), [60/12](#), [61/11](#), [62/3](#), [63/7](#), [64/6](#), [65/6](#), [66/6](#), [67/4](#), [68/8](#), [69/5](#), [70/5](#), [71/5](#), [72/4](#), [73/8](#) and [74/7](#), the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba is still in place, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [74/7](#);¹⁴⁰
2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;
3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session;
5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba”.

RESOLUTION 75/290 A

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 90 to none, with 47 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.101](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly and as amended in [A/75/L.104](#)

* *In favour:* Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

¹⁴⁰ [A/75/81](#) and [A/75/81/Add.1](#).

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Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

75/290. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/305 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 67/290 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and 70/299 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level

A

Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, which provides the mandate for the Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law, is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴¹ and international human rights treaties, the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁴² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴³ and is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹⁴⁴

Recalling also its resolution 74/298 of 12 August 2020, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/290 on the high-level political forum on sustainable development, resolution 70/299 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and resolution 72/305 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”,

Recalling further its resolutions 72/305 of 23 July 2018, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, and all previous related resolutions on strengthening the Economic and Social Council,

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

¹⁴¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁴² Resolution 55/1.

¹⁴³ Resolution 60/1.

¹⁴⁴ Resolution 41/128, annex.

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1. *Reaffirms* the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council;
2. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the work of the Economic and Social Council as a principal organ for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, and also recognizes the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;
3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to reinforce the deliberative function of the Economic and Social Council, with an emphasis on accountability, knowledge-sharing and mutual learning for better results, so that it best supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁵ and the integrated and coordinated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits;
4. *Recognizes* that the work of the Economic and Social Council plays an important role in the response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), helping countries to rebuild better, reduce risks and build resilience to future shocks and crises, by focusing on promoting a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, in support of the 2030 Agenda;
5. *Notes* that the Economic and Social Council is a Charter body of the United Nations and that the high-level political forum on sustainable development is held under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;
6. *Declares* that the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development should be closely coordinated, in accordance with their respective roles and mandates, to ensure that their interconnected and interlinked work is coherent and mutually reinforcing in supporting the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda throughout the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development from now to the year 2030;
7. *Adopts* the annex to the present resolution on the review of the Economic and Social Council, and calls upon the Council, its subsidiary bodies and other relevant bodies and platforms of the United Nations system to implement the provisions contained therein in an expeditious manner;
8. *Decides* that the arrangements contained in the present resolution and its annex shall be reviewed at its seventy-eighth session, in conjunction with the review of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in order to benefit from lessons learned from the previous cycles of the high-level political forum as well as from relevant processes under the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council related to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda;
9. *Reiterates* its decision that the review of the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council at subsequent review cycles shall be in conjunction with the review process of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, while recognizing their distinct roles and mandates;
10. *Recalls* its decision contained in resolution [74/298](#), and decides to agree at its seventy-seventh session on the annual theme of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the set of Goals to be reviewed by the high-level political forum in 2024, without prejudice to the full review of the Council and the high-level political forum to be conducted in conjunction with each other at the seventy-eighth session;
11. *Decides* that all mandates contained in resolution [72/305](#) and all previous related resolutions on strengthening the Economic and Social Council shall remain in effect unless updated or replaced in the present resolution or subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and that the mandates contained in the present resolution and its annex should be implemented starting with the 2021–2022 cycle of the Council and its preparations.

¹⁴⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

Annex

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/305 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council

1. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its leadership and policy guidance role, and its role as the central mechanism for coordination of the activities of the United Nations development system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies while integrating their analysis throughout its segments. It should also address new and emerging issues in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and provide overall support for a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.
2. The Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies should further enhance their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁶ during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, and to the global response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its impacts, bearing in mind their respective specific functions and mandates. The Council should also promote a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the 2030 Agenda in its entirety and the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields. To that end, the Council should ensure that the agenda, work programme and discussions in its segments and forums and its subsidiary bodies contribute to their implementation as well as the response to major challenges to the achievement of sustainable development such as the COVID-19 pandemic, while ensuring that subsidiary bodies deliver on their specific mandates and functions.
3. The General Assembly shall continue to adopt one common main theme for the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development under its auspices, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016 and the provisions of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the annex to resolution 72/305 of 23 July 2018. The themes of the segments of the Council shall focus on a particular aspect of the one main theme, bearing in mind their respective functions. The humanitarian affairs segment shall continue to adopt themes based on humanitarian considerations and that are coherent with the main theme of the Council. The subsidiary bodies of the Council shall similarly decide on their own respective themes, aligned with the main theme, while continuing to address issues or a theme necessary to discharge their other functions.
4. The Economic and Social Council should provide integrated policy guidance on the follow-up to and operationalization of the intergovernmentally negotiated ministerial declaration of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development and of the findings of the high-level political forum, notably its thematic reviews and voluntary national reviews, bearing in mind the unique role of the Council as a Charter body entrusted with the coordination of the United Nations system. To support this work, the Secretary-General should include in his report to the Council on the main theme lessons learned from the thematic reviews and voluntary national reviews following the conclusion of the July high-level political forum, with recommendations for follow-up by countries, various segments and forums of the Council, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders. The Council will also discuss issues on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and their implications for the theme of the Council and the high-level political forum and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Council should place a focus on the poorest and most vulnerable, including those in vulnerable situations, to ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
5. The Economic and Social Council segments and its reports, work programmes and outcomes should give adequate attention to the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries, in pursuing sustainable development. The reports of the Secretary-General should adequately address the diverse needs and specific challenges facing these developing countries, as appropriate.
6. The Economic and Social Council cycle will continue to run from July to July. To promote linkages in their work and enhance the visibility and impact of the Council, and to encourage focus, coherence and efficiency, the Council segments and forums shall be structured into four groups per Council cycle.

¹⁴⁶ Resolution 70/1.

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7. The first group, to be held by early February each year, will comprise the partnership forum and the coordination segment.
8. The second group will comprise Economic and Social Council forums. It will include, annually, the forum on financing for development follow-up, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, the youth forum and other related mandated meetings. The Development Cooperation Forum will continue to be convened every two years before the forum on financing for development follow-up, with the next forum to be convened in 2023.
9. The third group will comprise segments that address actions by the United Nations development system and other actors to implement the 2030 Agenda, along with distinct humanitarian assistance. It will include the operational activities for development segment, the humanitarian affairs segment and the meeting on the transition from relief to development. These will be organized independently and in a coordinated manner.
10. The fourth group will comprise segments and forums that provide overall policy guidance and foster progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, contribute to the overall review of the 2030 Agenda at the high-level political forum and look to the future of the advancement of sustainable development. It will include the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council.
11. As mandated in the past, the Economic and Social Council may convene special sessions to address urgent developments in the economic, social, environmental and related fields that may require guidance and coordination by the Council. It should also continue to convene ad hoc meetings on specific humanitarian emergencies at the request of the affected country or following a recommendation of the Bureau. Such ad hoc meetings should raise awareness and promote the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system, in support of international relief efforts aimed at addressing those emergencies.
12. The working modalities of the Economic and Social Council should be guided by the principles of inclusiveness, transparency and flexibility based on the deliberative functions of its meetings. It should be a platform for discussion and the exchange of national experiences. The Council should aim at creating synergy and coherence as well as avoiding duplication and overlap in its work to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
13. In supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and delivering on its other functions, the Economic and Social Council should work towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Council should also strengthen its efforts to mainstream a gender perspective across its agenda, work programme, meetings and documentation.
14. With a view to ensuring a streamlined consideration of related agenda items and optimal use of available time, the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council is invited to prepare a focused programme of work, including possible joint consideration of related items, that enhances deliberation among Member States. The programme of work and agenda of each segment/forum should be circulated as early as possible. The Bureau of the Council should make efforts to ensure that meetings and informal consultations are planned during United Nations working hours to better facilitate the active and constructive participation of all permanent missions in the work of the United Nations.
15. The partnership forum of the Economic and Social Council will be convened for one day by early February, back-to-back with the coordination segment. The partnership forum will engage countries, the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, as well as international organizations, parliamentarians, local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, scientists, academia, women, youth and other stakeholders. The partnership forum will be organized in consultation with stakeholders and allow interactive discussions among all stakeholders on the main theme of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The partnership forum will be focused on the exchange of new ideas, expectations and priorities for the work ahead for the Council cycle and the high-level political forum held under the auspices of the Council. The partnership forum will also discuss forward-looking actions by countries and all relevant stakeholders as well as innovative partnerships that can mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda.
16. The way that the Economic and Social Council delivers on its coordination function should be strengthened so as to help to ensure that the United Nations system and subsidiary bodies of the Council contribute fully to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development and the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic. To this end, the coordination segment shall replace the integration segment and the informal meeting of the Council with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and will be held annually for up to two days by early February, before the first session

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of a subsidiary body of the Council. Through this segment, the Council will take up coordination matters arising from subsidiary bodies, principal organs and specialized agencies in the economic, social, environmental and related fields. It will steer the Council system towards an efficient and integrated workflow throughout the Council cycle leading up to the high-level political forum on sustainable development. It will provide forward-looking policy guidance to ensure coherence and direction in the policies and normative work of subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies relating to the 2030 Agenda as well as to other aspects of the work of the Council.

17. The coordination segment will formulate common action-oriented policy guidance on all matters requiring implementation or coordination efforts (i) by the Economic and Social Council functional and regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies as well as (ii) by the United Nations system, notably the specialized agencies, in the policy and normative area, including detailed guidance on the implementation of the intergovernmentally negotiated ministerial declaration of the previous year. In coordinating the policy and normative work of the specialized agencies and other United Nations system entities as envisioned by Article 63 of the Charter, the Council will avoid overlap with the operational activities for development segment, which provides guidance on operational activities of the United Nations development system.

18. The coordination segment will examine key policy issues, lessons learned, best practices and recommendations emanating from the work of the Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, including regional commissions, during the previous cycle. It will allow the Council to address issues identified by subsidiary bodies as requiring the attention of the Council at the global level and to build on the policy conclusions of its subsidiary bodies, along with inputs of the United Nations system, so as to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. It will also provide guidance and coordination to subsidiary bodies, ensuring a clearer division of labour among them, aligning their work with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and promoting their implementation of the intergovernmentally negotiated ministerial declaration of the previous year, bearing in mind the respective mandates and functions of those bodies. The coordination segment will furthermore provide detailed guidance to the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the United Nations system on their upcoming work on the main theme and develop action-oriented assessment and recommendations so that those bodies best contribute to the preparations for the thematic review of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. It will review how subsidiary bodies and the United Nations system work on the interlinkages among the Sustainable Development Goals and the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda, guiding their work for the rest of the Council cycle.

19. During the coordination segment, the Economic and Social Council may also hold discussions on existing coordination-related mandated agenda items that have been thus far considered during the management segment.

20. An informal note will be prepared by the Secretariat to inform the discussions at the coordination segment. This note should include (i) integrated policy analysis emanating from the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council during the previous cycle and proposed guidance for their contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development; (ii) coordination issues emanating from the work of subsidiary bodies and the policy and normative activities of specialized agencies and other United Nations system entities and recommendations for addressing them; and (iii) proposals related to the implementation of the intergovernmentally negotiated ministerial declaration of the Council of the previous cycle and lessons learned from the thematic reviews and voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, with recommendations for follow-up by countries, various segments and forums of the Council, the United Nations system and relevant stakeholders.

21. Heads of United Nations system entities, Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions will be invited to participate. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council should – and the private sector and other stakeholders involved in the policy and normative work of the United Nations system and the subsidiary bodies may – be engaged in the coordination segment, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of the Council.

22. A non-negotiated factual summary will be prepared by the President of the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Bureau of the Council to reflect discussions during the partnership forum and the coordination segment and the strategic proposals made during the coordination segment.

23. The high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council will continue to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolutions [70/299](#) and [72/305](#).

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24. The operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council will continue to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolutions [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018, [72/305](#), and [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020, as well as Council resolutions [2019/15](#) of 8 July 2019 and [2020/23](#) of 22 July 2020.
25. The one-day meeting on the transition from relief to development will be convened immediately preceding the humanitarian affairs segment and will replace the special event to discuss the transition from relief to development and alternate between Geneva and New York. The meeting will address the linkages between humanitarian assistance and development assistance. It may also discuss, among other relevant issues, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and providing access to justice for all in accordance with the respective mandates of the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies. It will aim to build resilience and preparedness and improve the efforts of the international community to respond better to the transition from relief to development, as well as to deliver better results for improving the situation of countries on the ground through enhanced cooperation, collaboration and coordination, with the ultimate goal of resuming long-term sustainable development. The meeting will focus on countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries facing humanitarian emergencies. The meeting will also consider the existing agenda items of the Council on issues related to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, South Sudan, the Sahel region and any country-specific item under the sub-item on African countries emerging from conflict for in-depth discussion to guide coordinated support at the country level. In accordance with the rules of procedure and previous practice of the special event on the transition from relief to development, participation by all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system, international financial and trade institutions, regional organizations, civil society and private sector representatives in the meeting will be possible. Full participation of all relevant stakeholders, in particular the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chair and countries members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, should be ensured, inter alia, through the use of videoconferencing. This meeting will continue to be organized in the context of the humanitarian affairs segment and the operational activities for development segment, without prejudice to the respective mandates of those segments.
26. The humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council will continue to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolutions [52/12 B](#) of 19 December 1997, [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006, [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013, and [72/305](#).
27. The management segment of the Economic and Social Council will continue to discharge the functions provided for in General Assembly resolution [72/305](#).
28. During the management segment in June, the Economic and Social Council will hold a discussion to integrate the key messages from the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the United Nations system on the main theme, develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up and feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development. This will be informed by the existing report of the Secretary-General synthesizing the inputs of the functional commissions of the Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums to the thematic review of the high-level political forum.
29. The Secretary-General's annual overview report of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination will be presented by the Secretariat at the management segment of the Economic and Social Council.
30. As envisioned in Article 65 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and assist the Security Council upon its request.
31. The Economic and Social Council should strengthen its cooperation and dialogue with the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with their respective mandates. The President of the Council and the Chair of the Commission are encouraged to explore ways to improve the annual joint meetings of the two bodies and reinforce their impact on the situation at the country level. To ensure the flow of information and the complementarity of the work of the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, the Bureau of the Council may work with a designated member of the Commission on an ongoing basis.
32. The Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its oversight, guidance and coordination role of its subsidiary bodies as outlined in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the annex to General Assembly resolution [72/305](#).
33. The President and Bureau of the Economic and Social Council are invited to work with the bureaux of its subsidiary bodies and in consultation with delegations during the 2022 session of the Council, so as to identify possible

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actions to be taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 28 and 29 of the annex to General Assembly resolution [72/305](#).

34. The engagement of civil society and relevant stakeholders in the Economic and Social Council should continue to be arranged in accordance with paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the annex to General Assembly resolution [72/305](#).

35. While retaining its intergovernmental nature, the Economic and Social Council should seek to promote the active participation of international and regional organizations, members of parliaments, academia, scientists, non-governmental organizations, local governments, the private sector, women, youth and major groups and other stakeholders, in activities of the Council and its functional and regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies, in accordance with the provisions of their respective rules of procedure and the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#) and [72/305](#).

RESOLUTION 75/290 B

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.102](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/290. Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution [72/305](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#) on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and [70/299](#) on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level

B

High-level political forum on sustainable development

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolution [74/298](#) of 12 August 2020, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution [67/290](#) on the high-level political forum on sustainable development, resolution [70/299](#) on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and resolution [72/305](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”,

Recalling also its resolutions [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013, entitled “Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development”, and [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016, entitled “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”,

Reaffirming its resolution [74/4](#) of 15 October 2019, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly”, and the relevance of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, especially in the context of recovering better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

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

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Recalling that the 2030 Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law, is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴⁷ and international human rights treaties, the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁴⁸ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴⁹ and is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹⁵⁰

1. *Reaffirms* that, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵¹ Member States committed to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in accordance with agreed guiding principles, including those set out in paragraph 74 of resolution 70/1, and asserted that the high-level political forum on sustainable development would have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates;

2. *Declares* that the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development should be closely coordinated, in accordance with their respective roles and mandates, to ensure that their interconnected and interlinked work is coherent and mutually reinforcing in supporting the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda throughout the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development from now to the year 2030;

3. *Notes* that the Economic and Social Council is a Charter body of the United Nations and that the high-level political forum on sustainable development is held under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

4. *Adopts* the annex to the present resolution on the review of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and relevant bodies and platforms of the United Nations system to implement the provisions contained therein in an expeditious manner;

5. *Decides* that the arrangements contained in the present resolution and its annex shall be reviewed at its seventy-eighth session, in conjunction with the review of the Economic and Social Council, in order to benefit from lessons learned from the previous cycles of the high-level political forum on sustainable development as well as from relevant processes under the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council related to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda;

6. *Reiterates* its decision that the review of the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council at subsequent review cycles shall be in conjunction with the review process of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, while recognizing their distinct roles and mandates;

7. *Recalls* its decision contained in resolution 74/298, and decides to agree at its seventy-seventh session on the annual theme of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the set of Goals to be reviewed by the high-level political forum in 2024, without prejudice to the full review of the Council and the high-level political forum to be conducted in conjunction with each other at the seventy-eighth session;

8. *Decides* that all mandates contained in resolutions 67/290 and 70/299 shall remain in effect unless updated or replaced in the present resolution or subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and that the mandates contained in the present resolution and its annex should be implemented starting with the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development and its preparations.

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 55/1.

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 60/1.

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 41/128, annex.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 70/1.

Annex

Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 67/290 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and 70/299 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level

1. The high-level political forum on sustainable development, consistent with its universal intergovernmental character, shall provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development, follow-up and review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁵² in its entirety and other sustainable development commitments, and enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced, holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels, while also addressing the pledge of leaving no one behind. It should have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging challenges and mobilizing further actions to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The General Assembly reaffirms its resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013, 70/299 of 29 July 2016 and 74/298 of 12 August 2020 and the central role of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, established in the 2030 Agenda, in overseeing the follow-up and review of the Agenda at the global level, while also contributing to knowledge-sharing and creating synergies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. In accordance with the political declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals Summit (high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly), held on 24 and 25 September 2019,¹⁵³ the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level should support the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals through the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.

4. The principles established in the 2030 Agenda for guiding follow-up and review processes at all levels, including those set out in paragraph 74 of the Agenda, should continue to be implemented at all levels. Accordingly, 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 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 the 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;

¹⁵² Resolution 70/1.

¹⁵³ Resolution 74/4, annex.

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(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.

5. The preparations of the high-level political forum and its programme and proceedings, including the thematic reviews and the voluntary national reviews, shall reflect the universal, integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, and give due consideration to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁵⁴ the Paris Agreement¹⁵⁵ and the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

6. The high-level political forum shall strengthen peer learning and implementation, by providing sufficient time for the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and, on a voluntary basis, the sharing of knowledge and advice, including on successes and challenges. It will address the interlinkages between the global, regional, national and subnational levels of the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda, building on the regional forums on sustainable development, preparations for voluntary national reviews and expert and other preparatory meetings leading to the high-level political forum.

7. The high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, shall continue to review a set of Goals and their interlinkages, including with other Goals, at each session, representing the three dimensions of sustainable development, with a view to facilitating an in-depth review of progress made on all 17 Goals over the course of its four-year cycle. Means of implementation, including with respect to Goal 17, shall be reviewed annually, including based on the outcome of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up.

8. The high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council shall strengthen its analysis of the interlinkages across the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs, and of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, while also addressing issues cutting across the 2030 Agenda and the Goals as well as the principle of leaving no one behind. While respecting its universal intergovernmental character, the high-level political forum will continue to involve Governments, as well as the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, parliamentarians, local governments, women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, civil society, non-governmental organizations, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community and other major groups and relevant stakeholders.

9. The high-level political forum will strive to strike a balance between giving greater attention to interlinkages across the Goals and targets and ensuring in-depth reviews of individual Sustainable Development Goals. To better address the synergies and trade-offs across the Goals, the high-level political forum shall also bear in mind, each year, areas in which measures to achieve the Goals can have the greatest and most transformative impact across multiple Goals and targets, building on policy and scientific analysis.

10. The high-level political forum shall strengthen the science-policy interface to support actions by policymakers and other stakeholders with solid evidence on progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the related policies. To this end, it will also examine documentation, bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including through the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, building on existing assessments, and enhancing evidence-based decision-making. It will give dedicated attention to issues related to the availability of data and the strengthening of capabilities for data collection and analysis.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁵⁵ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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11. For the remainder of the current cycle of the high-level political forum, the themes shall be:
 - (a) For 2022: Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (b) For 2023: Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels.
12. For the remainder of the current cycle of the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, the sets of Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed in-depth shall be:
 - (a) For 2022: Goals 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17;
 - (b) For 2023: Goals 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17.
13. In 2022 and 2023, the high-level political forum shall take into account the different and particular impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across all Sustainable Development Goals.
14. In 2022 and 2023, the high-level political forum will also maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda and ensure continuous action on the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals with a 2020 timeline, while keeping track of and taking fully into account the related ongoing intergovernmental processes to allow updated targets to reflect a suitable level of ambition for 2030.
15. In 2022 and 2023, the high-level political forum shall also promote and review the implementation of the intergovernmentally negotiated political declaration adopted at the 2019 Sustainable Development Goals Summit (high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly), as well as intergovernmentally negotiated ministerial declarations adopted by the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, so as to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
16. In the conduct of the thematic reviews, the high-level political forum could consider the inputs to the high-level political forum from intergovernmental bodies and forums, including relevant multi-stakeholder forums, and, as appropriate, the findings, research, data and recommendations from the United Nations system, as well as those emanating from the expert preparatory process organized by the Secretariat, and expert and scientific sources such as the *Global Sustainable Development Report* and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism that strengthen the science-policy interface.
17. The high-level political forum shall dedicate adequate time to review progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in countries in special situations, especially with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals under review and their interlinkages, particularly in African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. The dedicated thematic sessions for countries in special situations in previous high-level political forums must be maintained and the circumstances and challenges of countries in special situations should also be addressed throughout the high-level political forum thematic reviews. Specific challenges facing middle-income countries should also be considered.
18. Countries presenting voluntary national reviews are encouraged to report on their progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, consistent with the provisions of the 2030 Agenda and resolution [67/290](#). While bearing in mind the voluntary and country-led nature of voluntary national reviews and previous experience with presentations of such reviews, countries may wish to share best practices and experiences, including successes, challenges, gaps and lessons learned, as well as next steps. Such forward-looking accelerated action could also inform voluntary national review country contributions to the SDG Moment, convened by the Secretary-General in September. Countries having already conducted a voluntary national review could consider, during the next review, highlighting trends, areas of progress, remaining challenges and, as much as possible, the impact of measures taken since the last review.
19. While reaffirming the voluntary nature of the voluntary national reviews, countries are encouraged to conduct a review once during the four-year cycle of the high-level political forum at their convenience, including countries in special situations. Countries that have not yet conducted a voluntary national review are encouraged to do so, bearing in mind their capacities and national circumstances.

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20. The President of the Economic and Social Council and the Bureau of the Council shall consider ways to allocate as much time as possible to the voluntary national reviews during the high-level political forum in order to strengthen interaction, substantive discussion and peer learning. Based on the voluntary national reviews, countries at the high-level political forum are encouraged to continue to share their own experience and lessons learned, constructive feedback and ideas to accelerate progress. Countries conducting voluntary national reviews may also continue to provide written answers after the high-level political forum if they so wish, in case time was too short for them to provide detailed answers during the forum. The participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the discussion of the voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum should continue to be ensured as mandated in resolution 67/290 and the 2030 Agenda. Countries conducting voluntary national reviews should be given priority for organizing forum side events, on a voluntary basis, outside of the main sessions of the forum.

21. In the 2030 Agenda it was decided that the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council shall carry out regular reviews, in line with resolution 67/290. 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. The essential role of national parliaments in implementation and review is also acknowledged through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring implementation and accountability at the national level for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

22. Countries are encouraged to work towards strengthening the evidence, science, evaluation and data basis for their voluntary national reviews, which may require enhanced national statistical capacities to address the gaps in data on the 2030 Agenda, and to obtain high-quality, timely, reliable, disaggregated data and statistics. Support should be provided for building such capacities in developing countries.

23. Countries are also encouraged to continue the practice of using the Secretary-General's voluntary common reporting guidelines as a suggested tool in preparations for voluntary national reviews. The Secretary-General is requested to update these guidelines, as appropriate, notably with a view to strengthening analysis and evidence-based reporting on all Sustainable Development Goals and on the 2030 Agenda as a whole, and taking into account feedback from countries participating in the high-level political forum and the lessons learned from the forum, and to make them available to Member States.

24. Countries are further encouraged to participate in the various preparatory processes for the voluntary national reviews organized by the Secretariat and other relevant partners, as well as in the voluntary national review labs and other side events during the high-level political forum which may allow them to continue the interaction on their reviews or discuss specific themes from the reviews with other countries.

25. During the preparation of the voluntary national reviews, countries, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations and other stakeholders in a position to do so are invited to provide support to countries that request it for the conduct of their review.

26. To improve the follow-up to the voluntary national reviews, countries, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations and other stakeholders are invited and encouraged to launch partnerships and provide support, including capacity-building, to voluntary national review programme countries, at their request and in consultation with them, in order to help them to address the challenges related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations development system is invited to support the follow-up to the voluntary national reviews in developing countries, at their request, including by addressing gaps and challenges in implementation identified by the reviews in implementing United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks where possible.

27. Countries may use the voluntary national reviews as a voluntary, effective and integrated follow-up and review framework to raise awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals and their efforts and progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

28. The regional forums on sustainable development convened by the regional commissions make an important contribution to the preparations of the high-level political forum and to peer learning and knowledge exchange in the regions. The regional forums shall feed into the thematic reviews and the interaction on the voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum. They are encouraged to prepare the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum and discuss regional progress, challenges, gaps and approaches as well as best practices, emerging issues and

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innovative ideas to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to continue to strengthen regional capacity-building and networking. The regional forums are also encouraged to enhance peer learning and exchange of experiences among countries during the preparation of the voluntary national reviews and to discuss and follow up on issues arising from the reviews, while avoiding overlap with the high-level political forum. They should also provide adequate space for stakeholder participation.

29. The high-level political forum should continue to strengthen the attention given to the outcomes of the regional forums in its proceedings and intergovernmentally negotiated declaration, with inputs from the regional commissions and other regional and subregional entities as needed, while improving cross-regional dialogue and incorporating regional dimensions in its reviews. The regional forums are encouraged to submit their respective reports as early as possible to ensure a timely consideration by the high-level political forum.

30. In recognition of efforts by local authorities to conduct local reviews, the high-level political forum should continue to strengthen the attention given to efforts to bolster local action to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, in accordance with national circumstances, policies and priorities, and the regional forums are encouraged to discuss trends and findings from voluntary local reviews.

31. The meetings of the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council shall continue to be informed by the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the Sustainable Development Goals based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level as well as other relevant inputs. The Secretary-General is invited to consider including in the progress report on the Goals information on data gaps and capacities and options to address the capacity gaps, as well as to explore reporting on the interlinkages among the Goals under review that year, while maintaining the statistical nature of the report. The progress report on the Goals should be available early each year in order to inform the intergovernmental negotiations of the declaration in the run-up to the high-level political forum. The *Global Sustainable Development Report* will also continue to be presented to the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years. The President of the Economic and Social Council and the Bureau of the Council are encouraged to invite the scientists preparing the *2023 Global Sustainable Development Report* to participate in the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the Council in 2022 and 2023, including to bring new and emerging issues related to the 2030 Agenda to the attention of the forum. The advance unedited version of the progress report on the Goals should be available in April to support the negotiations on the ministerial declaration and the advance unedited version of the *Global Sustainable Development Report* should be available in March to inform intergovernmental negotiations on the political declaration of the 2023 meeting of the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit).

32. Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, at the high-level political forum, shall continue to be supported by inputs from 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. The thematic reviews shall also continue to engage all relevant stakeholders.

33. The intergovernmentally negotiated declaration of the high-level political forum should be concise, focused, action-oriented and forward-looking, outlining priority areas for accelerated action. It should demonstrate the shared political will of all countries to implement the 2030 Agenda. The high-level political forum will continue to have only one negotiated political declaration covering the different but complementary functions of the forum when the forum is convened twice in the same year.

34. The meetings of the high-level political forum convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit) shall begin on the first day of the general debate or the Monday before the opening of the general debate of the Assembly to maximize their visibility and impact. In the year preceding the Summit, the United Nations system should focus its global public communication efforts on the 2030 Agenda. The Secretary-General is encouraged to use the annual SDG Moment to highlight inspiring action on the Goals, in the context of the general debate of the General Assembly and with the participation of Heads of State and Government. The SDG Moment will not be held in years when the high-level political forum meets under the auspices of the Assembly.

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35. Reaffirming the provisions stipulated in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution [67/290](#) on the participation of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the high-level political forum, the forum should ensure broad, effective and balanced participation of a diverse and inclusive range of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in all aspects of its work, including the voluntary national reviews, including through the use of information technology and innovative web-based interface as an additional means for participation, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of the forum. Countries could consider including major groups and other relevant stakeholders in their delegations at the forum, as done by some countries in the past.

36. Major groups and other relevant stakeholders are called upon to continue to report on their contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as provided for in paragraph 89 of the 2030 Agenda, and the Secretariat shall continue to compile and make available the documents from major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as provided for in paragraph 15 (d) of resolution [67/290](#), presented by major groups and other stakeholders on the theme of the high-level political forum.

RESOLUTION 75/291

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.105](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/291. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: seventh review

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in its resolution [60/288](#) of 8 September 2006, recalling its resolution [72/284](#) of 26 June 2018, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States and for consideration to be given to updating the Strategy to respond to changes, and recalling also its decision 74/556 of 20 May 2020, in which it postponed the review to its seventy-fifth session, considering the unprecedented technical and logistical challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Recalling the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy, and convinced that the Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

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

Condemning in the strongest terms terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and all terrorist acts, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn violent extremism conducive to terrorism and incitement to commit terrorist acts which spread hate and threaten lives, also reaffirming that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,¹⁵⁶

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

Concerned that terrorist groups have sought to exploit grievances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to radicalize to, recruit for, incite the commission of, and conduct terrorist attacks, including through the use of information and communications technologies, and inviting Member States to anticipate, monitor and address the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of the pandemic on the evolution of the global terrorist threat,

¹⁵⁶ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

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Reaffirming that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the denial of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of States, at impeding the enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life, liberty and security, and at destabilizing Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive, transparent and human rights-based, gender-responsive manner, addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism,

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

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of Member States and their respective national institutions in countering terrorism, concerned that terrorists continue to endeavour to exploit underlying conditions in some countries, such as limited reach of Governments and lack of capacity to deliver essential services by law enforcement and security institutions, and emphasizing that enhancing the capabilities and capacities of State institutions, where applicable and upon request, to prevent and counter terrorism is a pivotal component for successful efforts against terrorism,

Conscious that there are a number of drivers underlying radicalization to terrorism and that development based on the principles of social justice, inclusion and equal opportunities, including the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, can contribute to the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to the promotion of inclusive, open and resilient societies, notably through education, and affirming the determination of Member States to work towards conflict resolution, to confront oppression, to eradicate poverty, to promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the rule of law, to improve intercultural understanding and to promote respect for all,

Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism and tackle the conditions conducive to terrorism, require a comprehensive approach and a multidimensional strategy which must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations entities, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Counter-Terrorism Centre, and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, to the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in support of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and noting in this regard the establishment of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy, and recalling in this regard its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, by which it established the Office of Counter-Terrorism and recalling its competencies and functions as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy¹⁵⁷ and endorsed in resolution 71/291, including providing leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General, enhancing coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy, strengthening the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States, improving visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and ensuring that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism is firmly rooted in the Strategy,

Recalling its resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Advisory Board, and the Centre's efforts towards becoming a centre of excellence in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to

¹⁵⁷ [A/71/858](#).

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terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in providing integrated and coordinated assistance at the field level, and noting in this regard the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in increasing its field presence, including at the regional level through programme offices in Hungary, Kenya, Morocco, Qatar and Spain to facilitate the delivery of programmes closer to beneficiaries, enhance their impact and cost-effectiveness, and strengthen cooperation with national and local counter-terrorism actors, as well as regional bodies and other providers and recipients of assistance, and reminding the Office of Counter-Terrorism field presence to work in close coordination with the wider United Nations presence at the national or regional level,

Recognizing also the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, in accordance with existing mandates, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism, in line with international law,

Recalling relevant Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, and noting the important contribution of women to the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, strongly condemning the systematic targeting of women and girls and their rights by certain terrorist groups, and also noting the differential impact of both terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on women and girls, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism and counter terrorism, and further encouraging Member States to work in partnership with relevant stakeholders,

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

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

Stressing the importance of the role of the media, civil society, religious actors, the business community and educational institutions in those efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding, in promoting pluralism, tolerance and coexistence, and in fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement of terrorism, as well as in countering terrorist narratives,

Strongly condemning the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children in all circumstances, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, and urging Member States to comply with applicable obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁵⁸ emphasizing the importance of accountability for such abuses and violations,

Recalling its resolution [64/290](#) of 9 July 2010 on the right to education in emergency situations and its resolution [74/275](#) of 28 May 2020 on the International Day to Protect Education from Attack, emphasizing the need to achieve the right to education for all children and, in particular, to take all feasible measures to protect schools from terrorist attacks, which impede children's access to education,

Recognizing the important contribution to the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities derived from dialogue with and, as appropriate, support for and partnership with civil society actors committed to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as part of a

¹⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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whole-of-society approach, similarly recognizing that civil society actors should be further enabled to contribute to the goals of the Strategy, and in this regard noting the Secretary-General's guidance to the United Nations system,¹⁵⁹

Affirming the importance of seeking concrete solutions to mitigate the potential negative impacts when counter-terrorism legislation and other measures are applied contrary to international law, which may harm collective counter-terrorism efforts and infringe upon human rights, including by impeding the work and endangering development, peacebuilding and impartial humanitarian action and civil society,

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

Recalling Security Council resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) of 1 July 2020, in which the Council called for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities and a humanitarian pause during the COVID-19 pandemic and which recognized the Secretary-General's appeal for an immediate global ceasefire, and reaffirming that this general and immediate cessation of hostilities does not apply to military operations against terrorist groups which have been designated by the Council, also considering General Assembly resolution [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight COVID-19,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by stemming recruitment of members of terrorist groups, and to criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out a terrorist act, and expressing concern over the misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including virtual assets, mobile payment systems and crowdfunding, and other forms of terrorism financing,

Reminding all States of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, to ensure, as appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions,

Recognizing the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists, recalling that in the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects¹⁶⁰ Member States universally committed to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to unauthorized recipients, within their areas of jurisdiction, and strongly urging Member States that have not already done so to meet their commitments in this regard,

Strongly condemning the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems and their components, and improvised explosive device components, to and between terrorists, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons between terrorists,

Deeply concerned by the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, for terrorist purposes, including the continued spread of terrorist content, and encouraging Member States to work together and with other relevant stakeholders, including academia, the private sector and civil

¹⁵⁹ United Nations Guidance Note on the Protection and Promotion of Civic Space.

¹⁶⁰ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, New York, 9–20 July 2001 ([A/CONF.192/15](#)), chap. IV, para. 24.

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society, to ensure that terrorists do not find safe haven online, while promoting an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet that fosters efficiency, innovation, communication and economic prosperity, while respecting international law, including international human rights law, including the right to freedom of expression,

Taking note of the Christchurch Call to Action and the Group of 20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism,

Expressing concern over terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places ("soft" targets), recognizing that each Member State determines what constitutes its critical infrastructure or public places, assesses their level of vulnerability and identifies means to effectively protect them from terrorist attacks,

Expressing particular concern that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and the private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector, and therefore underlining the growing importance of protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership, as appropriate,

Stressing the need to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of vulnerable targets, as well as resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, while recognizing that Member States may require assistance to this effect,

Expressing grave concern over the continued acute threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel or are transferred by air, land or sea to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, as well as individuals returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality or to third countries, emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, and underlining the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building, in accordance with existing mandates, to assist Member States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request, including through the United Nations capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters,

Underlining the importance of strengthening international cooperation to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including on information-sharing, border security, investigations, judicial processes, extradition, improving prevention and addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, preventing radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, developing and implementing risk assessments on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, consistent with applicable international law,

Underlining also the importance of information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, in line with applicable international and national law, as reflected in relevant provisions of Security Council resolution [2322 \(2016\)](#) of 12 December 2016,

Expressing concern that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the illicit trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, cultural property, illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, expressing deep concern also about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism and, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this challenge, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries and recalling in this context its resolution [73/130](#) of 13 December 2018,

Recognizing the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect, that their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms, as provided for in applicable domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, is fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of funds, as permitted under domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, for compensation or reimbursement to victims should be encouraged, recalling in this regard its proclamation of 21 August as the International Day of Remembrance of and

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Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, in order to honour and support the victims and survivors of terrorism and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling also, in this regard, its resolution 73/305 of 28 June 2019 on the enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, and encouraging cooperation between Member States and the Special Rapporteur,

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

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

Underscoring the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, stressing the importance of cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and in this regard encouraging the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in this process,

Recognizing that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶¹ which comprises universal goals and targets that involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, noting in this regard the work of the United Nations Development Programme, and recognizing also the importance of regional development frameworks in this regard, such as the African Union Agenda 2063,

Noting the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

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

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁶² and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars, recognizing the need to redouble efforts for even attention to be paid to and the even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

3. *Stresses* the importance of keeping the Strategy relevant and contemporary in the light of emerging new threats and evolving trends of international terrorism;

4. *Recognizes* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;

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

¹⁶¹ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁶² Resolution 60/288.

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

7. *Stresses* the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach, including through stronger efforts, where necessary, to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, bearing in mind that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone;

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

9. *Reaffirms* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscores that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and notes that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization to violence and fosters a sense of impunity;

10. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, encourages Member States and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, to support the role of civil society actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, and encourages Member States to create and maintain an enabling environment for civil society, including a legal framework that protects and promotes human rights, in accordance with international human rights law;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States, given the complex global security context today, to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while avoiding their instrumentalization, and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender analysis on the drivers of radicalization of women and men to terrorism into their relevant programmes, to consider, when appropriate, the specific impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women and women's organizations and to seek greater consultations with them when developing strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

12. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to enhance coordination and coherence through consultative, inter-agency efforts, and interacting in their field engagement with country team presences, in line with their mandates, in cooperation with the respective host countries, mindful of the Secretary-General's reform;

Pillar I: measures to address the conditions conducive to terrorism

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

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

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15. *Also recognizes* the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism and in this regard recalls its resolution 70/254 of 12 February 2016, in which it welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General and took note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,¹⁶³ recommends that Member States consider the implementation of relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, as applicable to the national context, encourages United Nations entities, in line with their mandates, to implement relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, including by providing technical assistance to Member States upon their request, and invites Member States and regional and subregional organizations to consider developing national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their priorities and taking into account, as appropriate, the Secretary-General's Plan of Action, as well as other relevant documents;

16. *Encourages* Member States to engage with relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, where appropriate, in developing tailored strategies to counter violent extremist narratives that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups and the commission of terrorist acts and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

17. *Emphasizes* that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interreligious and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in preventing and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in this regard encourages various organizations, including United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, to pursue initiatives that promote diversity, pluralism and tolerance;

18. *Also emphasizes* the importance of education as a tool to help to prevent terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, welcomes the engagement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with Member States to implement strategies to counter hate speech and violent extremism conducive to terrorism through education, and encourages Member States to develop programmes that promote tolerance and interreligious and intercultural dialogue in this regard;

19. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, as well as sports and physical activities, that could prevent and discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of opportunities and inclusiveness, and media and information literacy, as underlined in its resolution 75/267 on Global Media and Information Literacy Week, adopted on 25 March 2021, by including youth in decision-making processes and considering practical ways to include youth in the development of relevant programmes and initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States to take effective measures, in conformity with international law, to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

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

21. *Highlights* the specific role of the private sector, and calls for due diligence to be applied by hosting service providers, in line with national legislation of States where they operate and with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,¹⁶⁴ in order to address the dissemination to the public of terrorist content through their online services, including through the lawful removal of terrorist content, with respect for international human rights law, in particular the right to freedom of expression, and recalls that the primary responsibility to counter incitement to commit terrorist acts and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lies with the State;

¹⁶³ See A/70/674.

¹⁶⁴ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (A/HRC/17/31, annex).

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

23. *Stresses* that States should consider engaging, where appropriate, with religious authorities and community leaders with relevant expertise, including in crafting and delivering effective counter-narratives and in countering narratives used by terrorists and their supporters, and also stresses that counter-narratives should aim not only to rebut terrorists' messages but also to amplify positive narratives, provide credible alternatives and address issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives;

24. *Expresses concern* at the global dissemination of terrorist content through the Internet, including materials from real-world attacks, and recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder approaches to address such threats, which are inclusive of Governments, private entities, civil society and academia;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate in the pursuit of developing and implementing effective counter-narrative strategies, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#) of 24 May 2017, and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives,¹⁶⁵ including those relating to foreign terrorist fighters, in a manner compliant with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism

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

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

28. *Recognizes with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism, Christianophobia and prejudice against persons of any other religion or belief;

29. *Urges* Member States to provide full coordination and afford one another the greatest measure of assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, especially with those States where, or against whose citizens, terrorist acts are committed, including obtaining evidence for the proceedings involving terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or foreign terrorist fighters, and recalls that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism on the basis of mutual legal assistance and the principle of extradite or prosecute, welcoming their efforts to elaborate on the existing extradition and mutual legal assistance mechanisms;

30. *Urges* Member States to enhance international cooperation between law enforcement organizations, specifically through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in accordance with their obligations under domestic and international law, by collecting, sharing or acting on data, and calls upon all States to make effective use of the databases, analysis tools and other instruments provided by INTERPOL, in order to

¹⁶⁵ [S/2017/375](#), annex.

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strengthen criminal investigations and proceedings relating to terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the criminalization and prosecution of terrorism offences in accordance with their obligations under international law and to consider promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation, while treating those who are being prosecuted for or have been convicted of terrorism offences humanely and respecting their human rights, in accordance with international law, and to consider measures to reduce recidivism, including, where applicable and pursuant to their applicable domestic laws, the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society;

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

33. *Condemns* the failure to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects against the effects of attacks when using civilian objects, in particular schools and hospitals, for military purposes such as launching attacks and storing weapons, and strongly condemns the use of civilians to shield military objectives from attacks;

34. *Expresses deep concern* that cultural property, including religious sites and ritual objects, is increasingly targeted by terrorist attacks, often resulting in distortion, desecration or complete destruction, as well as theft and illicit trafficking, and condemns such attacks, and recalls its resolution [75/258](#) of 21 January 2021 on a culture of peace and tolerance;

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

36. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to address the new and emerging threats posed by the rise in terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, including through investigation, information exchange and cooperation, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to develop a greater understanding of the motivations, objectives, organization and the threat posed by such groups within the global terrorist landscape, including new and emerging threats, and to help to build, upon request, effective counter-narratives, capacities and strategies in this regard, and to report thereon in advance of its seventy-seventh session;

37. *Also calls upon* Member States to respect the principles of equality and non-discrimination, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, including the rights to freedom of expression, religion or belief, and to take the necessary measures, in line with their obligations under article 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁶⁶ to counter direct and indirect forms of religious and racial discrimination and incitement to hostility, hatred and violence propagated by terrorist groups, including on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, and in this regard takes into account the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech;

38. *Rejects* attempts at the justification or glorification (*apologie*) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts, and calls upon all Member States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate, and in accordance with their obligations under international law, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts, and to prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

39. *Expresses concern* at the increasing and rapidly evolving use by terrorists and their supporters of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet and other media, to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts, notes the importance of cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the

¹⁶⁶ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

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Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to exchange information, assist one another, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, and implement appropriate cooperative measures to address this issue, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reiterates that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including by promoting peace, tolerance, pluralism and dialogue among peoples;

40. *Also expresses concern* over the potential use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, and in this regard calls upon all Member States to consider additional measures to counter the use of such technologies for terrorist purposes, including but not limited to artificial intelligence, 3D printing, virtual assets, unmanned aircraft systems, as well as weaponization of commercial drones, consistent with their obligations under international law, while strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism;

41. *Requests* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism;

42. *Recalls* Security Council resolutions [2178 \(2014\)](#) of 24 September 2014 and [2396 \(2017\)](#) of 21 December 2017, and reaffirms the need to strengthen efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, taking note in this regard of the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (Madrid Guiding Principles)¹⁶⁷ and the addendum thereto,¹⁶⁸

43. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, recalling in this regard that Member States should notify the relevant authorities, in a timely manner, upon travel, departure, arrival or deportation of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are foreign terrorist fighters, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, and to strengthen international and regional cooperation in information-sharing and evidence-gathering, and calls upon law enforcement and criminal justice authorities, to better counter the threat of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and radicalization to terrorism, to enhance efforts to implement deradicalization programmes and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts or in providing funds to terrorists is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

44. *Recognizes* the significant challenge of radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment in prisons, acknowledges the need to seek to prevent prisons from serving as potential incubators for radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment by adopting dedicated strategies to manage offenders, and to make efforts to ensure that prisons can serve to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners, which may contribute to reduced recidivism and to preventing terrorist radicalization in prisons, calls upon Member States to enhance cooperation in the development of gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and strategies to manage offenders, in accordance with international law, and recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play in working with affected individuals and communities;

45. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen its political commitment and to consider mobilizing more sustainable and predictable resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of Member States in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including through enhancing the capacity of national law enforcement and other relevant counter-terrorism institutions, upon request, as well as facilitating the sharing of information and good practices, raising public awareness through education and media, and strengthening international cooperation mechanisms and mobilizing necessary resources to where there is need;

¹⁶⁷ [S/2015/939](#), annex II.

¹⁶⁸ [S/2018/1177](#), annex.

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46. *Calls upon* all Member States to use applicable international instruments to which they are parties, as appropriate, as a basis for mutual legal assistance and, as appropriate, for extradition in terrorism cases, and encourages States, in the absence of applicable conventions or provisions, to cooperate where possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case-by-case basis;

47. *Also calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, preventing the movement of foreign terrorist fighters across their borders, including through enhanced border security and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, taking into account gender and age dimensions, for returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, underscores in this regard the importance of a whole-of-government approach, recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play as they may have relevant knowledge of, access to and engagement with local communities, to be able to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, notes that children may be especially vulnerable to radicalization to violence and in need of particular psychosocial support, such as post-trauma counselling, while stressing that children need to be treated in a manner that respects their rights and protects their dignity, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop effective strategies to deal with returnees, including through repatriation, in accordance with relevant international obligations and national law;

48. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that efforts to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, in accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, are mindful of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant Security Council resolutions and relevant international instruments relating to counter-terrorism;

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

50. *Also expresses concern* at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat that it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, encourages all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon, including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, including through the implementation of obligations on the use of advance passenger information, passenger name record and biometric data, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, calls upon Member States to populate and to make effective use of the INTERPOL databases, as appropriate, by connecting to law enforcement, border security and customs agencies through their national central bureaux, requests Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, upon their request, to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, notes in this regard that some Member States may require technical assistance and capacity-building support, and encourages the provision of assistance to help to address such gaps, and the consideration of the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation;

51. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations system and INTERPOL through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating;

52. *Emphasizes* that women associated with foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating to and from conflict may have served in many different roles, including as supporters, facilitators or perpetrators of terrorist acts, which should be considered when developing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, but also stresses the importance of assisting women who may be victims of terrorism and to do so taking into account gender and age sensitivities;

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53. *Takes note* of the Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links To United Nations-listed Terrorist Groups¹⁶⁹ set out by the Secretary-General to enhance coordination and coherence of United Nations support in this regard, and notes that United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, provide assistance to Member States, upon request, including for the gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration of children with family links to United Nations-designated terrorist groups, including access to health care, psychosocial support and educational programmes and legal assistance, as well as raising awareness and working with communities to avoid stigmatization of these children and facilitate their return, while taking in to account the specific needs of girls and boys, and including for the voluntary repatriation, on a case-by-case basis, of these children with the consent of requesting Governments and parties, and in line with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;¹⁷⁰

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

55. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and encourages Member States, in line with Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) of 28 March 2019, to further build the capacity of their financial oversight and regulatory systems around the world in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit and raise funds, including by cooperating with the private sector through public-private partnerships with financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions, and by taking into account the assessments thereof by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

56. *Urges* all Member States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify those economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing, by using relevant recognized standards, calls upon Member States to engage with domestic financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential terrorist financing activity through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve the integration and utilization of financial intelligence to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats;

57. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their efforts in the fight against the financing of terrorism by addressing the anonymity of transactions and by tracing, detecting, sanctioning and effectively dismantling illegal money transmitters and tackling the risks associated with the use of cash, informal remittance systems, prepaid credit and debit cards, virtual assets and other anonymous means of monetary or financial transactions, as well as to anticipate and address, as appropriate, the risk of new financial instruments being abused for the purpose of terrorist financing;

58. *Recognizes* the importance of the timely sharing of information, including operational information and financial intelligence, in accordance with domestic and international law, within and between Governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, and calls upon Member States, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2368 (2017) of 20 July 2017, 2462 (2019), and 2482 (2019) of 19 July 2019, to continue to exercise vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between Governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units;

¹⁶⁹ A/74/677, annex V.

¹⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

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59. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, calls upon Member States to implement a risk-based approach and to work cooperatively with non-profit organizations to prevent the abuse of such organizations by and for terrorists, and calls upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse the status of those organizations, while reaffirming the need to fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and to freedom of religion or belief of all persons;

60. *Recalls* that all measures undertaken by Member States to counter the financing of terrorism should comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, and urges Member States, when designing and applying such measures, to take into account, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2462 \(2019\)](#), the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law;

61. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to continue to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in close cooperation with other Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and international financial institutions, to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures;

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

63. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions on illicit trafficking and trade in cultural property, calls upon Member States to strengthen efforts so that terrorists may not benefit from trafficking in cultural property, and to enhance cooperation to ensure the return, restitution or repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property to countries of origin;

64. *Stresses* the need for continued efforts to counter terrorism to enhance maritime security in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the importance of maritime transport as an essential sector for the lives of the people around the world;

65. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts as well as international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which in some cases, and in specific contexts, can significantly contribute to the financial resources of terrorist groups, and to act in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing and countering the world drug problem, including through cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, also underlining the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes in this context the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

66. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions, reaffirms that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists, calls upon all Member States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels, and in this regard stresses the importance of full and effective implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolutions [2370 \(2017\)](#) of 2 August 2017, [2462 \(2019\)](#) and [2482 \(2019\)](#) and appropriately addressing the issues related to the lack thereof, and further recalls in this regard the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, as well as the provisions on eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists contained in the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on foreign terrorist fighters;

67. *Urges* Member States that have not already done so, in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the following illicit activities within their areas of jurisdiction in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted: illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light

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weapons and their ammunition, all types of explosives, whether military or civilian, as well as other military or civilian materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices, including detonators, detonating cords and chemical components; trafficking of military and dual-use materials and equipment that could be used for the illegal manufacture of arms and armaments, including explosive devices;

68. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004, and calls upon all Member States to prevent the acquisition by terrorists of nuclear, chemical and biological materials and to support international efforts under the auspices of the United Nations to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and urges all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, equipment and technologies related to their manufacture;

69. *Strongly condemns* all terrorist acts against critical infrastructure, including critical energy facilities, and against other vulnerable targets, and urges all Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent such attacks, as well as their possible radiological, radioactive and environmental consequences, and to counter such terrorist acts, including the prosecution of perpetrators;

70. *Expresses concern* that improvised explosive devices, including explosive precursors, continue to be used extensively in terrorist activities, including in attacks on United Nations peacekeepers, notes the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in this area, and urges further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of the entities, and requests the Secretariat to strengthen improvised explosive device threat mitigation and support United Nations peacekeeping missions to degrade improvised explosive device networks, including through relevant training activities;

71. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets, including religious sites, educational institutions, tourist sites, urban centres, cultural and sport events, transport hubs, rallies, processions and convoys, as well as to enhance their resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, and encourages Member States to consider developing or further improving their strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, which should include, inter alia, assessing and raising awareness of the relevant risks, taking preparedness measures, including effective responses to such attacks, as well as promoting better interoperability in security and consequence management and facilitating the effective interaction of all stakeholders involved;

72. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that effective security arrangements are in place to safeguard civil aviation against terrorist attacks in accordance with Security Council resolution 2309 (2016) of 22 September 2016, and to promote full and effective implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organization Global Aviation Security Plan, which guides aviation security enhancement efforts through a set of priority actions, tasks and targets;

73. *Further calls upon* Member States to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships with stakeholders, both public and private, as appropriate, to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks, and emphasizes the need for States able to do so to assist in the delivery of effective and targeted capacity development, training and other necessary resources, and technical assistance, where it is needed, to enable all States to develop appropriate capacity to implement contingency and response plans with regard to attacks on critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and calls upon Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue providing capacity-building support to requesting Member States for the resilience of vulnerable targets;

74. *Encourages* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to work closely with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships in this area;

75. *Recognizes* that Da’esh, Al-Qaida and their affiliates continue to pose a widespread challenge in the fight against terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015 into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the sanctions list the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and submitting relevant information in order to keep the

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sanctions list reliable and up-to-date as encouraged by the Security Council in its resolution 2560 (2020) of 29 December 2020, and reminds Member States of their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory do not make economic resources available to Da'esh, Al-Qaida, associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

76. *Takes note* of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear;

Pillar III: measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

77. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy"¹⁷¹ and the update thereto¹⁷² and the efforts deployed by the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and underlines the importance of providing the resources necessary for the implementation of their projects and activities in a balanced manner across all four pillars;

78. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General and the update thereto, and considered at the seventh biennial review of the Strategy, on 23 June 2021, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

79. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue and coordination among the counter-terrorism officials, including among law enforcement entities and financial intelligence units, of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in this regard recalls the United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, held in New York on 28 and 29 June 2018, the organization by the Office of Counter-Terrorism of regional high-level conferences in follow-up to that conference, as well as the Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week, held from 6 to 10 July 2020;

80. *Also reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

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

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

¹⁷¹ A/74/677.

¹⁷² A/75/729 and A/75/729/Corr.1.

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83. *Emphasizes* the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities, underlines the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies while also ensuring overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

84. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness in enhancing cooperation among the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and of the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office is well organized, in order to continue their efforts to achieve these objectives;

85. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to seek appropriate funding sources for the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy across the United Nations system, in an efficient manner, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of voluntary contributions by Member States, recalls its resolution 71/291, in which it emphasized the need to ensure that the Office of Counter-Terrorism is provided with adequate capacity and other resources for the implementation of its mandated activities, and in this regard invites the Secretary-General to carefully assess the finances of the Office and to provide budgetary recommendations, if necessary and on the basis of the technical assessment, to the General Assembly in 2022;

86. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to assess the need to further enhance the integration of the rule of law, human rights and gender, as cross-cutting elements of the Strategy, in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system in order to strengthen their effectiveness, including the need for internal advisory or monitoring and evaluation capacity in this regard, and to report on his assessment as part of the report foreseen in paragraph 118 of the present resolution for consideration by Member States;

87. *Requests* the Secretary-General undertake a review to determine the most cost-effective mechanism for the provision of grants and payments to the implementing partners of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to carry out activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism, and to report thereon in 2022;

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

89. *Takes note* of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, a framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, which aims to strengthen a common-action approach to coordination and coherence in the work of the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism, and to strengthen support to Member States, at their request and in cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to identify and share best practices and help in capacity-building, in the implementation of the Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law, and looks forward to the periodic briefings by the Office of Counter-Terrorism to Member States on the activities of the Compact entities;

90. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, victims of terrorism, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members, preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their illicit supply to terrorists, countering the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming in the context of counter-terrorism, by Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, including, inter alia, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and its United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the focused and integrated delivery of capacity-building assistance;

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91. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to Member States, upon request, in counter-terrorism matters, recognizes in this regard the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building projects, under the four pillars of the Strategy, takes note in this regard of the multi-year appeal coordinated by the Office of Counter-Terrorism for capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States, and encourages Member States to provide financial and other assistance to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities needed for the effective delivery of the projects mentioned in the appeal, in close consultation with Member States;

92. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue their positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and requests the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue to provide quarterly briefings, to provide a periodic workplan, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and to continue providing full transparency to all Member States on its work and programmes, including in the selection and funding of projects, their outcomes and lessons learned, and efforts to mainstream human rights and gender, as well as on the efficiency of shared funding arrangements;

93. *Notes* the proposal of the Secretary-General made in his report on options to assess the impact and progress made by the United Nations system in support of the implementation of the Strategy,¹⁷³ and requests the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in close cooperation with Member States and all concerned United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to assess, as appropriate, methodologies and tools for a results framework to ensure comprehensive, balanced and integrated implementation of the Strategy by the entities subordinate to the General Assembly, and to report in this regard as part of the report foreseen in paragraph 118;

94. *Recalls* its resolution [74/175](#) of 18 December 2019, notes with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, and in this regard welcomes the adoption by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁷⁴

95. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to further enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and in coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, its provision of technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate;

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

97. *Underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, including in assessing issues and trends relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) of 28 September 2001, [1624 \(2005\)](#) of 14 September 2005, [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#) and [2462 \(2019\)](#), in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) of 21 December 2017, and in sharing information, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, recognizing also the Directorate's relationships with relevant experts and practitioners in Member States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, academia, think tanks, civil society and the private sector, encourages the Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism to ensure coordination in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors and recipients to use expert assessments and recommendations of the Directorate as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in

¹⁷³ [A/73/866](#).

¹⁷⁴ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

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furthering the balanced implementation of the Strategy across all four of its pillars, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

98. *Also underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, United Nations human rights treaty bodies, independent special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including in documenting, analysing and providing recommendations on the human rights aspects of the fight against terrorism, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, to consider relevant analysis, reports and recommendations as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts in consultation with Member States;

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

100. *Encourages* Member States to support the development of voluntary national and/or regional plans to comprehensively implement the Strategy, guided by the assessments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate resulting from country visits and its ensuing recommendations, as agreed by the visited Member States, for the provision of prioritized and coordinated United Nations technical assistance, through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

Pillar IV: measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

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

102. *Calls for* increased attention and action at the national and international levels to assist Member States, upon their request, to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures comply with the rule of law and international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, and encourages in this regard Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to engage with and, upon request, provide support to Member States, within their respective mandates, and requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, to integrate and mainstream the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout their capacity-building projects and programmes across all four pillars of the Strategy;

103. *Urges* States to ensure that measures taken to prevent and counter terrorism are non-discriminatory, and not to resort to profiling based on any discriminatory ground prohibited by international law;

104. *Underlines* that any detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism needs to be consistent with Member States' obligations under international law, and that arbitrary deprivation of liberty can never be justified by invoking security or counter-terrorism purposes, and reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement as well as the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

105. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from depriving people alleged to have committed terrorist acts of their nationality contrary to the right to nationality as set forth in article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

106. *Urges* all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including in the context of digital communication, also while countering terrorism, in accordance with international law, in

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particular international human rights law, and to take measures to ensure that interferences with or restrictions on that right are not arbitrary or unlawful and are subject to effective oversight and to appropriate redress, including through judicial review or other legal means;

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

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

109. *Urges* States to ensure, in accordance with their obligations under international law and national regulations, and whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, that counter-terrorism legislation and measures do not impede humanitarian and medical activities or engagement with all relevant actors as foreseen by international humanitarian law, noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics;

110. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territory, and recalls in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians and medical personnel, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, in armed conflict;

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

112. *Stresses* the importance of developing and maintaining effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems and providing fair trial guarantees, access to justice and accountability in accordance with their national law and in compliance with their obligations under international law, calls upon Member States to ensure that any person who alleges that his or her human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated by measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism has access to justice, and an effective remedy, and that victims of human rights violations and abuses receive adequate, effective and prompt remedy and reparations, as appropriate;

113. *Deeply deplors* the suffering caused by terrorism in all its forms and manifestations to the victims of terrorism and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and encourages Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law and applicable domestic law, to ensure that their physical, medical and psychosocial needs are met, and their human rights are recognized and protected, in particular for women and children and victims of sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorists, while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding recognition, acknowledgment, remembrance, dignity, respect, reparation, accountability, justice and truth;

114. *Acknowledges* the importance of building the resilience of victims of terrorism and their families as an integral part of a counter-terrorism strategy, and encourages Member States to include this aspect in their national counter-terrorism strategies, including by providing victims and their families with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term and sharing on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to the support of victims of terrorism, including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psychosocial or financial support, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop comprehensive, gender-sensitive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and their families, consistent with domestic law, and national capacities and capabilities to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families, with regard to their relief and rehabilitation;

115. *Recognizes* the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request,

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technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

116. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the first Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism, and encourages Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, especially the Office of Counter-Terrorism through the global victims of terrorism support programme and the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, to continue to raise awareness on victims of terrorism and the promotion and protection of their rights, including in the criminal justice process, to further strengthen the capacity of Member States to assist victims of terrorism and to strengthen their engagement with relevant civil society and private sector organizations, which can play a valuable role in assisting and supporting victims of terrorism;

117. *Reiterates* that, considering their primary status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, all children alleged to have, accused of having or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with their rights, dignity and needs, including for psychosocial support, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the best interest of the child as a primary consideration, and, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice in this regard, urges Member States, in accordance with their national law, to consider alternatives to prosecution and detention and to take relevant measures to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups, including terrorist groups, as guided by the Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (the Paris Principles);

118. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, no later than February 2023, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, containing suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

119. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2023, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 118 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

RESOLUTION 75/307

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.103](#) and [A/75/L.103/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Niger, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

75/307. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [33/18](#) of 10 November 1978, [50/3](#) of 16 October 1995, [52/2](#) of 17 October 1997, [54/25](#) of 15 November 1999, [56/45](#) of 7 December 2001, [57/43](#) of 21 November 2002, [59/22](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/7](#) of 20 October 2006, [63/236](#) of 22 December 2008, [65/263](#) of 14 January 2011, [67/137](#) of 18 December 2012, [69/270](#) of 2 April 2015, [71/289](#) of 24 May 2017 and [73/290](#) of 15 April 2019, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions [61/266](#) of 16 May 2007, [63/306](#) of 9 September 2009, [65/311](#) of 19 July 2011, [67/292](#) of 24 July 2013, [69/324](#) of 11 September 2015, [71/328](#) of 11 September 2017 and [73/346](#) of 16 September 2019 on multilingualism, recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of its Charter,

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Recalling further its resolution [75/144](#) of 15 December 2020, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that multilingualism, as a core value of the United Nations, is not undermined by the measures taken in response to the liquidity situation and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19),

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

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

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

Welcoming the transformation of the International Organization of la Francophonie undertaken by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, its participating States and Governments, to make this multilateral organization more flexible, efficient and relevant in the context of its fiftieth anniversary,

Welcoming also 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, including strengthening the mandate of its external representations and their role in promoting partnership with United Nations interlocutors,

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,

Reaffirming its commitment to the multilateral system, which, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, remains the principal framework for sustainable solutions to global challenges,

Recalling the appeal made by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie during the interactive dialogue between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional and other organizations, held on 23 November 2020, for a renewed, supportive and effective multilateralism based on multiculturalism, multilingualism and solidarity, able to guarantee a multilateral response adapted to the realities and needs of individuals and populations,

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

Welcoming the adoption of the Yerevan Declaration¹⁷⁵ at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Yerevan on 11 and 12 October 2018 on the theme "Living together in solidarity, with shared humanistic values and respect for diversity: a source of peace and prosperity for the French-speaking community", and noting the decision to hold the eighteenth Summit on the island of Djerba, Tunisia, in November 2021,

Looking forward with interest to the eighteenth Summit of la Francophonie, to be held in Djerba in November 2021 on the theme "Connectivity in diversity: the digital vector of development and solidarity in the francophone space",

¹⁷⁵ [A/73/596](#), annex.

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Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁷⁶

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

Recalling with satisfaction the commitments by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁷⁷ and the Paris Agreement on climate change,¹⁷⁸ reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, together with an undertaking to play an active role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty, to ensuring sustainable and universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services and to protecting the environment, and recalling with satisfaction also the outcome of the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Katowice, Poland, from 2 to 14 December 2018, including the adoption of the decisions on the Paris Agreement work programme,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 73/290,¹⁷⁹

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,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the framework of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Organization of la Francophonie, initiatives have been developed, notably on the theme “La Francophonie of the future”, in particular the broad consultation with francophone youth,

Welcoming the commitment of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie in the framework of the mobilization for debt relief, and the mobilization of the International Organization of la Francophonie in response to the COVID-19 pandemic through the establishment of the La Francophonie avec Elles fund, as well as the actions developed for raising awareness and educating the populations under lockdown, sharing innovative solutions, setting up an economic monitoring mechanism aimed at informing and supporting decision-making and international cooperation, and initiatives to combat misinformation,

Taking note with appreciation of the statement by the Group of Francophone Ambassadors to the United Nations in support of a strong and effective multilateral response in the context of the coronavirus pandemic – COVID-19,

Welcoming the adoption by the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, on 25 November 2020, of a resolution on living together during the COVID-19 pandemic and in the post-COVID-19 world, as well as a new

¹⁷⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁷⁷ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁷⁸ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁷⁹ See A/75/345-S/2020/898, sect. II.

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economic strategy for la Francophonie for the period 2020–2025, a concrete framework for intervention to contribute to the resilience of the francophone world after the global health crisis caused by the pandemic,

Recalling the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 March 2020 for a global ceasefire, supported by the Security Council in its resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) adopted on 1 July 2020 and by the Permanent Council of la Francophonie at its session held in July 2020, and expressing its concern about the difficulties encountered in the immediate implementation of the global ceasefire,

Welcoming the first open debate at the Security Council, organized by the Niger in its capacity as President of the Security Council, on 8 September 2020, on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, which highlighted the substantial cooperation between the two organizations on international peace and security issues, and during which the Secretary-General of la Francophonie called for, inter alia, strengthening cooperation with the United Nations,

Noting that this debate made it possible to highlight the synergies developed in this area, as well as the tangible and lasting results achieved, in particular thanks to the comparative advantages of the International Organization of la Francophonie, including the ease of mobilizing expertise in mediation, promoting dialogue and strengthening mutual trust for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Noting also the establishment of the francophone platform in the Security Council, launched on 25 September 2019 by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire, in order to develop a constructive synergy within the French-speaking diplomatic family on issues of common interest on the agenda of the Security Council, to promote multilingualism and to increase and strengthen the francophone position in the development and implementation of the normative and political framework of the peace and security agenda, including youth, peace and security and women and peace and security, consistent with Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and all other relevant resolutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

2. *Notes with satisfaction*, in accordance with the Yerevan Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, the active participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the United Nations, among whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends;

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and in the promotion of gender equality, 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,¹⁸⁰ 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, and notes the organization of francophone conversations within the framework of the twentieth anniversary of the Bamako Declaration;

4. *Recalls* the signing in December 2018 of a memorandum of understanding between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Permanent Secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with, among others, the United Nations, to conflict resolution, recovery and peacebuilding, including through relevant initiatives such as the establishment of the Sahel Youth Radio Project, a

¹⁸⁰ [A/55/731](#), annex.

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regional project aimed at fostering living together and a constructive vision of the future by offering young people a sense of ownership of their future, a reflection of their reality and genuine, credible, reliable and inspiring content;

5. *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 also welcomes the refocusing of this important cooperation around two areas, in line with the expectations of French-speaking States and Governments, in particular support for the United Nations human rights mechanisms, as well as the fight against all forms of discrimination;

6. *Recalls* the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)¹⁸¹ and the establishment of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, also recalls the resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Principles adopted at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, and recognizes in this regard the potential for strengthened and complementary cooperation among the United Nations, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and the International Organization of la Francophonie, taking into account the specific expertise of each of these organizations, in the promotion and protection of human rights;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including in countries affected by conflict or in post-conflict situations, and particularly against women and children, as well as refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, and welcomes the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

8. *Welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 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;

9. *Recognizes*, as part of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, the interest in intensifying efforts to move towards rapid response and the need to promote the full participation of women and youth in conflict prevention and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and protection of women in all aspects and at all levels of conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms, including through their involvement in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreement processes through the full implementation of the women and peace and security agenda in accordance with all relevant Security Council resolutions;

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

11. *Also welcomes* that this cooperation, carried out in conjunction with the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in order to develop technical and linguistic capabilities in French, has contributed to strengthening the presence of French speakers in peacekeeping operations and their full participation in the strategic discussions on peacekeeping, and thus calls for the consolidation of these achievements;

¹⁸¹ Resolution 48/134, annex.

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12. *Recalls* that the International Organization of la Francophonie was among the first international organizations to endorse the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and has volunteered to promote capacity-building of French-speaking personnel and the development of French-language skills, and underlines that the Action for Peacekeeping initiative recognizes language skills as a necessary specialized capability, which is part of, inter alia, the performance of peacekeeping operations;

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

14. *Also welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

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

16. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to prevent and combat terrorism and counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

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

18. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting international criminal justice, and recalls 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;

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

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

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

22. *Also welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie and its member States and Governments aimed at promoting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁸² recalls the organization in 2019 and 2020 of two joint training workshops for climate, commercial and digital negotiators from the francophone space, welcomes the cross-cutting approach that prevailed in the context of this training, thus underlining the concern to take into account the comprehensive approach needed to overcome the multilateral challenges that the world is facing, and also welcomes the spirit of complementarity that has been at the heart of this joint training, for which the International Organization of la Francophonie has partnered with many United Nations agencies, namely, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme Europe Office, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the

¹⁸² See resolution [70/1](#).

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International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Intellectual Property Organization;

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

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

25. *Also welcomes* the holding of the international conference on the theme “Girls’ education and training of francophone women: challenges, good practices and avenues for action”, in N’Djamena on 18 and 19 June 2019, whose recommendations enabled the establishment by the International Organization of la Francophonie of a digital portal of free educational resources known as RELIEFH, launched in Dakar on 26 January 2021, which allows for the exchange and sharing of resources and best practices between member States and Governments in order to improve access to equal education from an early age, taking fully into account the fact that States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie have different education systems, further welcomes the approach of consultation and coordination in the field of education between the actors of the Charter of la Francophonie, the francophone alliance for education, which has defined as priority areas teachers’ training and mobility, girls’ education, bilingual education and digital education, and further welcomes the strengthening of the regional centres for French-language education (CREF) deployed for Asia and the Pacific from Viet Nam (CREFAP), for Central and Eastern Europe from Bulgaria (REFECO) and for East Africa and the Middle East from Djibouti (CREF), which strengthen international cooperation in the field of quality education in French;

26. *Recalls* the economic forum held in Yerevan on 9 and 10 October 2018 on the margins of the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, which brought together business leaders from francophone countries and representatives of international economic organizations, and in this regard recalls with appreciation the launch of the Francophone Network of Ministers for the Digital Economy at the economic forum, and notes the regular collaborations and exchanges between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on digital issues, with a view to enabling French-speaking countries to take advantage of digital opportunities;

27. *Welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the World Health Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie, which has been established by the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the two organizations in Geneva on 14 April 2021;

28. *Also welcomes* the contribution of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie to the international community’s advocacy for universal access to safe, efficacious and affordable vaccines and global access to treatments, as well as to diagnostic tools against communicable diseases, in particular COVID-19, and further welcomes the holding of a francophone ministerial consultation in 2019 on the margins of the World Health Assembly, dedicated to the fight against malaria;

29. *Underlines* the strengthening of cooperation between the International Labour Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the context of COVID-19, in particular through information exchanges, which allows French-speaking States to have up-to-date data on the consequences of the pandemic on the world of work and to have access to the recommendations made at the international level to overcome them, through the Academy of the World Health Organization based in Lyon, France;

30. *Welcomes* the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to drawing on the expertise and tools developed by the International Labour Organization and the International Telecommunication Union to implement its project to train young people in digital professions, and also welcomes joint actions between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the framework of the Francophonie economic forums held on the margins of the Summits of la Francophonie, to support economic regeneration initiatives;

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31. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area, welcomes the support given by the International Organization of la Francophonie to electoral processes in French-speaking countries in 2020, namely, in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger and Togo, which aimed at holding elections in a peaceful environment, and also welcomes the efforts undertaken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in combating intolerance, hate speech and misinformation that can impact the enjoyment of human rights and democratic processes, including electoral processes, as well as the contribution of the International Organization of la Francophonie in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in efforts to counter the spread of stigmatization, misinformation and disinformation;

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

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

34. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, also reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat unless the functions of the post require a specific working language, welcomes the establishment by the International Organization of la Francophonie of a monitoring, alert and action system for the French language and multilingualism in international organizations, and also welcomes the publication in December 2020 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of multilingualism in the United Nations system,¹⁸³ in which 13 recommendations are made to the deliberative or governing bodies of United Nations system agencies to improve the effective implementation of this principle;

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

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

37. *Also notes* the firm commitment by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to international peace and security, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, linguistic and cultural diversity, good governance, sustainable development and bridging the digital divide, as reaffirmed at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, and the commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la

¹⁸³ [JIU/REP/2020/6](#) and [JIU/REP/2020/6/Corr.1](#).

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Francophonie to take specific actions in the following areas, as agreed at the seventeenth Summit and set out in the Yerevan Declaration and the resolutions adopted at the Summit:

- (a) Prevention of violent radicalization and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;
- (b) Promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
- (c) Ending child, early and forced marriages;
- (d) Sustainable management of water resources;
- (e) Engaging local authorities in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level;
- (f) Promotion of education and professional and technical training;
- (g) Implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change;
- (h) Promotion of ocean-based economies that aim at sustainable management of natural resources, as well as of green economy as one of the tools available for achieving sustainable development;
- (i) Promotion of investments in the health sector;
- (j) Promotion of intercultural dialogue as a factor for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (k) Promotion of the use of the French language and linguistic diversity;
- (l) Promotion of the role of youth, their employment and mobility;
- (m) Promotion of education for democracy, citizenship and human rights;
- (n) Promotion of cultural participation;
- (o) Promotion of knowledge transfer and research commercialization;
- (p) Fight against neglected tropical diseases;

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

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

40. *Notes* the launch in July 2020 of the La Francophonie avec Elles fund, a support fund for women affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that provides technical and financial support to women and girls in vulnerable situations so that they have full and equal access to economic development, education, health, citizenship and training within the francophone area, and welcomes the establishment of the Equality for Women and Men Unit within the International Organization of la Francophonie, in accordance with the resolution of the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo on 26 and 27 November 2016, and for the purpose of operationalizing the strategy for the promotion of equality between women and men and the rights and empowerment of women and girls in the francophone countries, adopted in October 2018 at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Yerevan;

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41. *Also notes* the participation of the International Organization of La Francophonie in various meetings on gender equality and the empowerment of women, in particular through relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives, including the Generation Equality Forum initiative co-chaired by France and Mexico;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of and follow-up to international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as witnessed at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015, the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, held in New York from 4 to 15 May 2015, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post 2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, the twenty-first session of the

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Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015, the first World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016, the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held in New York on 19 September 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016, and the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, and notes the intergovernmental conference held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 and 11 December 2018, which resulted in the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;¹⁸⁴

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

52. *Further welcomes* the participation of la Francophonie in the high-level interactive dialogue organized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the heads of regional organizations and other organizations, on 23 November 2020, which was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and its regional and international partners, as an invitation for regular exchanges of views and experiences, particularly in areas related to peace and security;

53. *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;

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

55. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 75/308

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.109](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly and as amended in [A/75/L.114](#)

75/308. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸⁵ and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching the road safety-related targets of the 2030 Agenda,

¹⁸⁴ Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

¹⁸⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

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Recognizing that the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁸⁶ highlighted the importance of investing in sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure,

Acknowledging that the New Urban Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)¹⁸⁷ supported measures to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design,

Recalling the outcome of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,¹⁸⁸ in which it reiterated, inter alia, the need to address the growing burden of injuries and deaths, including those related to road traffic accidents,

Recalling also its resolution 64/255 of 2 March 2010, by which it proclaimed the period 2011–2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, and acknowledging the lessons learned from the Decade,

Recalling further resolutions 57.10 of 22 May 2004¹⁸⁹ and 69.7 of 28 May 2016¹⁹⁰ adopted by the World Health Assembly, in which it addressed the issue of road safety and health and the challenges of the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020),

Acknowledging the importance of the Moscow Declaration adopted at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in 2009,¹⁹¹ the Brasilia Declaration adopted at the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety in 2015 and the Stockholm Declaration adopted at the third Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in 2020,

Expressing deep concern that the number of road traffic crashes remains unacceptably high, particularly in developing countries, and that crashes represent a leading cause of death and injury around the world, killing more than 1.35 million people and injuring as many as 50 million people a year, with 90 per cent of those casualties occurring in developing countries,

Recalling the proclamation of the period 2021–2030 as the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal of reducing road traffic deaths and injuries by at least 50 per cent from 2021 to 2030, in line with the pledge of the 2019 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution 74/299 of 31 August 2020, entitled “Improving global road safety”, in which it decided to convene, no later than the end of 2022, the first ever high-level meeting of the General Assembly on improving global road safety,

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on improving global road safety shall be held in New York in 2022 back-to-back with the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to addressing gaps and challenges, mobilizing political leadership, promoting multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration in this regard, and assessing the progress made in attaining the objectives of the road safety-related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Also decides* that the overall theme of the high-level meeting will be “The 2030 horizon for road safety: securing a decade of action and delivery”;

3. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting should be as follows:

(a) The high-level meeting will comprise an opening segment, a plenary segment, up to three multi-stakeholder thematic panel discussions and a brief closing segment;

¹⁸⁶ Resolution 69/313, annex

¹⁸⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁸⁸ Resolution 74/2.

¹⁸⁹ See World Health Organization, document WHA57/2004/REC/1.

¹⁹⁰ See World Health Organization, document WHA69/2016/REC/1.

¹⁹¹ A/64/540, annex.

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(b) The opening segment, to be held from 10 to 10.30 a.m. on the first day, will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the World Health Organization and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety;

(c) The plenary segment, to be held from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. on the first day and from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. on the second day, will comprise statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly; a list of speakers will be established in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practices of the Assembly and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(d) The closing segment, to be held from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the second day, will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder thematic panel discussions and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the multi-stakeholder thematic panel discussions will be as follows:

(a) Up to three multi-stakeholder panels will be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 4.30 p.m. on the second day;

(b) Each of the multi-stakeholder panel discussions will be co-chaired by two representatives, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the senior representatives of Member States attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with Member States, taking into account gender balance, level of development and geographical representation;

(c) The themes of the multi-stakeholder panels will take into consideration the road safety-related targets of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, with a view to ensuring the most effective and efficient outcomes and potential deliverables and to sharing experiences and lessons learned to address remaining implementation gaps;

(d) The President of the General Assembly should consider inviting parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of Member States, relevant United Nations entities, including the World Bank, development partners, civil society, the private sector, academia, youth-led organizations, medical associations, indigenous leadership and community organizations to serve as speakers in the panel discussions, taking into account gender balance, level of development and geographical representation;

5. *Also decides* that the high-level meeting shall adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

6. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other relevant partners, to convene, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, before the end of 2021, preside over and prepare a summary of an informal one-day supporting event which will comprise two segments as follows:

(a) An interactive thematic dialogue on investment in road safety, to be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., in order to discuss the importance of road safety-related domestic and international finance for achieving the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goal targets and its broader positive impact on public health and the economy;

(b) An interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, to be held from 3 to 6 p.m., with the active participation of representatives of Member States, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local governments, relevant United Nations entities, invited civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, philanthropic foundations, academia and medical associations, as well as the private sector and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, children, persons with disabilities, youth and indigenous leadership;

7. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level, and invites all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

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8. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider relevant initiatives, such as the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, in support of the preparatory process and the meeting, particularly with regard to sharing evidence and good practices, challenges and lessons learned, and to demonstrate ambition to accelerate action on global road safety for sustainable development;

9. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

10. *Invites* non-governmental organizations with relevant expertise that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat to attend the high-level meeting and participate in the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing and the multi-stakeholder panels;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis¹⁹² and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

12. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national delegations to the high-level meeting ministers from all relevant ministries, as appropriate, as well as representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors and governors, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and organizations and networks representing vulnerable road users, other stakeholders such as traffic police, employers' and victims' associations, indigenous leadership, community organizations and faith-based organizations, academia, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and universal health coverage networks, with due regard to gender equity;

13. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting will be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting, in close consultation with Member States, including the themes of the multi-stakeholder panels in line with paragraph 4 (c) of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 75/309

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.115](#) and [A/75/L.115/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

75/309. Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech

The General Assembly,

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

¹⁹² The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁹³ article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁹⁴ and other relevant human rights provisions,

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

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,¹⁹⁵ which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

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

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

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

Recalling article 20 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law,

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

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

Expressing concern at the growing manifestations of intolerance based on religion or belief, which can generate hatred and violence among individuals from and within different nations and which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard emphasizing the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue aimed at promoting a culture of tolerance and respect among individuals, societies and nations,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations system in helping to counter the proliferation of hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, including during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, by sharing accurate, timely, relevant and multilingual information, as reflected in the COVID-19 communications response initiative of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat,

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

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

Highlighting the global concerns about the exponential spread and proliferation of hate speech, disinformation and misinformation, thereby increasing the need for the dissemination of factual, timely, targeted, clear, accessible, multilingual and science-based information, and emphasizing the need for all Member States to stand together to address the challenge of disinformation and misinformation,

¹⁹³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁹⁵ Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

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Taking note of the Cross-Regional Statement on “Infodemic” in the Context of COVID-19 that called upon Member States to fight the “infodemic” to build a healthier, more equitable, just and resilient world,

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

Recognizing the role played by many religious leaders and faith-based organizations, through speaking out against hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, expressing solidarity with those targeted by such expressions, and amplifying messages that serve to reduce discrimination and stigma,

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

Noting the role of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, in the launch of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and as part of efforts to address and counter hate speech,

Noting also the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,¹⁹⁶

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

Noting the Secretary General’s special appeal to religious leaders to join forces, work for peace and focus on the world’s common battle to defeat COVID-19, the United Nations Guidance Note on Addressing and Countering COVID-19-related Hate Speech and the “Call for mutual respect” by the High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations,

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

1. *Recognizes* the importance of interreligious and intercultural dialogue and its valuable contribution to promoting social cohesion, peace and development, and calls upon Member States to consider, as appropriate and where applicable, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as an important tool in efforts aimed at achieving peace and social stability and the full realization of internationally agreed development goals;
2. *Decides* to proclaim 18 June as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, to be observed annually;
3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, as appropriate, with the cost covered exclusively by voluntary contributions;
4. *Invites* all Member States to further promote the culture of peace to help to ensure peace and sustainable development, including through the celebration of the international, regional and national days in this regard and by mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace, tolerance, inclusion, understanding and solidarity;
5. *Condemns* any advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media, social media or any other means;
6. *Expresses its concern* that incidents of racial and religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative racial and religious stereotyping, continue to rise around the world, and condemns, in this context, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or

¹⁹⁶ A/HRC/22/17/Add.4, appendix.

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violence, and urges States to take effective measures, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents;

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

8. *Takes note* of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, in which it is proposed that the United Nations system establish and strengthen partnerships with new and traditional media to promote the values of tolerance, non-discrimination, pluralism and freedom of opinion and expression, and to address hate speech narratives;

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

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

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

12. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene an informal high-level meeting, on 18 June 2022, to mark the commemoration of the first International Day for Countering Hate Speech to contribute to spearheading political support to develop strategies to identify, address and counter hate speech at the national and global levels, taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech;

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

14. *Invites* Member States to support, in accordance with relevant international obligations, transparent and accessible systems to identify, track, collect data and analyse trends on hate speech, both in person and in digital contexts, at all national levels, as appropriate, to support effective responses;

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

16. *Calls upon* Member States, who have the primary responsibility to counter discrimination and hate speech, and all relevant actors, including political and religious leaders, to promote inclusion and unity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to speak out and take strong action against racism, xenophobia, hate speech, violence, discrimination, including on the basis of age, and stigmatization;

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

18. *Takes note* of global efforts to support implementing the Secretary-General's Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, the Secretary-General's Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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

RESOLUTION 75/310

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.108](#) and [A/75/L.108/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia

75/310. Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, ensuring that no one is left behind, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recognizing the important contribution that the promotion of eye health can make to accelerating action towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also that the contributions of persons with disabilities are important to the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and noting the need for Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders to further strengthen the normative framework on disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with the pledge of leaving no one behind, and to consider disability as a global issue, cutting across the pillars of the United Nations,

Noting that at least 2 billion people are living with vision impairment or blindness and 1.1 billion people have vision impairment that could have been prevented or is yet to be addressed, and that global eye care needs are projected to increase substantially, with half the global population expected to be living with a vision impairment by 2050,

Reaffirming the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recalling the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 23 September 2019, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,¹⁹⁷ including the commitment therein to strengthen efforts to address eye health conditions as part of universal health coverage,

¹⁹⁷ Resolution [74/2](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Welcoming the adoption of World Health Assembly resolution 73.4 of 3 August 2020, entitled “Integrated people-centred eye care, including preventable vision impairment and blindness”,¹⁹⁸ in which Member States are urged, taking into account their national circumstances and priorities, inter alia, to take action to implement the recommendations contained in the World Health Organization *World Report on Vision*, including to make eye care an integral part of universal health coverage and to implement integrated people-centred eye care in health systems across the spectrum of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services,

Acknowledging the significance of raising awareness and engaging and empowering people and communities in respect of eye care needs and the importance of vision for all,

Noting with concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which has spread all around the globe, as well as the unprecedented and multifaceted effects of the pandemic, including the disruption of essential health services, and recognizing the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on the health, social and economic situation of persons with blindness and vision impairments,

Acknowledging that improving eye health will support efforts to build a more equitable, inclusive, sustainable and resilient future,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts made by Member States, the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, and international partners in recent years to prevent and address vision impairment and eye health conditions, but mindful of the need for further action,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Friends of Vision Group, an informal network of Member States sharing knowledge and information on eye health and working to advance the issue of vision within the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing that improved vision and optimized functional ability for people with blindness or vision impairment leads to improvement in employment prospects, enhanced workplace productivity, increased household income and spending and enhanced economic productivity, and that these economic benefits, particularly when delivered in low-resource areas, can be instrumental in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all),

Acknowledging that eye care services as part of universal health coverage are relevant to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), noting that vision loss leads to an increased risk of mortality and affects mental health and well-being, and recognizing the need to ensure access to a quality standard of eye care, and other affordable and accessible assistive technology, and that health-care services are inclusive and accessible for all,

Recognizing that access to eye care is essential to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) and has a positive impact on school enrolment, educational attainment, learning and the achievement of inclusive education systems,

Recognizing also that vision is an important contributor to child development, and underscoring the need for appropriate legal, social and physical infrastructures to ensure that eye health care is provided in the best interest of every child, while conscious that support from family members, friends and other caregivers has a positive influence on those with vision impairment,

Expressing concern that the burden of eye health conditions has a disproportionate impact on people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, slowing progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries),

Expressing concern also that the prevalence of vision impairment is higher among women, and stressing the need to achieve gender equality in eye health and in access to eye care in order to ensure progress on Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls),

¹⁹⁸ World Health Organization, document WHA73.4.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing that the risk of vision loss increases with age and that many older persons live with vision impairments or blindness, while noting the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) and the need to ensure that issues of relevance to older persons are taken into account in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the importance of good vision for road safety and its contribution, inter alia, to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable),

Affirming that the realization of “Vision for Everyone” will make a crucial contribution to the 2030 Agenda and achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development, and to ensuring that no one is left behind,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure access to eye care services for their population and to mobilize the necessary resources and support in this regard, in order to contribute to global efforts to reach, by 2030, at least 1.1 billion people who have a vision impairment and currently do not have access to the eye care services that they need;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and other stakeholders to include persons with disabilities, including those with visual impairments, in all stages of policymaking and decision-making, as well as to eliminate barriers and discrimination against persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, in accessing support and health-care services on an equal basis with others;

3. *Encourages* Member States to put in place an integrated and whole-of-government approach to eye care, building synergies with other development priorities and strengthening their collaboration with academia, research institutions, the scientific community, civil society and the private sector, in order to improve safe and affordable access to eye care services;

4. *Invites* international financial institutions and donors to provide appropriate targeted finances, especially for developing countries, to address the increasing impact of vision loss on sustainable development and to build an international campaign on eye health towards the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind by 2030;

5. *Recognizes* the need to further encourage the transfer of technology from developed countries to developing countries, on mutually agreed terms, to advance access to eye care services and assistive technologies;

6. *Notes* the contribution of the private sector, academia and civil society to the promotion of eye health, and encourages the development of public-private partnerships, aligned with national government plans, legislation, contexts and priorities, and national policies and priorities to advance vision for everyone;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider addressing the situation of eye health in their voluntary national reviews presented at the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

8. *Invites* the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators to review and consider in the context of the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, at the fifty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission, to be held in 2025, the feasible global indicators on eye health included in World Health Assembly resolution 73.4, as a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on progress towards Vision for Everyone and its contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁹⁹

9. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and other relevant entities of the United Nations development system, including but not limited to the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, within their respective mandates, to support global efforts to achieve Vision for Everyone in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to effectively coordinate and follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and, in this regard, to consider briefing the General Assembly on its implementation, as appropriate.

¹⁹⁹ Resolution 70/1.

RESOLUTION 75/311

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.116](#) and [A/75/L.116/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

75/311. Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017 and [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Reaffirming also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Reaffirming further the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

Seriously concerned about the rate of species extinctions, as indicated in the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including by preventing the extinction of threatened species, to improve and sustain their conservation status and to restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

Remaining concerned, therefore, about the increasing scale of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products and its adverse economic, social and environmental impacts,

Expressing serious concern over the extraordinarily detrimental levels of rhinoceros poaching, the alarmingly high levels of killings of elephants in Africa and the significant increase in illicit pangolin trafficking, as well as the illegal trade in other protected wildlife species, including but not limited to tortoises, marine and freshwater turtles, land and marine iguanas, other reptiles, sharks, ornamental fish, great apes, parrots, raptors, the helmeted hornbill and big cats, including the snow leopard, which threaten those species with local extinction and, in some cases, with global extinction,

Noting with concern that, in addition to long-established illicit markets, new illicit markets are constantly emerging and pushing other species into the endangered category, such as the European eel or, owing to the illegal pet trade, the Philippine forest turtle and the pancake tortoise,

Noting that, since the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), some countries have reported a decline in seizures of illicitly trafficked wildlife, likely due to lockdowns, economic slowdown and restricted human and goods transport, while also noting reports indicating a corresponding increase in stockpiling of illicit wildlife and its products in origin countries,

Recognizing that rapid and profound socioecological changes, among other factors, such as degradation and unsustainable use of ecosystems, loss of habitats, and poorly managed wildlife trade drive the risk of a large-scale species extinction and biodiversity loss, threaten the vital contributions that nature makes to people and their livelihoods and increase the likelihood of zoonotic diseases emerging and spreading among wildlife, livestock and domestic animals, which consequently increases the risk of pathogens spreading from animals to humans, leading to zoonotic disease outbreaks, epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing also that illicit trafficking in live wild animals and bushmeat does not adhere to sanitary regulations and avoids quarantine controls on import, and can therefore increase the probability of novel infections among trafficked animals and represents an increased risk for transmitting zoonotic diseases, with the potential to negatively impact human and animal health,

Determined to reduce the risks for future outbreaks of zoonotic diseases, which may lead to epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics and their devastating impact on human health and livelihoods, and recognizing that curbing illicit wildlife trafficking and conserving and restoring biodiversity and functioning ecosystems can contribute to reducing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases,

Recognizing that wildlife crime may contribute to disease outbreaks, epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics, which may be a threat not only to the environment and biodiversity, but also to human health and economic development,

Recognizing also that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, and therefore emphasizing that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically, recalling in this regard decision 14/4 of 30 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁰⁰ and resolution 3/4 of 30 January 2018 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,²⁰¹

Underlining the need to take measures to combat illegal harvesting of timber and associated trade, which leads to the decimation of rare timber species, in particular of rosewood, agarwood and sandalwood, and noting the high volume of rosewood imports derived from illegal sources and the need to prevent illegally harvested timber from being laundered along global supply chains,

Recognizing that illicit trafficking in wildlife contributes to the extinction of many species and damage to ecosystems and rural livelihoods, including those based on ecotourism, undermines good governance and the rule of law and, in some cases, threatens national stability and requires enhanced transnational and regional cooperation and coordination in response,

Emphasizing that the protection of wildlife must be part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Emphasizing also, in this regard, the need to develop context-specific solutions for the sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, both within and outside protected areas, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of livelihoods and to conservation efforts,

Recalling its resolution [61/295](#) of 13 September 2007, entitled “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, recognizing that respect for indigenous traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment, and recognizing also the essential engagement role of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing the illegal wildlife trade,

Reaffirming its call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem, which will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for the common future of present and coming generations,

Noting with concern the increased use of online intermediaries, including social media platforms and online marketplaces, that facilitate the trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, and recognizing the need to develop and utilize relevant techniques to counter illicit wildlife trafficking online, recognizing in this regard the need for enhanced technical and digital capacity-building, in particular for developing countries,

²⁰⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/14/14, sect. I.

²⁰¹ [UNEP/EA.3/Res.4](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Concerned about the persistent use of forged or illegally issued permits and certificates or the fraudulent use of authentic permits and certificates in order to misuse domestic legal markets to mask trade in illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, or to launder such illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, and concerned also about the facilitating role of corruption in this regard,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²⁰² as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, and in this regard welcoming the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva from 17 to 28 August 2019,

Recognizing also the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,²⁰³ the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰⁴ the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage²⁰⁵ and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,²⁰⁶

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,

Noting that wildlife trafficking is a lucrative form of transnational organized crime and can be linked to other forms of transnational organized crime, and noting with concern the role that corruption can play in facilitating illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²⁰⁷ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption²⁰⁸ constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for international cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

Bearing in mind that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and other forms of transnational organized crime could be linked to illicit trafficking in wildlife, which may pose a serious threat to national and regional stability in some parts of Africa,

Recognizing the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

Welcoming resolution 2/14 of 27 May 2016 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,²⁰⁹

Welcoming also the efforts of and cooperation between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as activities of United Nations agencies and other entities, aimed at preventing and fighting illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in this regard taking note of the Paris Declaration of 2013, the London Declaration of 2014, the Kasane Statement of 2015, the Brazzaville Declaration of 2015, the Hanoi Statement of 2016, the Bishkek Declaration of 2017, the London Declaration of 2018, the Lima Declaration of 2019, the Chiang Mai Statement of 2019, and the Gandhinagar Declaration of 2020 as the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, as well as the Leaders Pledge for Nature of 2020,

²⁰² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

²⁰⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Welcoming further the adoption of the CITES Strategic Vision 2021–2030 at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna,

Welcoming the convening of the summit on biodiversity on 30 September 2020, at the level of Heads of State and Government, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, “Living in harmony with nature”,

Underlining the importance of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 24 October 2021, at which the Conference is mandated to review the progress in the implementation of the Convention and adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, considering the 2050 vision of the current strategic plan, “Living in harmony with nature”,

Recalling its resolution [75/271](#) of 16 April 2021, entitled “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use”,

Recalling also its resolution [68/205](#) of 20 December 2013, in which it proclaimed 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day, and welcoming the international observance of the Day since 2014 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora,

Welcoming the adoption by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²¹⁰ in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States expressed deep concern about the negative impact of crimes that affect the environment and endeavoured to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, and taking note of resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment”, of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²¹¹ as well as resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²¹²

Reaffirming the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice matters,

Recalling its resolution [71/285](#) of 27 April 2017, by which it adopted the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,

Taking note of the World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2020,²¹³

Taking note also of the report entitled “Strengthening legal frameworks for licit and illicit trade in wildlife and forest products: lessons from the natural resource management, trade regulation and criminal justice sectors”, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in 2018,

1. *Stresses its continued determination* to implement fully and without delay the commitments undertaken in its resolutions [69/314](#), [70/301](#), [71/326](#) and [73/343](#);

2. *Recognizes* the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on the supply, transit and demand sides, and re-emphasizes the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among Member States, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

²¹⁰ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

²¹¹ See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

²¹² See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

²¹³ United Nations publication, 2020.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

3. *Urges* Member States to reinforce their efforts and adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, conservation and biodiversity, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, which encompasses poaching and illegal harvesting of timber, including fauna and flora as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

4. *Invites* Member States, relevant United Nations entities and other international organizations to strengthen partnerships and cooperation to promote a holistic approach to address health and environmental aspects of wildlife trade, using holistic, all-hazards and One Health approaches, recognizing the interconnectedness between the health of humans, animals, plants and their shared environment, including through collaboration among the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking note of the Berlin Conference “One Planet, One Health, One Future” of October 2019 and its outcome;

5. *Urges* Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife, on the supply, transit and demand sides, including by strengthening their legislation and regulations necessary for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and appropriate punishment of such illegal trade, as well as by strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses and to increase the exchange of information and knowledge among national authorities as well as among Member States and international crime authorities, in accordance with national legislation and international law, acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard, including through supporting Member States in the implementation of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which is aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of relevant law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife-related offences;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

7. *Encourages* Member States to further utilize article II, paragraph 3, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by listing in its appendix III protected species in their jurisdiction that may become threatened as a result of international trade, and urges Member States to provide assistance in controlling the trade in those species protected under the Convention, including those listed in appendix III;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, including measures to penalize trade in, or possession of, such illegally traded specimens, or both and to report all seizures in the CITES annual illegal trade reports;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to review and amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, so that offences connected to the illegal trade in wildlife are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of domestic money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic proceeds of crime legislation, and so that assets linked to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

10. *Encourages* Member States to make use, to the greatest extent possible, of legal instruments available at the national level to protect threatened species of wildlife and tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, including through legislation related to money-laundering, corruption, fraud, racketeering and financial crime;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate as appropriate, the investigation of financial crimes linked to wildlife trafficking into wildlife crime investigations and increase the use of financial investigation techniques and public-private collaboration to identify criminals and their networks, and to enhance, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, the capacity of relevant agencies, including law enforcement and financial intelligence units, to carry out and support financial investigations into wildlife trafficking, including the possible laundering of the proceeds of such crimes, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to Member States in that regard;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

12. *Encourages* Member States to harmonize their judicial, legal and administrative regulations to support the exchange of evidence regarding and criminal prosecution of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as well as to establish national-level inter-agency wildlife crime task forces and facilitate the exchange of evidence between the different government agencies to the extent consistent with national legislation;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to enhance their enforcement efforts, including through recording and monitoring both seizures and successful prosecutions, in order to more effectively counter and deter the illegal trade in wildlife;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to increase attention and intergovernmental cooperation, as well as to strengthen appropriate capacity for law enforcement agencies to monitor and investigate illegal online wildlife trade, collect and analyse relevant evidence, including by using digital forensics, and develop enforcement countermeasures, including, when relevant, by engaging in public-private collaboration and supply and demand reduction to establish strategies to prevent illegal trade;

15. *Invites* Member States to work in cooperation with relevant organizations to identify and promote the use of solutions that utilize technology, in particular in regard to species identification, traceability and authentication for forensic science applications to support criminal prosecutions, as well as the analysis and visualization of data to monitor evolving crime trends and patterns;

16. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts and resources to raise awareness about and address the problems and risks associated with the supply and transit of and demand for illegal wildlife products, including by improving cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, engaging consumer groups and tackling the drivers of demand, and to more effectively reduce the demand, including by using targeted and evidence-based strategies in order to influence consumer behaviour, by leading behaviour change campaigns, and create greater awareness of laws prohibiting illegal trade in wildlife and associated penalties;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the crucial role played by rangers and guards in the fight against illicit wildlife trafficking, in often very challenging conditions, to bolster and monitor ranger safety and activity in protected areas, to improve rangers' working conditions and welfare and to provide them with decent wages, necessary training, equipment and institutional support;

18. *Encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue alternative livelihoods in order to reduce the risk of illicit wildlife trafficking, and in this context enhance support for sustainable livelihoods in origin countries;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the importance of research to understand the root causes of poaching and illegal harvesting of timber, as well as market drivers, including the risks of increased poaching due to financial losses, especially declines in tourism and associated revenues, faced by origin countries in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the need to tailor research to the specific drivers of the illegal use of a species or product and to invest in tools, data analysis and funding to tackle demand for illegal wildlife products based on evidence and built on best practice;

20. *Invites* Member States to support the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in particular to adopt effective integrated policies against such trafficking, and to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by, inter alia, providing financial or technical assistance, supporting efforts to access funding through the Global Environment Facility and providing financial and in-kind resources for capacity-building activities required in this regard, including in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations entities as well as other international organizations to increase support to countries for tackling poaching, illegal harvesting of timber and illegal trade in wildlife, especially where the socioeconomic or fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic threaten the continuation of existing relevant domestic projects and programmes;

22. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced, integrated manner, which requires a comprehensive, innovative, coordinated, inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach, especially to protect wild fauna and flora and to combat, with determination, the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products;

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23. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership of women in the development and implementation of relevant policies and programmes addressing illicit wildlife trafficking, and further calls upon United Nations agencies to continue ensuring systematic gender mainstreaming into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system;

24. *Encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, including from their local wildlife resources, and eradicate poverty, by promoting, inter alia, innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities, including community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources, such as sustainable agriculture;

25. *Also encourages* Member States to integrate measures to address illegal trade in wildlife into development policy and planning and the programming of development cooperation activities, and to further raise public awareness among individuals and communities to live sustainably in a world in which wildlife and other living species are protected;

26. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies so as to enhance support for community-led wildlife conservation and to promote the retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife;

27. *Strongly encourages* Member States to enhance their support, including through transnational and regional cooperation, for the development of sustainable and, as appropriate, alternative livelihoods for communities affected by illicit trafficking in wildlife and its adverse impacts, with the full engagement of the communities in and adjacent to wildlife habitats as active partners in conservation and sustainable use, enhancing the rights and capacity of the members of such communities to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness;

28. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to participate in global, regional and national donor coordination to enhance communication and to avoid duplication of efforts as well as to increase knowledge-sharing efforts to enhance understanding and mobilization of bilateral, multilateral and private investments to prevent and combat illegal trade in wildlife in order to collectively maximize investment effectiveness and engage new partners to maximize the effectiveness of future interventions;

29. *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, and calls upon parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of their obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other relevant multilateral agreements, including by applying the international guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the latter Convention for the storage, stockpiling and disposal of illicit wildlife products and contraband, as well as to consider ways to share information with one another on best practices to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife in line with those instruments;

30. *Calls upon* Member States to prohibit, prevent and counter any form of corruption that facilitates illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including by assessing and mitigating corruption risks in their technical assistance and capacity-building programmes related to wildlife, by strengthening their capacity to investigate and by prosecuting such corruption, calls upon parties to implement all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States in this regard, upon their request;

31. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that legal domestic markets for wildlife products are not used to mask the trade in illegal wildlife products, and in this regard urges parties to implement and systematically monitor nationally the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the seventeenth and eighteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora recommending that all Governments close legal domestic ivory markets, as a matter of urgency, and close domestic markets for commercial trade in tiger and other Asian big cat specimens, if these markets contribute to poaching or illegal trade;

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32. *Strongly encourages* Member States, through their national competent authorities, to enforce all necessary sanitary monitoring, measures and controls to protect human or animal health, in accordance with their national context and priorities, international law, where applicable, and best practices, with regard to segments of markets selling dead and live wild animals and wildlife products, as well as to detect and combat illicit wildlife trafficking;

33. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate professional standards and mutual monitoring programmes on supply chain security for processing or otherwise using wildlife products, to prevent the introduction of illegally sourced wildlife into legal trade chains;

34. *Also encourages* Member States to take measures making permit systems more resilient to corruption and to take advantage of modern information and communications technologies for improved control and traceability of international trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora in order to prevent the use of fraudulent documents in the international trade in protected species;

35. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Group of 20 in countering corruption at both the global and the national levels, takes note with appreciation of the work at its summits held in Hangzhou, China, in 2016, in Hamburg, Germany, in 2017, in Osaka, Japan, in 2019, and in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 2020, as well as its development of High-level Principles on Combating Corruption related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products and of the survey in 2018 on their implementation, led by the Group of 20 with the help of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and urges the Group to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations and the Office in its work in an inclusive and transparent manner;

36. *Also recognizes* the efforts of the African Union and of the expert group for the implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa to prevent and reduce, with a view to eliminating, the illegal exploitation of and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in Africa in a common coordinated response;

37. *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;

38. *Invites* parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to more effectively use the Convention to address illicit trafficking in wildlife, and to continue discussions on other possible international tools to combat wildlife trafficking;

39. *Encourages* Member States, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance cooperation for the timely and cost-efficient repatriation of live illegally traded wildlife, including eggs, consistent with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and also, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance information-sharing among national and international authorities on the seizure of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products in order to facilitate follow-up investigation and prosecution;

40. *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 to improve cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community;

41. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#) and in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to continue and to strengthen the collection of information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon biennially;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the coordination of activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system relating to the scope of the present resolution, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#);

43. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the global status of illicit trafficking in wildlife, including poaching and illegal trade, taking into account the trends regarding illicit wildlife trafficking as a

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result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and on the implementation of the present resolution, and to make proposals for possible future action;

44. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution on a biennial basis, next at its seventy-seventh session.

RESOLUTION 75/312

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.113](#) and [A/75/L.113/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uruguay

75/312. 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 (ZPCSA),

Reaffirming that the questions of maintenance of international 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,

Recalling the strong potential the South Atlantic presents for the socioeconomic development of the States members of the zone, and reiterating that the zone is a forum for the development and strengthening of cooperation among its member States in areas such as science and technology, education, capacity-building, coastal surveillance, environment, defence, strengthening of national institutions, trade, sports, tourism, economy, communications, transport, culture and political dialogue,

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,

Recalling the first ZPCSA Seminar on Maritime Traffic Safety and Surveillance, held in Salvador in 2013, and the ZPCSA Peacekeeping Operations Seminar, held in Salvador in 2015, in accordance with the Montevideo Plan of Action²¹⁴ and building on the Luanda Initiative,

Also noting with appreciation the intensification of cooperation among States members of the zone in the maritime security domain, including through joint naval exercises, international symposia and other capacity-building initiatives,

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,

Recalling the latest report of the Secretary-General on the ZPCSA,²¹⁵

1. *Stresses* the role of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a forum for increased interaction, coordination and cooperation among its member States;

²¹⁴ [A/67/746](#), annex II.

²¹⁵ [A/69/973](#) and [A/69/973/Add.1](#).

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2. *Recalls with appreciation* the holding of the seventh ministerial meeting of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in Montevideo on 15 and 16 January 2013, and the adoption of the Montevideo Declaration²¹⁶ and the Montevideo Plan of Action;
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;
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. *Also recalls* the offer by the Government of Cabo Verde to host the eighth ministerial meeting of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in the near future, and invites the States members of the Zone to actively participate in the preparatory process for such meeting;
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 seventy-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;
9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic”.

RESOLUTION 75/313

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.117](#) and [A/75/L.117/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

75/313. Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to ensure stable and reliable international transport for sustainable development during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/213 of 19 December 2014, entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”, its resolution 70/197 of 22 December 2015, entitled “Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors”, and its resolution 72/212 of 20 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”,

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

²¹⁶ [A/67/746](#), annex I.

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Reaffirming the importance of timely implementation, in this decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹⁷ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²¹⁸ and reaffirming also the Paris Agreement,²¹⁹

Aware of the Group of 20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment of 2019, a set of voluntary, non-binding principles designed to reflect an aspiration for quality infrastructure investment,

Recalling the first United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 26 and 27 November 2016, and recalling also its Ashgabat Statement,²²⁰

Noting the ongoing discussions about opportunities, challenges and solutions for achieving sustainable transport and ensuring stable and reliable international transport in international transport forums and within the United Nations system, recognizing the efforts already being carried out by United Nations technical and regional bodies, and looking forward to the upcoming second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, to be held in Beijing, China, from 14 to 16 October 2021, which is to contribute to achieving sustainable transport, and the Ministerial Transport Conference for Landlocked Developing Countries, to be held in Turkmenistan on 5 and 6 April 2022,

Recalling its resolution 74/299 of 31 August 2020, entitled “Improving global road safety”, in which the General Assembly decided to convene, no later than the end of 2022, the first ever high-level meeting of the Assembly on improving global road safety,

Recognizing the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk and that disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective,

Noting the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development and connectivity, and in this regard noting the related intergovernmental deliberations in the relevant international bodies and forums, inter alia, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development,²²¹

Recognizing the important role of sustainable transport in response to situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the facilitation and delivery of assistance and essential goods and stability of global supply chains, particularly in relation to medical supplies, especially priority diagnostics and treatments, medicine and vaccines, and in this regard noting with appreciation the efforts of States to ensure the smooth operation of transport corridors during and after the COVID-19 pandemic,

Reiterating the importance of transport and transit corridors in facilitating transport linkages on domestic routes and promoting urban-rural connectivity in order to boost economic growth at the local and regional levels, promote interconnections between cities, peoples and resources and facilitate intraregional and interregional economic and sustainable development, emphasizing that transport and transit corridors should be safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impacts,

Noting the importance of promoting the integration of science, technology and innovation into sustainable, integrated, multimodal and intermodal transport systems by tapping into technological opportunities in the decades to come to bring about fundamental, transformative changes to transport systems, including accelerated digitalization, energy efficiency technologies and low-emission fuel technologies, and to strengthen capacity-building support to developing countries,

²¹⁷ Resolution 70/1.

²¹⁸ Resolution 69/313, annex.

²¹⁹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²²⁰ A/C.2/71/6, annex.

²²¹ A/70/262.

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Recognizing the importance of addressing the particular vulnerability of landlocked countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,²²² the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024²²³ constitute a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

Stressing the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors, and encouraging sustainable transport initiatives in the context of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework,

Recognizing that increasing investment in infrastructure is critical to integrate global economies, which can drive growth and help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, while the need for infrastructure is still enormous and pressing and will continue to grow, realizing that filling the huge gap in infrastructure financing will require public and private financing as well as technologies, know-how and operational efficiencies, as well as an enabling domestic environment, and in this regard affirming the need to enhance infrastructure investment and experience-sharing, and that infrastructure must be high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient in order to support economic development and human well-being,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to international cooperation and solidarity at all levels and as the only way for the world to effectively respond to global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and their consequences, and acknowledges the key leadership role of the World Health Organization and the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating the comprehensive global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the central efforts of Member States therein;

2. *Emphasizes* the contribution of sustainable, low-emission and energy-efficient modes of transport to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the importance of long-term strategies and multi-stakeholder partnerships in delivering such sustainable modes of transport;

3. *Takes into account* the important role of transport for sustainable development as well as restoring normal living conditions and unhindered mobility, including ensuring the swift delivery of medical supplies, especially essential diagnostics and treatments, medicines and vaccines, therapeutics, and other health technologies during and after the COVID-19 pandemic;

4. *Commits* to enhancing the role of sustainable transport and mobility in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities, particularly people in vulnerable situations, to jobs, schools and health services and in the delivery of goods and services to rural and urban communities, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to maintain the continued functioning and strengthening of the transport system and transport infrastructure in all relevant aspects necessary for sustainable development, recognizing in this regard the importance of an enabling domestic environment and adequate domestic financing for the transport sector that does not undermine a country's debt sustainability in order to ensure stable and reliable domestic and international transport;

6. *Calls for* efforts to promote regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation, including by improving the planning of transportation infrastructure and mobility;

²²² Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

²²³ Resolution 69/137, annexes I and II.

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7. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, to consider the experience achieved by the international community in dealing with the consequences of disasters through enhancing the effective implementation of relevant international conventions and multilateral instruments on transport and transit with the aim of ensuring stable, safe, reliable, accessible and sustainable transport during and after the COVID-19 pandemic;

8. *Underlines* the importance of international cooperation between relevant modes of transport and transport-related industries to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices, as well as sharing experiences from the implementation of national transport development programmes and strategies as appropriate;

9. *Reaffirms its full commitment* to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, and in this regard underlines the need for the United Nations system to work as one to support all Governments;

10. *Emphasizes* the need to promote the development of a sustainable transport sector, which should contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and minimize the adverse impact thereon;

11. *Suggests* that, with the further development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and multimodal transport corridors, the use of electronic unified transport documents based on the digital transmission of relevant data could be considered for their potential, as they could minimize human involvement in transport and border crossing processes and thus could enhance the resilience of transport and logistics chains;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of having reliable and sustainable channels for mutual exchange of information about the impact on transport operations and the movement of people by all modes of transport in situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic;

13. *Calls for* the promotion of the resilience of passenger transport to any outbreaks and other public health threats to contain the spread of infectious diseases in all modes of transport and in transport infrastructure facilities;

14. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of transport systems to the threat of disasters, including through the mobilization of resources, leverage partnerships and assign technical resources, noting in this regard the work of the relevant mechanisms and initiatives of the United Nations and Governments;

15. *Recalls* the need to mobilize adequate financial resources, in order to increase the resilience of transport systems to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the promotion of research collaboration and public-private partnerships, where conceivable and practicable, so as to ensure a full, inclusive and sustainable post-disaster recovery and to build back better, with emphasis on the three dimensions of sustainable development;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of support for the ongoing development of the existing required institutional, legal, technical and administrative capacity of developing countries to ensure consistent application of internationally agreed standards, as applicable, and an efficient multimodal transport system.

RESOLUTION 75/314

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 2 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.119/Rev.1](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly as amended in [A/75/L.121/Rev.1](#) and as orally amended

75/314. Establishment of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling its resolution [52/111](#) of 12 December 1997, by which it decided to convene the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and its resolutions [56/266](#) of 27 March 2002, [57/195](#) of 18 December 2002, [58/160](#) of 22 December 2003, [59/177](#) of 20 December 2004 and [60/144](#) of

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16 December 2005, which guided the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,²²⁴

Recalling also its resolution [68/237](#) of 23 December 2013, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024, with the theme “People of African descent: recognition, justice and development”, to be officially launched immediately following the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, and to this end emphasizing the opportunity for achieving important synergy in the combating of all the scourges of racism through the effective observance of the Decade, and in this regard contributing to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling further its resolution [69/16](#) of 18 November 2014, in which it adopted the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and decided to establish a forum as a consultation mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders and that consideration should be given to the elaboration of a draft United Nations declaration on the promotion and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent,

Noting the contributions submitted by relevant stakeholders, individuals, groups and organizations to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in March 2015 on their vision for the new forum for people of African descent, noting also the constructive discussions held in Geneva on the modalities of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent on 10 May 2019, and taking note of the report of the Chair resulting from the one-day consultation on the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent,²²⁵

Taking note with appreciation of the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that the Permanent Forum will join other similar mechanisms under the Human Rights Council that have all proven to be vibrant mechanisms that build on the expertise of the United Nations human rights system under the Human Rights Council and supported by the Office of the High Commissioner,

Recognizing with concern that, despite efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, instances of and various forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance remain widespread, acknowledging that acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should be condemned wherever and whenever they occur, and recognizing that people of African descent have for centuries been victims of racism, racial discrimination and enslavement and the denial of many of their rights, and asserting that they should be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and should not suffer discrimination of any kind,

Reiterating that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous and must be rejected, together with theories that attempt to determine the existence of separate human races,

Noting that 2021 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling that the midterm review of the International Decade for People of African Descent and its programme of activities was supposed to take place in 2020,

Committing to finalizing the modalities, format and substantive and procedural aspects of the Permanent Forum before the midterm review of the International Decade for People of African Descent as one means of furthering the objectives of the International Decade in partnership between Governments, people of African descent and relevant stakeholders,

Bearing in mind that the global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their abhorrent and contemporary forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community,

Committed to upholding human dignity and equality for the victims of slavery, the slave trade and colonialism, in particular people of African descent in the African diaspora,

²²⁴ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

²²⁵ [A/PFPAD/2019/1](#).

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1. *Decides* to establish the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent and other relevant stakeholders as a platform for improving the safety and quality of life and livelihoods of people of African descent, as well as an advisory body to the Human Rights Council, in line with paragraph 29 (i) of the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent²²⁶ and in close coordination with existing mechanisms, with the mandate:

(a) To contribute to the full political, economic and social inclusion of people of African descent in the societies in which they live as equal citizens without discrimination of any kind and contribute to ensuring equal enjoyment of all human rights;

(b) To provide, in coordination with existing mechanisms, expert advice and recommendations to the Human Rights Council, the Main Committees of the General Assembly and organs, programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations aimed at addressing challenges of all the scourges of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their contemporary forms and manifestations confronted by people of African descent and that impede the full and effective realization and enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) To consider the elaboration of a United Nations declaration on the promotion, protection and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent;

(d) To identify and analyse best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives to address, as appropriate, the issues highlighted in the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action relevant to people of African descent;

(e) To monitor and review progress on the effective implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and to this end gather relevant information from Governments, United Nations bodies and organs, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant sources;

(f) To request the preparation and dissemination of information by the United Nations system on issues relating to people of African descent and promote a greater knowledge of and respect for the diverse heritage, culture and contribution of people of African descent to the development of societies;

(g) To raise awareness and promote integration and coordination of activities of agencies, funds and programmes relating to people of African descent within the United Nations system;

(h) To support the coordination of programmes aimed at the socioeconomic development of communities and people of African descent, and to examine the urgent global need to establish adequate channels to obtain data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, to enable the systematic design and collection of and access to high-quality, reliable and timely disaggregated data and gender statistics, conducive to the better execution of public policies in relation to people of African descent;

(i) To offer advice and recommendations on matters concerning the protection, promotion and respect of all human rights of people of African descent, and to undertake any specific task as requested by the Human Rights Council or the General Assembly;

2. *Also decides* that the Permanent Forum shall consist of 10 members: 5 members to be nominated by Governments, based on equitable geographical distribution, and elected by the General Assembly and 5 members to be appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council following consultation with the Bureau and the regional groups through their coordinators, on the basis of broad consultations with organizations of people of African descent; membership shall take into account the diversity and geographical distribution of people of African descent in the world, ensuring gender parity as well as the principles of transparency, representativity and equal opportunity for all people of African descent, and all members shall serve in their personal capacity as independent experts on issues of people of African descent for a period of three years with the possibility of re-election or reappointment for one further period;

²²⁶ Resolution 69/16, annex.

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3. *Further decides* that the Permanent Forum shall be open to the participation of States, United Nations mechanisms, bodies and specialized agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and mechanisms in the field of human rights, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies, academics and experts on issues related to people of African descent and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the Permanent Forum shall also be open to the participation of other non-governmental organizations, including grass-roots and community-based organizations, whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Decides* that the Permanent Forum shall submit an annual report to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on its activities, including advice and recommendations for future thematic subjects for their consideration, and engage in the interactive dialogue; the report shall be distributed to all Member States and the relevant United Nations organs, funds, programmes and agencies as a means, inter alia, of furthering the dialogue within the United Nations system on issues affecting people of African descent;

5. *Also decides* that the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent shall appoint for each session, on the basis of regional rotation, and in consultation with regional groups and organizations of people of African descent, a Chair and a Vice-Chair of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent selected from among the members of the Permanent Forum; the Permanent Forum shall appoint the Rapporteur from among the members of the Permanent Forum, who may retain this role for successive sessions without rotation; the Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, serving in their personal capacity, shall be responsible for the preparation of a summary of the discussions of the Forum, to be made available to all participants in the Forum;

6. *Further decides* that the Permanent Forum shall meet annually, rotating between the United Nations Office at Geneva and United Nations Headquarters or at such other place as the Permanent Forum may decide in accordance with existing financial rules and regulations of the United Nations, for four working days, allocated to thematic discussions, and decides that the Permanent Forum shall be organized, to the extent possible, back-to-back with a session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent or the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

7. *Decides* that the Permanent Forum will contribute to and promote the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve the cooperation among United Nations mechanisms, the universal periodic review, the Economic and Social Council high-level political forum on sustainable development, treaty bodies, special procedures and specialized agencies, funds and programmes on activities related to the promotion and protection and full respect of all human rights of people of African descent, including at the national and regional levels, ensuring that there is complementarity and non-duplication;

8. *Requests* that the work of the Permanent Forum be carried out in coordination with existing United Nations mechanisms relevant to the mandate of the Permanent Forum;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Permanent Forum, through the regular budget as well as voluntary contributions, with all necessary resources, including services and facilities, to fulfil its mandate, through the convening of the Permanent Forum, the organization of its sessions and the participation of relevant stakeholders from every region in its meetings, ensuring broadest, equitable geographical and diverse participation, including, in particular, the full and equal participation of women;

10. *Decides* that the Permanent Forum shall convene its first session the following year after the present resolution is adopted and that, after four annual sessions of the Permanent Forum, an evaluation of its modalities shall be carried out by the General Assembly on the basis of an evaluation made by the Human Rights Council in the light of the experience gained.

RESOLUTION 75/315

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 17 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.120](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly and as amended in [A/75/L.124](#)

75/315. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the first high-level meeting on universal health coverage on 23 September 2019, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,²²⁷ in which it reiterated, inter alia, the importance of scaling up the global effort to leave no one behind and to build a healthier world for all, as well as accelerating efforts towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all throughout the life course,

Recalling also that it was decided in the political declaration to convene a high-level meeting on universal health coverage in 2023 in New York, aimed to undertake a comprehensive review on the implementation of the 2019 political declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030,

Recognizing that through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²²⁸ and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, 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,

Recognizing also that, through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²²⁹ Heads of State and Government supported research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries,

Taking note of the 2020 report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of the political declaration, entitled “An inclusive approach to strengthening health systems in the context of universal health coverage”,²³⁰

Reiterating the commitment to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – of sustainable development and that, despite progress made, challenges in global health, including major inequities and vulnerabilities within and among countries, regions and populations, still remain and demand persistent attention,

Expressing deep concern that, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, at least half of the world’s population lacked access to essential health services and almost 100 million people each year were pushed into poverty due to out-of-pocket health expenses, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has created additional setbacks and exposed vulnerabilities in health systems,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has a disproportionately heavy impact on the poor and the most vulnerable with repercussions on health and development gains, thus hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and universal health coverage,

1. *Decides* that the one-day high-level meeting on universal health coverage to be convened by the President of the General Assembly shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on the third day of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion, two multi-stakeholder panels and a brief closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that:

(a) The opening segment, to be held from 10 to 10.30 a.m., will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the World Health

²²⁷ Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution [74/2](#) on 10 October 2019.

²²⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

²²⁹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²³⁰ [A/75/577](#), issued on 5 November 2020, pursuant to paragraph 82 of the political declaration.

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Organization, the President of the World Bank Group, as well as an eminent high-level champion of universal health coverage, selected, in consultation with Member States, by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender balance;

(b) The plenary segment, to be held from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., will comprise statements by Member States and observers of the General Assembly; a list of speakers will be established in accordance with established practices of the Assembly, and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(c) The closing segment, to be held from 5.30 to 6 p.m., will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder panels and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

3. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements for the two multi-stakeholder panels will be as follows:

(a) Two multi-stakeholder panels will be held in parallel to the plenary segment, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 to 5 p.m.;

(b) Each of the two multi-stakeholder panels will be co-chaired by two representatives, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the Heads of State or Government attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with Member States, taking into account gender balance, level of development and geographical representation;

(c) The themes of the multi-stakeholder panels will take into consideration the direction and outcomes of other preceding health processes and initiatives, as well as the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, with a view to ensuring the most effective and efficient outcomes and potential deliverables and to sharing experiences and lessons learned to address remaining implementation gaps;

(d) The President of the General Assembly may invite parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of relevant United Nations entities, including the World Health Organization and the World Bank, development partners, civil society, the private sector, academia, medical associations, indigenous leadership, representative organizations of persons with disabilities and community organizations to serve as speakers on the panels, taking into account gender balance, level of development, geographical representation and the representation of youth and older persons;

4. *Decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization and other relevant partners, to organize and preside over an interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, before the end of June 2023, with the active participation of appropriate senior-level representatives of Member States, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local governments, relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, philanthropic foundations, academia, medical associations, the private sector and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, children, youth and indigenous leadership, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and also requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

6. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government, and invites all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

7. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider relevant initiatives, such as the International Health Partnership for UHC2030, in support of the preparatory process and the high-level meeting, particularly with regard to sharing evidence and good practices, challenges and lessons learned;

8. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the high-level meeting;

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9. *Invites* non-governmental organizations with relevant expertise that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat to attend the high-level meeting and participate in the multi-stakeholder panels and the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis²³¹ and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

11. *Invites* members of civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, development partners and other relevant initiatives to make a fundamental contribution to the process in terms of raising awareness of the importance of universal health coverage and its contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, among others;

12. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national delegations ministers from all relevant ministries, as appropriate, as well as representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors and governors, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, indigenous leadership, community organizations and faith-based organizations, academia, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and universal health coverage networks, with due regard to gender balance;

13. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting and the multi-stakeholder hearing shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the World Health Organization to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting, in close consultation with Member States, including the overall theme of the high-level meeting and the themes of the multi-stakeholder panels in line with paragraph 3 (c) of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 75/316

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 17 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.123](#) and [A/75/L.123/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Kiribati, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia

75/316. Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets

The General Assembly,

Considering that technological change includes new and powerful tools that can help to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³² mindful that the impact, opportunities and challenges of rapid technological change on sustainable development are being assessed in order to deepen their understanding, and recalling its resolution [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018, in which it decided to continue discussing the topic “Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets”,

Noting that rapid technological change can contribute to the faster achievement of the 2030 Agenda by improving real incomes, enabling faster and wider deployment of novel solutions to economic, social and environmental obstacles, supporting more inclusive forms of participation in social and economic life, replacing

²³¹ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

²³² Resolution [70/1](#).

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environmentally costly modes of production with more sustainable ones and giving policymakers powerful tools to design and plan development interventions,

Recalling its resolutions [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 and [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, in which it established and launched a Technology Facilitation Mechanism to support the Sustainable Development Goals, whose updated findings on this topic, as well as those of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, were presented and discussed at its sixth multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolutions [75/202](#) of 21 December 2020, [74/229](#) of 19 December 2019, [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019, [75/1](#) of 21 September 2020, [75/176](#) of 16 December 2020 and [75/267](#) of 25 March 2021, and other relevant resolutions, including Economic and Social Council resolution [2020/13](#) of 17 July 2020 on science, technology and innovation for development, as well as its decision [75/564](#) of 28 April 2021, and noting the developments in the work on emerging technologies by several United Nations system entities,

Recalling further the commitment on harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation for sustainable development, to promote research, capacity-building initiatives, innovation and technologies, towards the achievement of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard recognizing that rapid technological change can contribute, inter alia, to advancements in health, energy, agriculture and food security, governance, education, economy, finance, employment, social welfare and inclusion, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Noting the establishment of the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the annual multi-stakeholder forums on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the ongoing work of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Global Pilot Programme on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals Road Maps (STI for SDGs road maps) to support strategic tools for ensuring policy coherence, linking public and private actions, and optimizing investments, and looking forward to the expanded operationalization of the 2030 Connect online platform as a gateway for information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, as the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled "The age of digital interdependence", submitted to the Secretary-General, the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation",²³³ the report of the Secretary-General's Task Force on Digital Financing of the Sustainable Development Goals, entitled *People's Money: Harnessing Digitalization to Finance a Sustainable Future*, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development *Technology and Innovation Report 2021* and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,²³⁴

Noting with grave concern that almost half of the world's population, more than four in five people in the least developed countries, and people in vulnerable situations do not have access to the Internet, and that numerous barriers such as the installation of costly broadband connections, difficulties in financing the fibre-optic technologies required, unfavourable market dynamics, lower purchasing power in the least developed countries as a limiting factor for connectivity providers and the lack of digital skills and digital literacy exacerbate digital divides and can limit the adoption of digital tools,

Stressing the need to close all digital divides, which have been aggravated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, both between and within countries and including rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations, and noting the efforts to help to bridge digital divides and expand access, including the Connect 2030

²³³ [A/74/821](#).

²³⁴ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

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Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology, including Broadband, for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that rapid technological change has enormous potential to support the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, by reducing the gender digital divide, providing them with opportunities to obtain and share information, gain access to health and education services and to engage in networking and have their voices heard and providing women with opportunities to gain access to employment and to generate income, while also recognizing that it might create challenges for progress, and welcoming the initiatives that focus on access, skills and leadership to promote the equal participation of women and girls in the digital age, and recognizing also that digital technologies can play an important role for women and girls to exercise all human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and in women's full, equal and effective participation in political, economic, cultural and social life,

Recognizing also the contributions of the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in facilitating access to and implementation of digital technologies, as well as in assisting the digital transformation of least developed countries in their sustainable development, and the important role to be played by the Bank in narrowing the digital gap between least developed countries and developed countries,

Reaffirming that 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,

Reaffirming also that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and emphasizing that adaptation to rapid technological change should be considered not only as a function of sustainable development and the spreading of information and communications technologies, but also with respect to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Acknowledging that an effective Internet Governance Forum and multi-stakeholder approaches are needed to drive the digital transition for the benefit of all, and to facilitate global digital cooperation,

Reaffirming the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the Information Society process since its inception, and recognizing that the effective participation, partnership and cooperation of all stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, especially with balanced representation from developing countries, have been and continue to be vital in developing the information society,

Recalling the high-level thematic debate convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session on the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on 11 June 2020, and noting the one-day high-level thematic debate on digital cooperation and connectivity convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session on 27 April 2021,

Recognizing the need for Governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society, the technical and academic communities, along with other stakeholders, to be aware of the impacts of the latest developments in rapid technological change on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which continue to require international and multi-stakeholder cooperation, including in diverse forums, such as the Internet Governance Forum, in order to benefit from opportunities brought up by the global and open Internet and address multidimensional challenges, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to consider the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets²³⁵ in order to benefit from opportunities and address challenges, promote the development of national strategies and public policies, science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals road maps (STI for SDGs road maps), capacity-building and scientific engagement, and share best practices;

²³⁵ See resolution 70/1.

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2. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to take actions to bridge the digital and knowledge divides, recognizing that approaches must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

3. *Stresses* the need to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet by 2030, including meaningful use of digitally enabled services, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes efforts by the United Nations to assist Member States, upon their request, in achieving this;

4. *Reaffirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, with special regard given to the protection of children;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider adopting or maintaining data protection legislation, regulation and policies, including on digital communication data, that comply with their international human rights obligations, which could include the establishment of national independent authorities with powers and resources to monitor data privacy practices, investigate violations and abuses and receive communications from individuals and organizations, and to provide appropriate remedies;

6. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to close digital divides and promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, including media and information literacy, and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations as well as addressing intersectionality, negative social norms, language barriers, structural barriers and risks, and encourages cooperation between the United Nations development system and programme countries, in line with their national policies and priorities, in order to promote and improve digital inclusion;

7. *Encourages* Member States and all stakeholders to close the gender digital divide, including by eliminating barriers to women's full, equal and effective participation both offline and in digital contexts, increasing women's and girls' access to digital technologies, promoting equal, safe and affordable access to information and communications technologies and to the Internet, enhancing women's and girls' digital literacy and women's entrepreneurship, improving digital cooperation and harnessing the potential of rapid technological change to improve the lives of women and girls, and promoting connectivity and socioeconomic prosperity, and to address the development divide, digital divides and the gender digital divide, addressing any potential negative impacts of digital technologies on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

8. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to strengthen the role that rapid technological change can play in mitigating the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to strengthen digital cooperation in the areas of e-commerce, financial technology, digital capacity-building, affordable and reliable Internet connectivity and digital infrastructure to achieve an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery and build back better after the COVID-19 pandemic and to take concerted action to further strengthen scientific research, emerging technologies and new data sources and to build resilient, inclusive and integrated data and statistical systems, under the leadership of national statistical offices, that can respond to the increased and urgent data demands in times of disaster and ensure a path towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

9. *Encourages* the promotion of digital solutions through access to and use of digital public goods, which may include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to international and domestic laws, in unlocking the full potential of rapid technological change to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Recognizes* the need for more coordinated and scaled-up global digital capacity-building efforts and stronger capacity-building support at the country level, including in areas such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, investment, connectivity, growing digital economies, and sustainable and inclusive digital development, and thus encourages the Secretary-General to continue working with all United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen efforts in this regard;

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11. *Stresses* the importance of rapid technological change in ensuring food security by 2030, and encourages the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology in agriculture systems, and calls for enhanced international cooperation to facilitate access and promote investment in clean energy research, technology and infrastructure, in accordance with Goal 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

12. *Encourages* Member States to continue and further strengthen engagement with all relevant stakeholders, such as the private sector, in particular technology companies and financial institutions, civil society, the technical and research communities, including scientists and academia, recognizing that open and inclusive multi-stakeholder cooperation is critical to best harness the potential of rapidly accelerating technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, while addressing their possible challenges;

13. *Recognizes* the need for different parts of the United Nations system to better harness digital technologies, in accordance with their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to support collaboration within and across the United Nations system, avoiding any duplication of efforts and enhancing transparency;

14. *Requests* the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue to consider, in a coordinated manner within their respective mandates and existing resources, the impact of rapid technological changes and frontier technologies on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and to align this endeavour with the follow-up cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in order to support the efforts of all countries towards the attainment of the Goals, including through forging partnerships with other relevant actors, organizations, initiatives and forums, and the dissemination of advances and best practices to facilitate cooperation towards this end;

15. *Reiterates* the mandate of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals,²³⁶ and encourages Member States and all stakeholders to consider its outcomes in relevant forums;

16. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to strengthen synergies and mutually reinforce their work on science, technology and innovation, and requests the Secretariat to coordinate the dates of their meetings in order to avoid overlap and to ensure coherence and coordination between both entities;

17. *Reiterates its call for* voluntary contributions for resources from both the private and the public sectors to support the full operationalization of all components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, in particular strengthening national capacities in promoting the access of marginalized communities to science, technology and innovation through STI for SDGs road maps and the online platform, and invites Member States to provide voluntary financial and technical assistance to the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries to enable it to reach its full potential, which will also bolster its effectiveness in mitigating the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic;

18. *Calls for* better coordination and coherence among existing mechanisms, including the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and other United Nations agencies and international organizations, within their respective mandates, in providing support to Member States in the field of rapid technological change directed towards development priorities and needs;

19. *Brings to the attention* of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination the importance for the diverse United Nations entities, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, to take into consideration the issue of rapid technological change, within their respective mandates, bearing in mind the three dimensions and the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled "Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets", in order to discuss the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including the presentation of the work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, unless otherwise agreed;

²³⁶ Ibid., para. 70.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with his Envoy on Technology, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session an action-oriented report, within existing resources, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account other relevant processes and documents.

RESOLUTION 75/317

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 30 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.125](#) and [A/75/L.125/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

75/317. World Wetlands Day

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming also its 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 the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Reaffirming further that wetlands are critical to people and nature, given the intrinsic value of these ecosystems, and their benefits and services, including their environmental, climate, ecological, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic contributions to sustainable development and human well-being,

Acknowledging that wetlands are among the ecosystems with the highest rates of decline, loss and degradation, and considering that indicators of current negative trends in global biodiversity and ecosystem functions are projected to continue in response to direct and indirect drivers such as rapid human population growth, unsustainable production and consumption and associated technological development, as well as the adverse impacts of climate change,

Taking into account that wetlands are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals related to poverty eradication, food and nutrition, healthy living, gender equality, water quality and availability, energy supply, the reduction of natural disasters, innovation and the development of appropriate infrastructure, sustainable and resilient human settlements, the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, oceans, seas and marine resources, biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystems,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 6, which focuses on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and its target 6.6, which seeks to protect and restore water-related ecosystems; Goal 14, on the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, including its target 14.2, which seeks to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems; and Goal 15, related to life on land, and its target 15.1, which seeks to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, including wetlands, in line with obligations under international agreements,

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Reaffirming the important role of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat²³⁷ (Ramsar Convention) in ensuring the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, and its contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world,

Taking into account that the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention is co-custodian of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.6.1, which monitors change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, and that the Convention is a partner agency for indicators 6.5.1, 14.5.1 and 15.1.2,

Noting decision III/21 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, of 15 November 1996,²³⁸ recalling the role of the Ramsar Convention as the lead partner in the implementation of activities related to wetlands under the Convention on Biological Diversity,²³⁹ and recognizing the important contribution that the Ramsar Convention has made towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,²⁴⁰

Recognizing that 171 States had become Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat as of July 2021 and that the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention provides outreach materials to help to raise public awareness of the importance and value of wetlands on 2 February each year, the anniversary of the date of adoption of the Convention, in 1971,

Taking note of the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 21 to 29 October 2018, and in particular its resolution XIII.1, in which the Conference invited the General Assembly to recognize 2 February of each year, the date of adoption of the Convention on Wetlands, as World Wetlands Day,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2 February, the date of adoption of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), as World Wetlands Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, international and national non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe and raise awareness of World Wetlands Day in an appropriate manner, in accordance with national priorities;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, and that such activities would be subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions;

4. *Invites* the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to facilitate the implementation of World Wetlands Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, and also invites the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session about the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 75/318

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 30 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.126/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.126/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan,

²³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

²³⁸ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/3/38, annex II.

²³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁴⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2, annex.

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Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

75/318. World Cotton Day

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Considering the historical importance of cotton as a global commodity and the vital role that cotton plays in several Member States by providing livelihoods and as a subsistence crop for millions of people and its broader economic and social impacts around the world, and recognizing the local and cultural heritage associated with cotton production and the interlinkage between local production methods and the quality of cotton varieties,

Recognizing that the proclamation of World Cotton Day will contribute to increased awareness of the international community about the importance of the contribution of the sustainable cotton sector to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming the relevance of the sectoral Cotton Initiative, launched in 2003 at the World Trade Organization to improve market access opportunities for cotton and cotton-related products from least developed countries and to substantially reduce any trade-distorting effects of undue measures in international cotton trade and to intensify discussions on factors negatively impacting cotton trade and markets,

Reaffirming also the importance of development assistance programmes and efforts to improve cotton production capacity in developing countries, in order to foster their cotton supply chain industries,

Taking into consideration development assistance activities related to cotton production, processing, marketing and consumption provided by the international community and aimed at contributing to poverty reduction strategies and other development-oriented projects as well as towards increasing the standard of living of the poorest and most vulnerable among those engaged in the cotton value chain sector, and cotton by-products, particularly in developing and least developed countries,

Convinced of the importance of a global celebration dedicated to cotton production and the promotion of reliable cotton value chains, which would serve to draw attention to the hundreds of millions of people around the world who earn their livelihoods through their work in cotton production and related industries,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 7 October of each year as World Cotton Day;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to observe World Cotton Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the importance of cotton

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production, processing, marketing and consumption, the specific related challenges and the emerging opportunities, especially for developing countries and least developed countries;

3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with all relevant organizations, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Trade Organization, the International Trade Centre and the International Cotton Advisory Committee, to facilitate the observance of World Cotton Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;

4. *Recognizes* the role of women in the cotton sector and the importance of biotechnology in both sustainable cotton production and economic development, and underscores the need to increase cultivation of organic cotton and for gender-sensitive technical assistance programmes and projects in developing countries;

5. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders and interested organizations to raise the visibility of the cotton sector and awareness of the critical role that it plays in economic development, international trade and poverty alleviation, highlighting the importance of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

6. *Encourages* Member States, through the observance of World Cotton Day, to hold discussions to ensure that people in developing countries in general, and least developed countries in particular, benefit from the earnings and results of cotton production and cotton processing in an appropriate manner;

7. *Invites* all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as academia, and the private sector, to promote synergies in their areas of expertise, in order to contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and minimize the adverse impacts of the production, processing, marketing and consumption of cotton and cotton-related products;

8. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the United Nations system bodies, other institutions, organizations and entities, as well as civil society organizations, the private sector and academia for effective and appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 75/319

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 30 August 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.127](#) and [A/75/L.127/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

75/319. Solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Haiti in the aftermath of the recent earthquake

The General Assembly,

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

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming its resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991, the annex to which contains the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, as well as all its resolutions on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development, and recalling the resolutions of the humanitarian segments of the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/18](#) of 21 July 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to provide advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities,

Reaffirming further the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of the earthquake that struck Haiti on 14 August 2021, followed by the passage of Tropical Storm Grace on 16 August 2021, which have resulted in significant loss of lives, damage to property, displacement of residents and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health security and access to social infrastructure, and about the urgent need to restore normal conditions for the population,

Emphasizing that progress in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti is crucial to achieving lasting stability, security and socioeconomic development,

Reiterating the need for a continued high level of support for and commitment to the immediate humanitarian relief phase, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts, including in the medium and long terms, that reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation in addressing the natural disaster,

Recognizing the urgent need to scale up the access to and intensify the administration of vaccines to address the ongoing public health crisis caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and to mitigate the risk associated with displaced individuals in enclosed areas,

Reiterating the need for the United Nations system to ensure that the humanitarian, early recovery and reconstruction assistance provided is timely, adequate, effective and coherent and coordinated among all humanitarian and development actors, in coordination with and in support of the Government of Haiti, and in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence,

Welcoming the generous assistance that has been pledged and provided by the Caribbean Community and by other States and non-governmental, regional and international organizations, in particular the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the United Nations system, to alleviate the devastating effects of this crisis on Haiti,

1. *Expresses its solidarity with and support* to the Government and people of Haiti;
2. *Calls upon* the international community to scale up its humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation of Haiti, in order to repair and strengthen the country's prospects for achieving sustainable development;
3. *Urges* international financial institutions and organizations to continue to contribute generously in their response to deliver immediate relief and to maintain their support for the long-term rehabilitation of Haiti, through prioritizing action to reduce the vulnerability of the country by systematically promoting its long-term socioeconomic development;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to the extent of his authority, to support the reconstruction efforts that are being made by the Government of Haiti.

RESOLUTION 75/320

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.128](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/320. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference,²⁴¹

Reaffirming the paramount importance of universal adherence to and the full and effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [2106 A \(XX\)](#) of 21 December 1965, in addressing the scourges of racism and racial discrimination,

Recalling its resolution [75/237](#) of 31 December 2020, in which it, inter alia, called for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and decided to hold a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on the second day of the general debate of the seventy-sixth session, on the theme “Reparations, racial justice and equality for people of African descent”,

1. *Decides* that the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action will be held on Wednesday, 22 September 2021, and consist of an opening plenary meeting from 9 to 11 a.m., two consecutive round tables from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m., and a closing plenary meeting from 6 to 7 p.m., and also decides that the general debate on that day will be held from 11 a.m. to 2.45 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., and that this arrangement does not constitute a precedent;

2. *Also decides* that the speakers at the opening plenary will be the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Head of State of South Africa, one speaker from each regional group, a representative of a non-governmental organization and a youth representative, both of whom are actively engaged in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and who are to be selected by the President of the General Assembly;

3. *Further decides*, without setting a precedent for future high-level meetings of the General Assembly, that Member States speaking at the opening plenary meeting may submit a pre-recorded statement by their Head of State or Government, head of delegation or other dignitary, which will be played in the General Assembly Hall, after introduction by their representative who is physically present in the Assembly Hall;

4. *Decides* that other speakers, who are not representatives of Member States, invited to make a statement at the opening plenary meeting or the closing plenary meeting may submit a pre-recorded statement, which will be played in the General Assembly Hall, after introduction by the President of the General Assembly;

5. *Also decides* that, in addition to the verbatim records of the high-level meeting, the President of the General Assembly will circulate as a document of the Assembly a compilation document of the statements delivered by means of pre-recorded statements during the high-level meeting and submitted to the President no later than the day on which the pre-recorded statement is played in the Assembly Hall, and that such pre-recorded statements will be attached to the verbatim records of the meeting;

6. *Further decides* that the political declaration aimed at mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up processes shall be adopted by the General Assembly at the opening plenary meeting;

7. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements of the round tables will be as follows:

²⁴¹ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and [A/CONF.189/12/Corr.1](#), chap. I.

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(a) The round tables will address the overall theme of “Reparations, racial justice and equality for people of African descent”;

(b) Each round table will be chaired by a Head of State or Government to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with the Member States;

(c) In order to promote a substantive and constructive dialogue, participation in the round tables will include Member States, observers, representatives of entities and experts of the United Nations system, parliamentarians, representatives of local governments, national human rights institutions, where they exist, the private sector, academia, as well as selected representatives of civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations that are actively engaged in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, such as youth and community organizations and indigenous peoples’ representatives and institutions, taking into account the principles of transparency, inclusivity, including gender balance, and geographical representation;

8. *Invites* Member States, observer States and observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level, including at the level of Heads of State and Government, in the high-level meeting;

9. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its round tables, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis²⁴² and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

11. *Decides* that the closing plenary meeting will comprise the presentation of summaries of the discussions by the Chairs of the round tables, followed by statements from the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Deputy Secretary-General;

12. *Also decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting, namely, the opening and closing plenary meetings, as well as the round tables, will be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations entities to give the highest visibility possible to the meeting;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting.

RESOLUTION 75/321

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.129](#) and [A/75/L.129/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

75/321. United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolutions [71/278](#) of 10 March 2017, [72/312](#) of 13 September 2018 and [73/302](#) of 20 June 2019 on United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse, [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018, [73/293](#) of 20 May 2019, [74/277](#) of 18 June 2020 and [75/281](#) of 24 May 2021 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 on special measures for protection from sexual

²⁴² The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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exploitation and abuse and [72/112](#) of 7 December 2017, [73/196](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/181](#) of 18 December 2019 and [75/132](#) of 15 December 2020 on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and taking note of Security Council resolutions [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015 and [2272 \(2016\)](#) of 11 March 2016,

Strongly condemning, and expressing deep concern about, sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel throughout the system, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council, and underscoring the commitment of Member States to strengthening measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse,

Acknowledging the work of all United Nations personnel throughout the United Nations system, including peacekeepers, who serve the purposes and principles of the Charter, and stressing that the actions of a few will not be allowed to tarnish the achievements of all,

Noting with concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is exacerbating risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and affecting the capacity to address and investigate allegations and provide victims with assistance, and further stressing that everyone should remain safe from sexual exploitation and abuse, including while receiving any kind of aid, assistance, protection or services from the United Nations system and its implementing partners, and noting the importance of ensuring that confidential reporting channels and support services are expeditious and accessible,

Welcoming the commitment by the United Nations to eradicate sexual exploitation and abuse despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁴³

2. *Notes with concern* that the COVID-19 pandemic exposed those in vulnerable situations to increased risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and limited the capacity of the Organization to provide victims and relevant Member States with assistance and to investigate allegations, urges the Secretary-General to continue to prioritize preventative action across the United Nations system, in particular throughout the COVID-19 pandemic response, and calls upon the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged and, in collaboration with Member States, to scale up efforts to create a harmonized approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including by enhancing the alignment of the policies and practices of the Organization;

3. *Reaffirms* that all categories of United Nations personnel must be held to the same standard of conduct so as to keep people safe from harm, while also preserving the credibility, impartiality, integrity and reputation of the United Nations, and remains committed to further consideration of ways of ensuring managerial, command and individual accountability;

4. *Stresses* the importance of Member States holding accountable those responsible for sexual exploitation and abuse, in a timely and appropriate manner, and that prevention and accountability are critical for the United Nations and its Member States to demonstrate their collective commitment to the zero-tolerance policy and for maintaining the trust of the international community and providing justice for victims, in this regard emphasizes that accountability rests on the cooperation of the Member States, and also emphasizes the need to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

5. *Reaffirms its support* to the United Nations for its efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy, in particular to strengthen the Organization's prevention, reporting, enforcement and remedial actions in order to promote greater accountability, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to work in close consultation with Member States for the effective implementation of the policy;

6. *Stresses* that enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels, including at the senior leadership level, both at Headquarters and in the field, contribute positively to combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

²⁴³ [A/75/754](#).

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7. *Recognizes* that a culture of impunity could result in an increase in sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard underlines the necessity of immediate, safe and appropriate measures, including through investigations and prosecution where appropriate, and of reporting to the United Nations promptly on action taken;

8. *Underscores* that predeployment and in-mission training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse plays an effective role in raising awareness about the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on such acts, and encourages relevant stakeholders, including Member States and the Secretariat, in accordance with their different responsibilities, to continue to collaborate to ensure that mandatory, effective, monitored and targeted training on sexual exploitation and abuse is implemented;

9. *Also underscores* that troop-contributing countries bear the responsibility for investigating, and troop- and police-contributing countries bear the responsibility for holding their personnel accountable for perpetrating, acts of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with their national laws, in this regard takes note of Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), and requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States, as appropriate, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding the implementation of the Operational Guidance for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 2272 (2016);

10. *Stresses* the importance of further improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General, United Nations system entities and Member States, including troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse to improve accountability and transparency and support for victims, and emphasizes the need to maintain a frequent exchange of information on all aspects related to sexual exploitation and abuse;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant entities to continue to immediately inform the Member States concerned about allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel system-wide, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a Security Council mandate, of which United Nations entities may become aware, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Member States concerned receive all available information to allow for appropriate follow-up by their national authorities;

12. *Pays tribute* to all peacekeepers who risk their lives while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, underscores that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse damage the credibility, effectiveness and reputation of the United Nations, in this regard commends the troop- and police-contributing countries that have taken effective steps to prevent and investigate acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, and combat impunity and hold accountable those individuals responsible for such acts, highlights the importance of establishing best practices within the United Nations system, and welcomes, in this regard, the convening by the United Nations, on 28 June 2021, of a high-level meeting entitled “Strengthening the conduct of peacekeeping personnel through the sharing of good practices”;

13. *Calls upon* Member States deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and to hold perpetrators accountable, and urges all non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take adequate measures to prevent, and combat impunity for, sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel;

14. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to them and welcomes voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to safely access immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and also encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate and immediate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

15. *Takes note* of the pilot mapping of victims’ services, capacities and approaches completed in May 2020 by the Office of the Victims’ Rights Advocate, through which it was noted in particular that there was no cohesive system-wide tool to track services and assistance received by victims, and requests the Secretary-General to analyse shortcomings that were identified through the mapping exercise and present possible solutions to support and track victims’ access to and utilization of services;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy”, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports, pursuant to resolution 57/306 of 15 April 2003, on special measures for protection from sexual

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exploitation and abuse, including on progress made in implementing a zero-tolerance policy within the United Nations system and information on the impact of COVID-19, as well as on emerging best practices and lessons learned, for consideration by the General Assembly under the aforementioned item, in line with existing mandates and procedures.

RESOLUTION 75/322

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.111/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.111/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by Guinea (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Turkey

75/322. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [57/2](#) of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution [57/7](#) of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [74/301](#) of 3 September 2020, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support" and Economic and Social Council resolution [2020/6](#) of 18 June 2020 on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

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

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

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recognizing the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term political strategy for Africa's development and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key flagship projects and programmes to be fast-tracked during the decade, and recognizing the commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted on 22 September 2008,²⁴⁴

²⁴⁴ Resolution [63/1](#).

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Reaffirming the Paris Agreement²⁴⁵ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁴⁶ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Noting the need for all parties to submit enhanced nationally determined contributions well ahead of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change, in line with the best available science, and to protect people in vulnerable situations, especially in Africa,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement and other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Noting with great concern the multidimensional impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on African countries, including significant impacts on poverty, food security, unemployment, trade, disrupted supply chains, tourism and financial flows, as well as its social impacts, including violence against women and girls, causing more challenges for African countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and recognizing the great efforts made by African countries in combating the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives and achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery,

Recalling its resolution 75/206 of 21 December 2020 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development,

Underlining the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and reaffirming that good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems and global collaboration and mutual accountability measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts,

Recalling its resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and 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,

Welcoming the high-level events and artistic exhibitions to celebrate Africa's culture and history organized during the 2021 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme "Cultural identity and ownership: reshaping mindsets", organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in close partnership with the African Union Commission and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Emphasizing economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa, bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic, social and environmental development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized,

Welcoming the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to Agenda 2063, the African Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa,

Noting that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the inequalities caused by digital divides, especially in African countries, since the poorest and the most vulnerable, who are the hardest hit, are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

Reaffirming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,²⁴⁷

²⁴⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

²⁴⁷ Resolution 73/195, annex.

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Reaffirming also the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,²⁴⁸

Taking note with appreciation of the transformation of the New Partnership Planning and Coordinating Agency into the African Union Development Agency in conformity with the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to rename the African Union Development Agency as the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development,²⁴⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: eighteenth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support"²⁵⁰ and the addendum thereto, as well as the fourth biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development;²⁵¹

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,²⁵² and in this regard reaffirms the essential role played by the New Partnership Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee, welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership and underscores the importance of coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while acknowledging that much needs to be done to overcome the challenges in its implementation;

3. *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, academia and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards implementing the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure, while recognizing the importance of quality infrastructure investment, through both foreign and domestic investment, and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard recognizes the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

5. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and of achieving substantial and universal coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;

6. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa through healthy diets and sustainable food systems with the support of Africa's development partners, and welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene a Food Systems Summit in 2021;

7. *Calls for* effective measures and targeted investments to strengthen national health systems and to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including the Ebola virus disease and coronavirus disease (COVID-19), recognizes, in this regard, that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, to expand, strengthen and maintain surveillance systems in the health sector, in order to implement and comply with the International Health Regulations (2005),²⁵³ and to eliminate diseases, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the transition towards universal health coverage in Africa;

8. *Recalls* the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, as reflected in its resolution [73/3](#) of 10 October 2018, the political declaration on HIV and AIDS, as reflected in its resolution [75/284](#) of 8 June 2021, the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as reflected in its resolution [73/2](#) of

²⁴⁸ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

²⁴⁹ See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 November 2018.

²⁵⁰ [A/75/918](#).

²⁵¹ [A/75/950](#).

²⁵² [A/57/304](#), annex.

²⁵³ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

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10 October 2018, as well as the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,²⁵⁴ and calls upon developed countries, international health funds and other development partners to continue their support, including financial and technical support, to African countries to scale up their national efforts to fully implement, as appropriate, the actions committed to by the Heads of State and Government and their representatives;

9. *Notes* the unprecedented threat that COVID-19 presents to the continent's hard-won development and economic gains; welcomes efforts of African leaders in mitigating the impact of the pandemic on their countries and citizens; expresses its highest appreciation to all partners and international organizations that have supported the continent in mitigating the effects of COVID-19; notes that there is a need for additional support to reduce the effects of the pandemic on the continent's achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁵⁵ and Agenda 2063, and to support the implementation of the Adapted Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Pandemic and enhance the capacity of the African Medicines Agency for manufacturing vaccines against COVID-19; and in this regard calls for global solidarity, particularly with regard to equitable access to vaccines in Africa, and urges Member States and the international community to enable global equitable, affordable and timely access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and health-care services, including as supported through the World Health Organization and the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant initiatives, such as the African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team initiative, accelerating post-COVID economic and social development;

10. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in enhancing education and vocational training and stresses in this regard the importance of creating a conducive environment for technological innovation, taking advantage of frontier technologies and investing in digitalization to strengthen connectivity, and urges all relevant stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, especially African countries;

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

12. *Reiterates* the need to support African countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

13. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to its adverse impacts, expresses deep concern about the increasing challenges posed by drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences on the fight against poverty, famine and hunger, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, voluntary transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation by their respective parties of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁵⁶ as well as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²⁵⁷ including its 2018-2030 strategic framework,²⁵⁸ looks forward to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, urges developed countries to meet their commitment to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 and through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, for climate action, particularly for climate adaptation, in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

²⁵⁴ See [A/55/240/Add.1](#), annex.

²⁵⁵ Resolution 70/1.

²⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁵⁸ [ICCD/COP\(13\)/21/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.13, annex.

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14. *Reiterates its deep concern* about the growing illicit financial flows, internationally and domestically, including those derived from crimes, welcomes the political declaration adopted on 2 June 2021 at the thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”,²⁵⁹ reiterates the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and international cooperation in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and its implementation, acknowledges the need to strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery, and emphasizes that illicit financial flows reduce the availability of valuable resources, including for financing for development;

15. *Notes* the establishment of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda;

16. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment at all levels, to ensure women’s equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and discrimination in all its forms;

17. *Welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 41 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 23 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process by 2023, as envisaged in the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, takes note of the decision on its institutional reform,²⁶⁰ and emphasizes African ownership of the process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action;

18. *Expresses deep concern* at the increased debt burden of many African countries, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, underlines the importance of debt sustainability, transparency and liquidity, debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management in Africa, welcomes the final extension of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative for six months, until the end of December 2021, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including under the Common Framework for Debt Treatment beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, including debt cancellation, debt restructuring and any other mechanism, such as debt swap initiatives for sustainable development and climate action where appropriate, in order to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries;

19. *Calls upon* African countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those owned by women, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, and invites Africa’s development partners to promote investment by their private sector in Africa and to facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms;

20. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

²⁵⁹ Resolution S-32/1, annex.

²⁶⁰ See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI), sect. XI.

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21. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring the free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes the start of trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area on 1 January 2021, and underscores the importance of strengthening efforts to achieve the objective of doubling intra-African trade;

22. *Notes with concern* Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, reiterates the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the multilateral trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis and the profound socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of making progress on the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization, recognizing the contribution that their accession would make to the full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system, urges in this regard the facilitation of the accession process on a technical and legal basis and in a transparent manner for African countries that are in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization, and reaffirms the importance of that organization's decision on accession by the least developed countries;²⁶¹

24. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, and emphasizes the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, particularly the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

26. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

27. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of official development assistance measurement and on the proposed measure of "total official support for sustainable development", while reaffirming that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made;

28. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of Agenda 2063, 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;²⁶²

29. *Invites* Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the

²⁶¹ Decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012.

²⁶² In conformity with the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development signed by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 January 2018.

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United Nations monitoring mechanism process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a comprehensive and action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, based on the provision of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

RESOLUTION 75/323

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.132](#) and [A/75/L.132/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

75/323. 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 [73/347](#) of 16 September 2019,

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,²⁶³ 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,

Recalling, in this connection, the tenth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held in Georgetown on 23 and 24 July 2019,

Deeply concerned that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its severe global economic disruptions are having a significant negative impact on the sustainable development and humanitarian needs of States members of the Caribbean Community that are dependent on tourism, commodities, stable global supply chains and remittances, making the prospect of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁶⁴ more difficult,

Remaining deeply concerned about new and persistent challenges, including declining foreign direct investment, trade imbalances, increased indebtedness, the lack of adequate transportation, energy and information and communications technology infrastructure networks, limited human and institutional capacity and the inability to integrate effectively into the global economy, the impact of de-risking on financial institutions in the Caribbean, onerous debt, graduation from access to concessionary development funding, the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services, crime and violence, the illicit trade in drugs and arms, the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, food insecurity, and the adverse effects of climate change, including slow-onset natural disasters and associated loss and

²⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1978, No. 1197.

²⁶⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

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damage, as well as the high cost of imported energy and the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems and sea level rise, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously worsened the challenges for the sustainable development efforts of the States members of the Caribbean Community,

Underscoring 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 outcome documents of the international conferences on small island developing States and their follow-up, namely, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,²⁶⁵ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States²⁶⁶ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,²⁶⁷

Noting with appreciation the ongoing collaboration, consultations and information exchanges that have taken place among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community aimed at strengthening cooperation and regional capacity in a broad range of areas, such as sustainable development, non-communicable diseases, drugs and crime, statistics, free and fair elections, plant and animal health, and food safety, among others,

Welcoming the generous immediate and ongoing assistance provided by the Caribbean Community and neighbouring countries, and by other States and national, regional and international organizations, in particular the United Nations system, in extending humanitarian assistance and recovery support, including the launch of a United Nations funding appeal and response plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as well as neighbouring countries affected by the impact of the eruptions of La Soufrière volcano,

Welcoming also the prompt and strong condemnation of the assassination of the President of Haiti, Mr. Jovenel Moïse, by the Security Council on 7 July 2021,²⁶⁸ and its promise of continued solidarity with the Haitian people, underscoring the need to maintain, in the aftermath of the assassination of the President, international and United Nations support for the needs of the Haitian people, and encouraging close collaboration and coordination between the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti and the United Nations country team in Haiti with a view to helping the Government of Haiti to take responsibility to realize the long-term stability, development and economic self-sufficiency of the country,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of the earthquake that struck Haiti on 14 August 2021, which has resulted in a significant loss of lives, damage to property, displacement of residents and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health security and access to social infrastructure, and stressing the urgent need to restore normal conditions for the population,

Affirming the need to further expand and deepen the cooperation that already exists between the Caribbean Community and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, so as to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the partnership among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,²⁶⁹ in particular paragraphs 34 to 36 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;

²⁶⁵ *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.

²⁶⁶ *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.

²⁶⁷ Resolution 69/15, annex.

²⁶⁸ See Security Council press statement SC/14574.

²⁶⁹ [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#).

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2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;

3. *Notes* the recent engagements between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, and also notes the recently concluded eleventh general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held virtually on 21 and 22 July 2021, and the joint statement adopted at the conclusion of the meeting highlighting areas and opportunities of continued cooperation and strengthened collaboration;

4. *Looks forward* to the convening of the twelfth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, to be held in 2023;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to continue their cooperation and to enhance coherence in their engagement, 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, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and sustainable development challenges, including poverty and inequality, de-risking, non-communicable diseases, transnational organized crime and terrorism;

6. *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 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁷⁰ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²⁷¹ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,²⁷² the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016²⁷³ and the call for action adopted by the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;²⁷⁴

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway on 27 September 2019 and the adoption on 10 October 2019 of its political declaration,²⁷⁵ in which Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation with and support to small island developing States in the context of sustainable development, in line with their national development strategies and priorities, and looks forward to the implementation of the calls made in the political declaration;

8. *Notes* the commitment made by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to improve policies and programmes to address the particular needs of small island developing States, including on access to international concessional finance, including within the context of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

9. *Recognizes* the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, 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 Caribbean Community, including to the Caribbean Public Health Agency, and urges further cooperation in addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases, including access to and distribution of safe and effective COVID-19

²⁷⁰ Resolution 69/313, annex.

²⁷¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²⁷² Resolution 69/283, annex II.

²⁷³ Resolution 71/256, annex.

²⁷⁴ See resolution 71/312, annex.

²⁷⁵ Resolution 74/3.

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vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, as well as improving capacity for global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response;

10. *Notes with concern* the regression in educational gains due to school closures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard encourages further cooperation between the United Nations system and the States members of the Caribbean Community towards the development of all children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, to reach their full potential, and addressing the existing challenge of male academic underachievement and promoting the contribution of information and communications technology to education and distance-learning solutions, to provide inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary and distance education, including technical and vocational training;

11. *Notes with deep concern* the contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which it is reiterated that human influence has warmed the climate at a rate that is unprecedented in at least the last 2,000 years and that global warming of 1.5 and 2 degrees Celsius will be exceeded during the twenty-first century unless deep reductions in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades, and in this regard stresses the urgent need to raise mitigation ambitions, enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events and encourages further cooperation between the United Nations system and the States members of the Caribbean Community in mobilizing finance for climate action to address the needs of the Caribbean region;

12. *Acknowledges* the support by the United Nations system for countries in the region affected by the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and urges further cooperation to enhance assistance to the States members of the Caribbean Community in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

13. *Emphasizes* the active cooperation existing between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, including their ongoing work on debt and climate adaptation, such as the debt-for-climate-adaptation-swap initiative and the creation of a Caribbean resilience fund, and further encourages continued cooperation with the Community and its member States;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further strengthen their activities to ensure that no one is left behind, including by accelerating relevant action to stem poverty and to promote regional food security to curb the global slowdown in poverty reduction through actions to reverse food insecurity and food waste and loss, encourage sustainable production and consumption patterns, and promote healthier diets, and address the triple threat of COVID-19, conflict and climate change;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of continuous, coherent and sustainable support of the United Nations and the international community to strengthen the Government of Haiti's capacity to ensure long-term security, stability, respect for human rights and sustainable development, in line with the country's priorities;

16. *Welcomes* the partnership between the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security to support the implementation of the Caribbean Community counter-terrorism strategy;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the existing cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in supporting statistical capacity-building and data access to address existing challenges in producing, collecting, analysing and using high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics required to enable small island developing States to effectively plan, follow up on, evaluate the implementation of and track success in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation;

18. *Expresses appreciation* for the ongoing cooperation received from the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat in the implementation of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March and for its support and cooperation rendered in the implementation of the permanent memorial initiative, in keeping with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

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19. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the multi-country offices reviews, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to conduct regular monitoring, reporting and follow-up, including to the annual operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, with a view to considering the adjustments necessary to ensure the delivery of sustainable and effective development resources and services to enable countries served by multi-country offices to implement the 2030 Agenda;

20. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work by the United Nations system, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [75/215](#) of 21 December 2020, undertaken to analyse and develop a multidimensional vulnerability index for small island developing States in relation to, inter alia, debt vulnerability in the immediate term and debt sustainability in the longer term and expanding their access to concessionary financing;

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

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh 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 75/324

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.131](#) and [A/75/L.131/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

75/324. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [73/330](#) of 25 July 2019,²⁷⁶ and acknowledges the growing cooperation between the two organizations;

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

3. *Also takes note* of the Baku Declaration, issued at the twelfth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Baku on 16 October 2012;²⁷⁷

²⁷⁶ See [A/75/345-S/2020/898](#), sect. II.

²⁷⁷ [A/67/581](#), annex.

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

5. *Takes note* of the Antalya Communiqué, issued at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Antalya, Turkey, on 9 November 2019;

6. *Notes* the outcomes of the fourteenth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held virtually on 4 March 2021, and welcomes the upcoming fifteenth summit meeting, to be held in Turkmenistan on 28 November 2021;

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

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

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

10. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to implement the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade Agreement²⁷⁸ for the enhancement of intraregional trade, and invites the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre to consider extending technical assistance to the Economic Cooperation Organization for the implementation of the Trade Agreement and the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to assist the States members of the Organization in the trade facilitation process, leading to the regional and global integration of their economies;

11. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the ninth meeting of Ministers of Transport of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 3 May 2018, which noted the improved performance of Economic Cooperation Organization regional transit transport and prioritized key projects for the near future while effectively implementing the Sustainable Development Goals on transport, including Goals 9 and 17,²⁷⁹ and General Assembly resolution 72/212 of 20 December 2017, entitled "Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals", in the region;

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

²⁷⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45696.

²⁷⁹ See resolution 70/1.

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

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

15. *Welcomes* the reactivation of the membership of Afghanistan in the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)²⁸⁰ and the finalization of formalities for accession by Pakistan to the TIR Convention, encourages the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization that have not done so to accede to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road²⁸¹ and those that have done so to accede also to the Additional Protocol thereto²⁸² and other relevant international instruments facilitating the movement of goods, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies and other international bodies to provide the necessary support to the States members of the Organization, in particular for capacity-building activities;

16. *Encourages* the finalization of the intergovernmental framework agreement on operationalizing and commercializing the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Islamic Republic of Iran railway route by developing a common corridor management mechanism to raise operational efficiency through greater interoperability of infrastructure and railway operations among en-route countries, and notes that, once operationalized, the common corridor management mechanism of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Islamic Development Bank and the Economic Cooperation Organization will apply for all other rail routes of the Organization;

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

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

19. *Notes* the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization to prepare a technical assistance project proposal on the implementation of the regional programmes for food security of the Economic Cooperation Organization under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme administered by the World Bank, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to consider providing technical and financial assistance to the Economic Cooperation

²⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, No. 16510.

²⁸¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 399, No. 5742.

²⁸² *Ibid.*, vol. 2762, No. 5742.

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Organization for preparing and implementing detailed project proposals under the programme components suitable to the needs of the member States;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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28. *Highlights* the importance of enhanced cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in fighting the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages the relevant United Nations entities, especially the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, to consider extending technical and financial support to the Economic Cooperation Organization in this regard, as appropriate;

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

30. *Notes* the vulnerability of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to natural disasters, and urges the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Development Programme, to consider expanding their cooperation with the Economic Cooperation Organization in the area of natural and human-made disaster risk reduction and also to consider extending their technical and financial support for the activities of the Organization in the field of natural disaster risk reduction in the region, including the recent Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction fostering the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030²⁸³ in the region, and invites relevant international organizations and financial institutions to assist the implementation of the Regional Framework;

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

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

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

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

35. *Appreciates* the contributions made by the Economic Cooperation Organization towards reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, commends its active participation in and constructive contributions to various regional and international initiatives on Afghanistan, especially appreciates its support for the high-level Core Group of Regional Forum Secretaries-General, established at the meeting of the regional bodies on 19 July 2010, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and

²⁸³ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

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Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan,²⁸⁴ and invites relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations to assist the Economic Cooperation Organization in implementing its Advocacy Programme for Afghanistan adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization at its twenty-third meeting, held in Dushanbe, with the aim of assisting Afghanistan in its efforts for stability, reconstruction, economic growth and sustainable development;

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

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

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

39. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization”.

RESOLUTION 75/325

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2021, 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/75/973](#), para. 27)

75/325. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the role and authority of the General Assembly as a principal organ of the United Nations and the importance of its effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling its functions under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

Welcoming the calls to increase the efficiency of the work of the General Assembly through streamlining its agenda, including by elimination of duplication and overlap of agenda items,

Welcoming also the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to provide impetus to and promote the process of revitalization of the work of the Assembly during its seventy-fifth session in favour of strengthening multilateralism and international cooperation,

Recalling the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, adopted as resolution [75/1](#) of 21 September 2020, which reaffirms overarching priorities for the work of the General Assembly, including the commitment to multilateralism and to continue to work to revitalize the Assembly,

Recognizing the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the work of the General Assembly during its seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions, and welcoming the efforts of the Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions to ensure the continued functioning of the Assembly despite the limitations as a consequence of the pandemic,

Mindful of the importance of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which continue to guide its work,

Recognizing the temporary adjustments that were carried out by the Secretariat without setting a precedent due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which demonstrated its adaptability and resilience under exceptional circumstances, and

²⁸⁴ [A/66/601-S/2011/767](#), annex.

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taking note of the analysis of the Secretary-General on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the work of the General Assembly and the briefing thereon provided to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly during the seventy-fifth session,

Recognizing also that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter,

Underlining the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly to address the evolving global challenges,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions [73/341](#) of 12 September 2019 and [74/303](#) of 4 September 2020 and all other previous resolutions adopted by consensus relating to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly issued during the seventy-fifth session and the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed thereto,²⁸⁵ which continues to form a basis for the deliberations of Member States under the item on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue updating regularly and equally the multilingual web page devoted to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly in all six official languages and its substantive content within existing resources in a cost-effective manner, including through the use of existing capabilities such as automation of translation, while ensuring the accuracy of translation;

4. *Decides* to establish, at its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions, 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, with the primary focus on:

(i) During the seventy-sixth session: role and authority of the General Assembly, and working methods;

(ii) During the seventy-seventh session: strengthening the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly and selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads;

(b) To also place the primary focus on implementation of the present resolution during the seventy-sixth session, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;

5. *Also decides* that the next resolution shall be considered during the seventy-seventh session and biennially thereafter;

6. *Further decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall continue its review of the inventory of General Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the seventy-fifth session and, as a result, continue to update the inventory to be attached to the reports to be submitted at the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions of the Assembly, including the separate indication of relevant provisions that were not implemented, with reasons therefor;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an update on the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on revitalization addressed to the Secretariat for implementation that have not been implemented, with an indication of the constraints and reasons behind any lack of implementation, for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions;

8. *Reiterates* its decision to hold annually an interactive and comprehensive dialogue between the Permanent Missions and the Secretariat as mandated in resolution [71/323](#) of 8 September 2017, during the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and strongly emphasizes the importance of the follow-up on issues raised during the dialogue aimed at improving the work of the Secretariat in its interaction with Permanent Missions, including the circulation of these follow-up measures to Permanent Missions;

²⁸⁵ [A/75/973](#).

Role and authority of the General Assembly

9. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly and the strict respect of the Charter-based prerogatives and division of work among the principal organs of the United Nations;

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session to select “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism – confronting COVID-19 through effective multilateral action” as the theme of the general debate, and also welcomes the decision of the President-elect of the General Assembly to select “Building resilience through hope – to recover from COVID-19, rebuild sustainably, respond to the needs of the planet, respect the rights of people, and revitalize the United Nations” as the theme of the general debate of the seventy-sixth session of the Assembly;

11. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly on a non-selective basis, including those related to the revitalization of its work that require a follow-up or further actions, as shown in the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to reinforce synergy, coherence and complementarity between the agendas of the Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and encourages regular interaction and continued coordination between the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

13. *Stresses* the need for United Nations intergovernmental bodies to effectively address the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁸⁶ as a whole, including its Sustainable Development Goals, in order to effectively and efficiently support its accelerated implementation during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development;

14. *Takes into account* the respective mandates and distinct functions of each intergovernmental body, recognizes that it is necessary to further align the agendas of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies with the 2030 Agenda, considering a comprehensive and holistic view of the agendas, and also recognizes the need for the Assembly process on alignment to identify and simultaneously address gaps, overlaps and duplication in a balanced manner and on a case-by-case basis;

15. *Underlines* that the work of the General Assembly on the alignment of agendas does not undermine the sovereign right of any Member State to introduce a new agenda item or resolution, taking into account the alignment-related principles and objectives of the present resolution;

16. *Invites* delegations proposing draft resolutions, where possible, to consider including provisions to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the resolutions, and also invites them to take into consideration the principles and objectives agreed during the alignment process;

17. *Invites* the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to consider ways to address those Sustainable Development Goals that have limited or no coverage, and ways to avoid overlaps and duplication, bearing in mind their respective mandates, and to make recommendations to Member States for their consideration;

18. *Invites* the main sponsors of draft resolutions that are submitted for the consideration of delegations to consider the procedural practices applied during previous sessions with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of the work of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Underlines* the urgent need to preserve the primacy, significance and established practice of the general debate of the General Assembly, and:

(a) *Stresses* the need to limit the number of high-level events held in the margins of the general debate to those of key significance that require immediate attention from Heads of State and Government, and calls upon the President of the General Assembly, Member States, in close coordination with the Secretary-General and heads of other relevant

²⁸⁶ Resolution 70/1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

United Nations bodies, to be very mindful of these aspects when planning the events of the high-level week in September and to be guided by the existing mandates agreed upon by Member States;

(b) Encourages Member States and the United Nations system to singly and collectively limit the number of side events held in parallel with or in the margins of the general debate, as well as other high-level sessions, including by consulting one another to identify side events on similar topics in an effort to minimize overlap and informing the Secretariat of the details of planned side events;

(c) Requests the Secretariat to upload information on the side events, when indicated by the organizers, in the *Journal of the United Nations*;

(d) Invites Member States to continue discussions on efforts to limit the number of side events held in parallel with or in the margins of the general debate and other high-level sessions, with a view to taking stock and exploring further improvements, as necessary, during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

20. *Recognizes* the value of holding interactive inclusive thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, calls for the rationalizing of such debates to ensure high-level attendance, calls upon the President of the General Assembly to be mindful of the regular agenda of the Assembly when organizing such debates, and urges Member States to be mindful of existing mandates when considering new mandates for meetings of the Assembly and, in this regard, to refrain from mandating recurring high-level and commemorative meetings where possible;

21. *Encourages* the President of the General Assembly, supported by the membership, to achieve gender parity among invited speakers and panellists for high-level and other relevant meetings of the General Assembly;

22. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to continue scheduling the plenary meetings of the Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization and on the report of the Security Council in close coordination with the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, so that discussions of these important reports are not conducted in a perfunctory manner;

23. *Recognizes* the timely submission of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, recalls resolution 69/321 of 11 September 2015 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and reiterates the importance of the Security Council continuing its efforts to provide its annual report to the Assembly in accordance with resolutions 51/193 of 17 December 1996 and 58/126 of 19 December 2003;

24. *Notes* the progress aimed at increasing the visibility of the General Assembly in the media and in bringing the priorities of the Assembly to a wider audience, including during the COVID-19 pandemic with a view to ensuring relevance and providing accurate and reliable information to the global public in a timely manner, requests the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat to continue to take appropriate measures to further enhance public awareness of the role and activities of the Assembly throughout its session in all six official languages, including on as many platforms as possible, requests the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to continue to make efforts to ensure that multilingualism is not undermined by the measures taken in response to the liquidity situation and the COVID-19 pandemic, and requests the Secretariat to continue to explore cost-neutral options to that effect;

Working methods

25. *Stresses* the desirability of the General Assembly further streamlining its agenda and dedicating more time for dialogue as well as the review of the implementation of the resolutions it adopts;

26. *Reaffirms* existing relevant mandates related to the improvement of the working methods of the Main Committees;

27. *Notes* the important role of information and communications technologies in carrying out the work of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, on an exceptional basis, during the COVID-19 pandemic, and:

(a) *Recognizes* the use of information and communications technologies in holding interactive inclusive thematic debates during the COVID-19 pandemic, and encourages the President of the General Assembly to be mindful of the proper use of such technologies to ensure full and equal participation of Member States when organizing such events;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

(b) Requests the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, including the use of information and communications technologies, with a view to ensuring better preparedness in exceptional circumstances;

28. *Requests* the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of past decisions regarding the streamlining of the agenda of the Assembly to further address the issue of the increasingly overloaded agenda of the Assembly;

29. *Requests* each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods, and in this regard invites the Chairs of the Main Committees to continue briefing the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-sixth session on any best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving working methods, and to coordinate their briefings through, inter alia, possible identification of commonalities in the working methods and the lessons learned;

30. *Emphasizes* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the seventy-sixth session, in consultation with Member States, should continue their consideration of and make concrete proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly, including through the introduction of a sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, during the seventy-sixth session of the Assembly, and encourages the General Committee to play a more active role in this regard, in line with the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

31. *Requests* each Main Committee to submit to the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-sixth session a written update on progress achieved so far in the efforts aimed at improving the working methods of the Committees, taking into account recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group as appropriate, and encourages the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-sixth session to appoint two focal points who would work closely with the Chairs and Bureaux of the Main Committees, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretariat to assist the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group in elaborating practical proposals for consideration by the Working Group for the implementation of paragraphs 29 and 30 of the present resolution and of reports submitted by the Main Committees;

32. *Notes* the pilot analysis on Sustainable Development Goal 2 carried out during the seventy-fifth session to examine in depth the coverage of Goal 2 (zero hunger) and the mapping developed during the seventy-third session of the Assembly, along with the pilot analysis, which remain relevant reference documents for the consideration of Member States during the seventy-eighth session of the Assembly;

33. *Recognizes* that, when considering Sustainable Development Goals that are not fully covered by intergovernmental bodies, due consideration should be given to addressing these through an integrated approach across the intergovernmental bodies, and not in silos;

34. *Highlights* that the COVID-19 pandemic is impacting all Sustainable Development Goals and that dedicated attention by intergovernmental bodies is required to address these impacts, notably on the most affected Goals and resulting gaps, and that it will be important to closely monitor various aspects of the 2030 Agenda to enable governments to respond to the pandemic and its impacts and establish the way forward to build back better and to strengthen international cooperation;

35. *Invites* the General Committee, within its mandate, to consider the best possible way to conduct the discussions on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic within the agenda of the General Assembly and make recommendations to Member States for their consideration;

36. *Emphasizes* that addressing overlaps and duplication in the agendas of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies will free up time and create space in the agendas and allow resources to be applied effectively, and that this will also allow these bodies to better and more comprehensively address the 2030 Agenda as a whole as well as emerging global issues of an important and urgent nature;

37. *Notes* that identifying duplication and overlaps in the agendas of the intergovernmental bodies should entail encouraging the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to examine, on a case-by-case basis, all the resolutions and agenda items that focus on the same area, based on their purpose, relevance and content;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

38. *Recognizes*, at the same time, that some issues may need to be addressed by different intergovernmental bodies from their own specific perspective and based on their respective mandates, which should be reflected in setting agendas and in the reporting of the Secretary-General, taking due consideration of synergies and mandates of respective resolutions;

39. *Invites* the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to strengthen synergies and complementarities in their respective work and outcomes, in line with resolution 73/341, when covering interrelated issues, as appropriate;

40. *Reaffirms* the respective mandates of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, and on that basis, calls upon those Committees to continue their consideration, in consultation with all relevant bodies, of addressing gaps, overlaps and duplication in their respective agendas as they relate to the 2030 Agenda as a whole and, in this regard, invites the Bureaux of the relevant Main Committees of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to facilitate the consideration of the alignment principles by their respective intergovernmental bodies and to present concrete proposals for the consideration of Member States;

41. *Requests* the General Committee, while exercising its functions under rule 40 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and within its mandate, to also consider discussing gaps, overlaps and duplication and make recommendations to Member States for consideration;

42. *Encourages* the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene an annual joint briefing, highlighting the connection between agenda items and their interlinkages across the 2030 Agenda;

43. *Also encourages* the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to facilitate informal joint meetings of the Bureaux of the Main Committees of the Assembly and the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council to discuss how their respective work relates to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to ensure synergies among their work and outcomes, as stipulated in resolution 73/341 and the present resolution, on an ongoing basis and in full transparency, including regular reporting on those meetings to the entire membership;

44. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session to draw lessons learned from the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraphs 13 to 18 and 32 to 44 of the present resolution on the revitalization of the work of the Assembly and identify further proposals on alignment, and, in the interim, requests the Ad Hoc Working Group, during both the seventy-sixth and the seventy-seventh sessions, to hold one or two dedicated meetings, as required, on the progress of the implementation of the aforementioned provisions;

45. *Welcomes* the increasing number of women candidates nominated for the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly in seeking to promote gender balance, and encourages Member States to continue to do so;

46. *Reiterates* the need to continue to produce the *Journal of the United Nations* in all six official languages in strict compliance with rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in that regard emphasizes the importance of the extension of the information in the *Journal* published in the six official languages, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group, on a yearly basis, on the progress achieved in this regard, and requests the Secretariat to continue to explore cost-neutral options to that effect;

47. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to improve, harmonize and unify e-services provided to Member States under e-deleGATE with a view to creating a full-fledged delegates' online workplace in all six official languages in order to save costs, reduce the environmental impact and improve the distribution of documents;

48. *Recognizes* the need to have open access to the archive of past statements, and requests the Secretariat to ensure open access, by the end of the seventy-sixth session, to all documents uploaded to PaperSmart and, further, to ensure its replacement with the eStatements module of the *Journal of the United Nations*;

49. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 33 to 37 of resolution 73/341, and requests the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly on the progress reached so far and on ways to improve the accessibility of the United Nations Headquarters premises for persons with disabilities;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

50. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Opening of the regular sessions of the General Assembly”, submitted pursuant to resolution [72/313](#) of 17 September 2018,²⁸⁷ and decides, in order to allow more time for the incoming President of the General Assembly and his/her Office to prepare for the general debate, to amend rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to read, effective from the opening of the seventy-eighth session:

The General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the second week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day.

The general debate in the General Assembly shall open on the Tuesday of the fourth week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day, and shall be held without interruption over a period of nine working days;

Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads

51. *Reaffirms* the important role played by the Secretary-General in the context of current global challenges and in the implementation of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, peace and security, human rights and sustainable development;

52. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its thorough consideration of the issues under the third thematic cluster of the Working Group, on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, including the examination of innovative ways to improve the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General and other executive heads in all its aspects, and recalls all relevant resolutions, including resolutions [11 \(I\)](#) of 24 January 1946, [46/77](#) of 12 December 1991, [47/233](#) of 17 August 1993, [48/264](#) of 29 July 1994, [51/241](#) of 31 July 1997, [52/163](#) of 15 December 1997, [55/14](#) of 3 November 2000, [55/285](#) of 7 September 2001, [56/509](#) of 8 July 2002, [57/300](#) of 20 December 2002, [57/301](#) of 13 March 2003, [58/126](#) of 19 December 2003, [58/316](#) of 1 July 2004, [59/313](#) of 12 September 2005, [60/286](#) of 8 September 2006, [61/292](#) of 2 August 2007, [62/276](#) of 15 September 2008, [63/309](#) of 14 September 2009, [64/301](#) of 13 September 2010, [65/315](#) of 12 September 2011, [66/294](#) of 17 September 2012, [67/297](#) of 29 August 2013, [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, [69/321](#) of 11 September 2015, [70/305](#) of 13 September 2016, [71/323](#) of 8 September 2017, [72/313](#) of 17 September 2018 and [73/341](#) of 12 September 2019, reaffirming the applicable procedures set out in the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in particular rule 141, and acknowledging existing relevant practices of the Assembly;

53. *Encourages* future Presidents of the General Assembly to actively contribute to the implementation of provisions guiding the selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General, as contained in all relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions [69/321](#) and [70/305](#), and stresses the need for the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General and other executive heads to be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness;

54. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General in the consensual resolutions [69/321](#), [70/305](#), [71/323](#) and [72/313](#), in full compliance with the General Assembly mandate under Article 97 of the Charter, and reaffirms previous resolutions referring to gender balance and regional rotation in the course of the identification and appointment of the best well-qualified and experienced candidate for the post of Secretary-General;

55. *Recommends* that the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, in future joint letters on the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General, encourage Member States to publicize the call for nominations, including with civil society and other stakeholders with the aim of identifying potential candidates;

56. *Decides* that, in order to be circulated in a joint letter by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council pursuant to the process established in resolution [69/321](#), nominations of candidates must be submitted by at least one Member State, in accordance with the ongoing practice;

²⁸⁷ [A/73/723](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

57. *Also decides* to further assess during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General, to consolidate the advances gained in the relevant Assembly resolutions and to explore possible steps to improve future processes, including the collaboration between the Assembly and the Security Council, consistent with Article 97 of the Charter;

58. *Notes with appreciation* the presentation of a vision statement by the incumbent Secretary-General, and the informal dialogue with Member States and observers²⁸⁸ of the General Assembly on its content, including the engagement of civil society in line with the letter dated 26 April 2021 from the President of the General Assembly, and encourages the continuation of such practices;

59. *Reiterates* the possibility of providing the process of selection and appointment of the Secretary-General with provisional timelines in accordance with paragraph 72 of its resolution 72/313, and decides to further discuss this issue during its seventy-seventh session in the Ad Hoc Working Group;

60. *Notes* that the Secretary-General-designate shall take an oath of office before the General Assembly during a swearing-in ceremony, as detailed in the annex to the present resolution;

61. *Welcomes* again the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General towards achieving equal and fair distribution in terms of the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, while securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and its resolutions 46/232 of 2 March 1992, 51/241, and 71/263 of 23 December 2016, commends in particular the fact that gender parity was achieved in the Senior Management Group, and requests that further effective measures be taken in this regard;

62. *Supports* the request of the Secretary-General for Member States to submit the names and résumés of nationals who may be considered for positions of executive heads and senior management of the Secretariat;

63. *Reiterates* the need to follow best practices in all senior appointments, including a public call for candidates, including women;

64. *Reaffirms* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

65. *Welcomes* the fact that gender parity has already been reached in the Senior Management Group, and commends the Secretary-General's commitment to reach gender parity and to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible across the United Nations Organization;

66. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that he continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat;

67. *Reiterates* the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and as wide a geographical basis as possible, while also being diverse from a multilingual perspective, and in this regard recalls its resolutions 46/232 and 51/241, adopted without a vote, which contain the principles that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity are the paramount considerations in the recruitment and performance of international civil servants, and that candidates' independence should be considered;

68. *Notes* that there is yet to be a woman Secretary-General, and invites Member States to bear this in mind in the future, when nominating candidates for the position of Secretary-General;

69. *Requests* the Office of Human Resources of the Secretariat to continue with the practice of providing a briefing to the Ad Hoc Working Group, during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, on the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, as well as with a breakdown showing those originating from the States that are permanent members of the Security Council;

²⁸⁸ See A/INF/75/3/Rev.1.

Strengthening the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly

70. *Emphasizes* the important role of the President of the General Assembly within the United Nations Organization, as well as in the overall success of the work of the Assembly;

71. *Invites* Member States to equally consider women as candidates for the position of President of the General Assembly, and encourages Presidents-elect to continue to strive for both gender and geographical balance within the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

72. *Recalls with appreciation* the decision of Member States to fund the transition period, the trust fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, seconding national staff as well as the convening of annual retreats;

73. *Welcomes* the induction programme delivered to the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen the programme through enhanced content and increased delivery time;

74. *Also welcomes* the initiatives by Member States to support the strengthening of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, including through the annual General Assembly retreat and a transition workshop that includes the revitalization of the work of the Assembly among its central components;

75. *Recognizes* the heavy reliance of the Office of the President of the General Assembly on voluntary contributions to deliver on a growing number of mandates entrusted to it by the Assembly;

76. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide to the President of the General Assembly, within existing resources, adequate administrative, technical, logistical and protocol-related support necessary to effectively execute his or her mandates as president of a principal organ of the United Nations;

77. *Recalls* that the activities of the President of the General Assembly have increased continuously and markedly in recent years, also recalls the provisions regarding the support for the Office of the President of the General Assembly in previous resolutions, and expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support and strengthen the Office in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

78. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide to the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly a written update with recommendations, and a briefing on the functioning of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, as a follow-up to the report of the Task Force convened by the Secretary-General in November 2015 and circulated in the annex to the letter dated 11 March 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly,²⁸⁹ taking into consideration its previous relevant resolutions;

79. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to preserve and further strengthen the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the General Assembly revitalization process, through utilizing existing United Nations record-keeping and archiving facilities, in particular in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the Department of General Assembly and Conference Management and the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat;

80. *Requests* the Secretariat to issue, during the seventy-seventh session, within existing resources, in coordination with the Office of the President of the General Assembly, a compendium of best practices of past Presidents that could serve to contribute to strengthening the institutional memory of the Office;

81. *Emphasizes* the importance of a handover report for the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution [69/321](#) and other relevant mandates contained in resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the Assembly;

82. *Welcomes* the good practice of the organization by the President of the General Assembly of informal interactive dialogues of the Member States, with the engagement of civil society, with the candidate(s) for the position of President of the General Assembly based on his or her vision statement.

²⁸⁹ [A/70/783](#).

Annex

Oath of office of the Secretary-General

I, [name], solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, without seeking or accepting any instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization.

RESOLUTION 75/326

Adopted at the 103rd plenary meeting, on 10 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.135](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

75/326. Modalities for the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [75/280](#) of 24 May 2021 in its entirety, including its decision to convene the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, in Stockholm, on 2 and 3 June 2022, during the week of World Environment Day, to commemorate the 50 years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and its outcome documents, as a contribution to the environmental dimension of sustainable development to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including a sustainable recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Sweden to host and assume the costs of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, with the support of the Government of Kenya;
2. *Decides* that the international meeting should be mutually reinforcing with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP@50, avoiding overlap and duplication;
3. *Also decides* that the international meeting and its preparation shall provide for the effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the United Nations specialized agencies and parties to the multilateral environment agreements;²⁹⁰
4. *Encourages* participation in the international meeting at the highest possible level;
5. *Decides* that the international meeting shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: two Presidents, one from Sweden and one from Kenya, and eight Vice-Presidents,²⁹¹ one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur-General;
6. *Also decides* that the international meeting shall comprise an opening segment, four plenary meetings and three leadership dialogues, and a closing segment, to be held on 2 and 3 June 2022;

²⁹⁰ For the purposes of the international meeting, the multilateral environment agreements shall be understood as referring to the following treaties: Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity; Convention on Biological Diversity; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Kyoto Protocol; Minamata Convention on Mercury; Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; Paris Agreement; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

²⁹¹ Two from each of the following groups: African States; Asia-Pacific States; Eastern European States; Latin American and Caribbean States; and Western European and other States. The election of the Presidents will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of Vice-Presidents allocated to the regions from which each of the Presidents is elected.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

7. *Further decides* that the opening segment of the international meeting shall include a commemorative moment dedicated to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972;

8. *Decides* that the plenary meetings will be held as follows:

Thursday, 2 June: from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 3 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m.;

9. *Also decides* that the leadership dialogues will be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Thursday, 2 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

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

10. *Further decides* that the leadership dialogues shall be collaborative and multi-stakeholder in nature and will focus on recommendations that contribute to the environmental dimension of sustainable development to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, including through strengthened cooperation, taking into account the theme of the international meeting;

11. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the leadership dialogues will be as follows:

(a) The leadership dialogues will address the following themes:

Leadership dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all;

Leadership dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;

Leadership dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development;

(b) Each leadership dialogue will be presided over by two Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, to be appointed by the two Presidents of the international meeting;

12. *Invites* participants to share experiences and initiatives to protect our planet and contribute to sustainable development, including a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

13. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, to contribute to the discussions of the international meeting and their preparation and to build momentum for a healthy planet for the prosperity of all;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme as the Secretary-General of the international meeting;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the international meeting to prepare by the end of March 2022 a concept note and draft background papers for each of the leadership dialogues for the international meeting before its preparatory meeting;

16. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene a one-day preparatory meeting no later than April 2022, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, to be chaired by the co-hosts of the international meeting, with interpretation services on an as-available basis, with a view to considering the preparations for the leadership dialogues and other preparations for the international meeting;

17. *Recommends* the provisional agenda set forth in annex I to the present resolution for adoption by the international meeting;

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

19. *Also decides* that the rules relating to the procedure and the established practice of the General Assembly apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the procedure of the international meeting;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

20. *Requests* the two Presidents of the international meeting to prepare a summary of the discussions, with the support of the Secretary-General of the international meeting, to be presented to the international meeting;

21. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with support from the United Nations Environment Programme, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the international meeting no later than April 2022;

22. *Decides* to invite to the international meeting and its preparatory meeting representatives of organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly pursuant to its relevant resolutions to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and work, on the understanding that such representatives would participate in the international meeting in that capacity;

23. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with relevant expertise to register with the Secretariat to participate in the international meeting and its preparatory meeting;

24. *Invites* other relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other interested international bodies and non-governmental organizations, including those that have an interest in the field of the environment, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, to seek accreditation in accordance with the provisions set forth in annex II to the present resolution, to participate as observers in the international meeting and its preparatory meeting;

25. *Decides* that accreditation to the international meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

26. *Encourages* States and international donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the preparations for the international meeting through voluntary contributions to a trust fund in support of preparations for the international meeting and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the international meeting.

Annex I

Provisional agenda of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

Stockholm, 2 and 3 June 2022

1. Opening of the international meeting.
2. Election of the two Presidents.
3. Adoption of the agenda of the international meeting.
4. Election of officers other than the Presidents.
5. Organization of work.
6. Credentials of representatives to the international meeting:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. General debate.
8. Leadership dialogues.
9. Outcome of the international meeting.
10. Adoption of the report of the international meeting.
11. Closure of the international meeting.

Annex II

Proposed organization of work of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

Stockholm, 2 and 3 June 2022

1. The international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity” will be held in Stockholm, on 2 and 3 June 2022.

I. Organization of work

A. Plenary meetings

2. The international meeting will consist of a total of four plenary meetings, to be held as follows:

Thursday, 2 June: from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 3 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m.

3. The plenary meetings will be devoted to statements.

4. The list of speakers for the plenary meetings will be established on a first-come first-served basis, with the customary protocol that ensures that Heads of State or Government speak first, followed by other heads of delegation. The European Union will be included in the list of speakers. Detailed arrangements will be communicated in a timely manner through a note by the Secretariat. The time limit for the statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States.

5. At the opening segment of the international meeting, to take place during the first plenary meeting, to be held on the morning of Thursday, 2 June, consideration will be given to all procedural and organizational matters, including the adoption of the agenda, the election of the two Presidents of the international meeting, the election of officers, as appropriate, the appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee, arrangements for the preparation of the report of the international meeting and other matters. The opening segment shall include a commemorative moment dedicated to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972. At the first plenary meeting, on the morning of Thursday, 2 June, statements will be made by the Presidents of the international meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General of the international meeting.

6. The plenary meetings will also hear statements from representatives of other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, international bodies, the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as major groups and other stakeholders in accordance with the practices of the General Assembly.

7. At the final plenary meeting, to be held on Friday, 3 June, the summary of discussions will be presented by the Presidents of the international meeting.

8. The plenary meetings will run in parallel with the leadership dialogues, unless otherwise specified in the present resolution.

B. Leadership dialogues

9. The international meeting will include three leadership dialogues, to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Thursday, 2 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

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

10. Summaries of the leadership dialogues should be presented to the international meeting at its closing plenary meeting and be included in the final report of the international meeting.

II. Credentials of representatives to the international meeting: appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

11. The Credentials Committee will be appointed in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.

III. Accreditation: institutional stakeholders

12. Relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international bodies that were accredited to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, the 2020 preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and to previous United Nations conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States, held in Barbados, Mauritius and Samoa, as well as those invited to participate in the sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, may participate in the deliberations of the international meeting and its preparatory meeting, as appropriate.

13. Interested intergovernmental organizations that were not accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 12 above may apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the established accreditation procedure.

IV. Accreditation: non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders

14. The non-governmental organizations and major groups as identified in Agenda 21,²⁹² in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, those that were accredited to the conferences and summits listed in paragraph 12 above, as well as non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment and were invited to the previous sessions of the United Nations Environment Assembly, shall register in order to participate.

15. The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up a list of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, which may participate in the international meeting and the preparatory meeting, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, and shall submit the proposed list to Member States – for their consideration on a non-objection basis and to bring the list²⁹³ to the attention of the General Assembly before the preparatory meeting and, in any case, no later than February 2022, for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the international meeting and the preparatory meeting.

16. The provisions of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the international meeting and its preparatory process.

V. Secretariat

17. The Secretary-General of the international meeting will serve as the focal point within the Secretariat for providing support to the organization of the international meeting, in cooperation with the representatives of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

²⁹² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

²⁹³ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

VI. Documentation

18. The official documentation of the international meeting will include documents issued before, during and after the international meeting.

19. It is recommended that the international meeting adopt a report consisting of the procedural decisions of the international meeting, a brief account of the proceedings and a reportorial account of the work of the international meeting and the action taken at the plenary meetings.

20. The summary of the plenary meetings and the leadership dialogues should also be included in the report of the international meeting.

VII. Organization of parallel meetings and other events of the international meeting

21. Parallel meetings and other events, including those of major groups and other stakeholders, may be held during the same hours as the plenary meetings and leadership dialogues, space permitting. Interpretation services will be provided for such meetings, as available.

VIII. Side events

22. Side events, including briefings, seminars, workshops and panel discussions on issues related to the theme of the international meeting, will be organized by participants in the international meeting. Guidelines for organizing such events and the calendar of those events will be made available on the website of the international meeting.

IX. Media coverage

23. Press materials will be prepared by the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat for journalists covering the international meeting. In addition, regular press releases will be issued on the results of plenary meetings, leadership dialogues and other events. All relevant documentation will be made available on the website of the international meeting.

24. The plenary meetings, the leadership dialogues and the press conferences will be broadcast live to the media area. A programme of special media briefings and press conferences will be announced.

RESOLUTION 75/327

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.112/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.112/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by Guinea (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Turkey

75/327. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on 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,²⁹⁴ its resolution [53/92](#) of 7 December 1998 and all subsequent annual resolutions, as well as all its resolutions on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,²⁹⁵ and all resolutions and decisions regarding the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in particular the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two organizations,

Reaffirming all other previous resolutions and outcome documents adopted by consensus relating to the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, including the Security Council resolutions on peace and security in Africa, on women and peace and security, on youth, peace and security, on children and armed conflict, on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, on strengthening the

²⁹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

²⁹⁵ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, and on threats to international peace and security,

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

Reaffirming further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)”, which helps to contextualize the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with concrete policies and actions and to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²⁹⁶ through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recognizing, in particular, the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the root causes of conflict in Africa, 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, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities for peacebuilding,

Recalling its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa’s development,

Reaffirming the importance of aligning international support with Africa’s own priorities, aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063, including but not limited to industrialization, equal access to work opportunities, youth employment, access to quality education and high-quality and resilient infrastructure, the eradication of poverty, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, and the reduction of inequalities,

Underscoring the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to prevent and settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa, while continuing to develop African capacities, including those required for the realization of sustainable development, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there will be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations will be properly investigated and appropriately prosecuted and sanctioned, through national judicial mechanisms and institutions or, where appropriate, regional or international judicial mechanisms, and for that purpose encouraging Member States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing all its root causes, including by strengthening the rule of law, good governance, democracy, accountability, gender equality and respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as addressing economic and social disparities, corruption, structural inequalities, illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, and the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, underlining the importance of sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development for sustaining peace in Africa through economic development, including but not limited to transnational and transregional infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication, job creation, agricultural modernization and

²⁹⁶ Resolution 60/1.

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promotion of entrepreneurship, and expressing the need for continued support to African countries, based on their national priorities and needs,

Acknowledging the particular challenges that infectious disease outbreaks, especially the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, pose in conflict-affected areas and their effect on health emergency and crisis management, as health systems in areas of conflict are often compromised and ill-equipped to deal with the threat posed by infectious disease outbreaks, and strongly condemning violent attacks and threats directed against medical personnel and facilities, which have long-term consequences for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned, as well as for the neighbouring regions, and have a negative impact on sustainable development,

Reiterating the need to enable equitable access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines for all, including the most vulnerable, in addition to support for strengthening health systems to ensure effective delivery, particularly in conflict-affected areas, and inviting continued, increased and accelerated provision of safe and effective vaccine doses from developed economies and all those in a position to do so to African countries in need, particularly through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant supplies and assistance as appropriate, and commends the efforts of Member States in this regard, while emphasizing the role of immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health,

Welcoming the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and its convening role in mobilizing attention and commitment to bringing a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in country-specific, regional and thematic meetings, including the country-specific configurations of the Commission,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution [2558 \(2020\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [75/201](#) of 21 December 2020 on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, which stressed the importance of continued implementation of the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, with emphasis on the impact made at the field level,

Welcoming the second edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, held virtually in March 2021 under the theme “Shaping Africa’s new normal: recovering stronger, rebuilding better”, at which the need to prioritize institution-building in conflict-affected countries was emphasized, particularly in view of the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and also recognizing that any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, including those related to international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

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

Welcoming the high-level events to celebrate Africa’s culture and history organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2021 Africa Dialogue Series in close partnership with the African Union Commission and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;²⁹⁷

²⁹⁷ [A/75/917-S/2021/562](#).

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2. *Also takes note* of the advice submitted for the first time in 2021 by the Peacebuilding Commission on the item on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as contained in the letter from the Chair of the Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly, and further encourages the Commission to continue that good practice with a view to enhancing cooperation and synergies in support of addressing root causes of conflict in Africa;

3. *Recalls* the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and urges further efforts to support the implementation of the plan;

4. *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, support and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;

5. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development;

7. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, decent job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, domestic resource mobilization, debt relief, improved market access, regional integration and intra-African trade, including through the African Continental Free Trade Area, 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;

8. *Urges* Member States to commit to enhancing public health cooperation with Africa, supporting Africa in strengthening and improving health systems, namely, through capacity-building;

9. *Recognizes* the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the sustainable development of African Member States, including through drought, desertification, biodiversity loss, land degradation, flooding and food insecurity, emphasizes the importance of sustainable use of natural resources and the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, highlights the importance of supporting efforts to strengthen the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing resilience in Africa, in particular the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other initiatives launched under the leadership of the African Union Commission such as the Great Green Wall and the Land Policy Initiative and the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan, as well as initiatives launched by African countries such as the Adaptation of African Agriculture and the Security, Stability and Sustainability initiatives, and welcomes the efforts and initiatives of the African Union on addressing climate change on the continent;

10. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, calls for respect for 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 also calls for respect for the principle of non-refoulement of refugees in Africa;

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11. *Reaffirms* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalls that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration;²⁹⁸

12. *Notes* the opportunities and challenges presented by Africa's demographic structure, and stresses the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, reaffirms the important and positive contribution of youth to the efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the role young people play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including through the promotion of narratives of peace, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and further notes with concern the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the unlawful recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, sexual violence as well as other violations and abuses committed against children;

13. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism, and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to support the efforts on the establishment of the African Union Special Fund on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa;

14. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, upon their request, in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, through the implementation of relevant international and regional treaties and protocols, and in this regard welcomes in particular African initiatives, namely the African Union Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, based in Algiers, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Horn of Africa, based in Djibouti, as well as the Community of Sahel-Saharan States Counter-Terrorism Centre, based in Cairo;

15. *Takes note* of the establishment of regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in Africa, in Rabat, Morocco, and Nairobi, Kenya, and welcomes their efforts in this regard, further takes note that the offices have been established to prevent and counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and enhance counter-terrorism training and capacity-building support to Member States of the region, upon request and with the consent of the relevant Member States and in coordination with them, for delivery of programmes closer to the beneficiaries, and invites the Office of Counter-Terrorism to work in close coordination with relevant local, subregional and regional institutions working to counter terrorism as well as with relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and further invites relevant institutions dealing with counter-terrorism to coordinate, with the regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in order to ensure updated and tailored training materials and programmes, while underlining the need for upholding the principle of consent of the host countries in the context of all such United Nations field engagements, in line with respective mandates, and in cooperation with the respective host countries;

16. *Notes* the decision taken at the fourteenth extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, within the context of the African Union Agenda 2063, to extend the implementation of the African Union Master Road Map of Practical Steps for Silencing the Guns in Africa for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), with periodic reviews every two years, and to extend the commemoration and conduct of Africa Amnesty Month during September of each year for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries, the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of this goal;

²⁹⁸ Resolution 73/195, annex.

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17. *Emphasizes* that the illicit flow of arms, particularly small arms and light weapons, to rebel armed groups, terrorists and criminals contributes significantly to insecurity and violence in various parts of Africa and undermines social cohesion, public security, socioeconomic development and the normal functioning of State institutions, underlines the importance of promoting the implementation of relevant international instruments and strengthening law enforcement mechanisms, and in this regard urges Member States to take effective measures to holistically address all root causes of conflicts and redouble efforts to effectively curb the illicit flow of conventional weapons into and within Africa, including by taking the necessary steps at the national level to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;²⁹⁹

18. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, including early action to address rising conflict risk and emerging violent conflict and, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention and combating of illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources and 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 national Governments, the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

19. *Notes* that in some armed conflict situations, the illicit exploitation, trafficking and trade in natural resources has contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of such conflicts, and calls for the implementation of resolutions adopted on this issue to support the prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources;

20. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and in this regard takes note of the Cairo Road Map on Enhancing Peacekeeping Operations: From Mandate to Exit that was endorsed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union as an African contribution to advance United Nations peacekeeping reform efforts related to the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative, and further welcomes language from the communiqué as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, strengthen the readiness of the African Standby Force and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

21. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries under consideration is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the countries under consideration, welcomes the bridging role of the Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring together all the relevant actors in the United Nations system as well as international and financial institutions, representatives of national Governments, representatives of civil society and regional and subregional organizations consistent with its mandate to promote a strategic approach and coherence in international peacebuilding efforts, calls upon the Peacebuilding Commission to further enhance its relationship with regional and subregional organizations in Africa, welcomes the Peacebuilding Fund's engagement, as a timely, catalytic and risk-tolerant instrument for enhancing the impact and coherence of United Nations peacebuilding support, including with respect to cross-border initiatives that recognize the complex dynamics and regional impacts of conflicts in areas such as the Sahel, and calls upon the entirety of the United Nations system to develop cross-border initiatives that are coherent with one another (including funding from international financial institutions) and address underlying causes of regional tensions and conflict;

22. *Recalls*, in this regard, decision Assembly/AU/Dec.729(XXXII) of 11 February 2019 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on revitalizing and operationalizing the African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, while aligning it with the evolving international discourse on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and the actual needs of countries emerging from conflict in Africa, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

²⁹⁹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

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and Development, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

23. *Notes with concern* that sexual violence in conflict 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 victims of sexual violence 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, including Council resolution 2467 (2019) of 23 April 2019, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

24. *Reiterates* the calls for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding, consistent with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security, recalls the ongoing efforts of African countries and the African Union, including the work of the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, also recalls 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, as well as all other relevant instruments for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict on the continent, and further recalls in this regard the adoption of national action plans on women, peace and security by several African countries and the various initiatives of the African Union, and urges the provision of adequate international support for the implementation of these plans;

25. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, takes note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2017 on the revitalization of the African Peer Review Mechanism, expanding the monitoring and evaluation mandate of the Mechanism, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the revitalization of the Mechanism and to advance its activities;

26. *Urges* all stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of African developing countries in support of increasing domestic resource allocation;

27. *Recalls* the adoption of its resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, predictable support for full, effective and efficient implementation of the Framework;

28. *Also recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as their effort to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa 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;

29. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners to deliver expeditiously on their commitments and to support the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,³⁰⁰ as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Union Agenda 2063;

30. *Welcomes* the convening of the fourth United Nations-African Union annual conference at the level of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission at United Nations Headquarters on 9 December 2020, and reaffirms the commitment to continue to deepen the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in addressing peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and implementing Agenda 2063 in Africa;

³⁰⁰ Resolution 63/1.

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

RESOLUTION 75/328

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2021, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/75/L.136](#) and [A/75/L.136/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Kenya (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Singapore, Thailand, Turkey

75/328. Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁰¹ including the resolve of Member States to eliminate malaria by 2030, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,³⁰²

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,³⁰³ and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolution [74/305](#) of 11 September 2020 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Recalling further World Health Assembly resolutions 60.18 of 23 May 2007 and 64.17 of 24 May 2011, urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,³⁰⁴ resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals³⁰⁵ and resolution 68.2 of 22 May 2015 on the global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030,³⁰⁶

Recalling with appreciation the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS and Tuberculosis and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030, adopted by the African Union at its twenty-seventh summit, held in Kigali from 10 to 18 July 2016,

Recalling the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance,³⁰⁷ and in this regard noting the impact of antimicrobial resistance,

Recalling also the commitment made by African leaders to end the epidemic of malaria by ensuring universal and equitable access to quality health care and by improving health systems and health financing, contained in the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Recalling declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, containing the pledge to allocate at least 15 per cent of national budgets to the health sector, the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its special summit on HIV

³⁰¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

³⁰² Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

³⁰³ See resolution [55/284](#).

³⁰⁴ See World Health Organization, documents WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1 and WHA64/2011/REC/1.

³⁰⁵ See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

³⁰⁶ See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

³⁰⁷ Resolution [71/3](#).

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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 eliminate malaria by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

Recalling the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its thirty-first ordinary session, held in Nouakchott on 1 and 2 July 2018, to endorse the “Zero malaria starts with me” campaign, which is a continent-wide public outreach campaign modelled after the successful Senegalese campaign to engage every person across every sector in every country in malaria control and elimination,

Recalling also the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 3 and 4 July 2017, in which it endorsed the 2 million community health workers initiative and requested the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other partners, such as the Group of 20, to support and facilitate its implementation,

Recalling further the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government held in London in April 2018, at which member countries committed to halve malaria in the Commonwealth countries by 2023, including the pledge by stakeholders to raise 4 billion United States dollars in new commitments to malaria control and elimination,

Welcoming the leadership and commitment of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance to eliminate malaria in the Asia-Pacific region by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in the region,

Recalling the launch in January 2017 of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish early warning and response surveillance systems, respond to emergencies, build capacity and provide technical expertise to address health emergencies in a timely and effective manner,

Reaffirming the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015,³⁰⁸ and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan of the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, launched at the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, which together provide the framework for achieving a reduction in global malaria incidence and mortality rates by at least 90 per cent by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming also the World Health Organization framework for action for an emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion of South-East Asia, launched in April 2013,

Reaffirming further the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata from 6 to 12 September 1978, and its central role in launching the vision of the World Health Organization on health for all,

Recalling the linkages among efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the “Roll Back Malaria” goal³⁰⁹ and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals by 2010 and 2015, respectively, and welcoming in this regard the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Acknowledging the remarkable progress seen in global malaria control between 2000 and 2015, during which period mortality decreased in South-East Asia by 44 per cent, in Africa by 37 per cent and in the Americas by 27 per cent, but noting with concern the trend, in recent years, of stalling mortality rates in some countries, in particular those with a high burden of malaria, and that the global malaria community needs to increase its focus on supporting countries where malaria elimination will be hardest,

³⁰⁸ See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

³⁰⁹ See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

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Recognizing that continued scale-up of integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age in the highest burden countries, and a strengthening of integrated delivery systems for malaria prevention tools, would be a cost-effective solution to help in bridging systems gaps until health systems are further strengthened,³¹⁰ while also helping to reach populations at highest risk of malaria,

Recalling that the target for malaria reduction under Millennium Development Goal 6 had been achieved, with the incidence rate decreasing by 18 per cent globally, from 76 to 63 cases per 1,000 population at risk, between 2000 and 2015,

Recognizing the important gains in reversing the malaria burden in Africa, including a 42 per cent decline in malaria case incidence and a 66 per cent decline in malaria death rates between 2000 and 2015,³¹¹

Acknowledging the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the success achieved in respect of the 2015 goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly, the RBM Partnership to End Malaria and the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,³¹²

Acknowledging also the progress made in Latin America in reducing the incidence of malaria, with 15 out of 21 countries reducing the incidence by 75 per cent by 2015, and in significantly decreasing the number of malaria deaths by 79 per cent since 2000, owing to the commitment of countries to improving access to medicines and health services and to sustained efforts in prevention programmes,

Recognizing that, despite the fact that increased global and national investments in malaria control have yielded significant results in decreasing the burden of malaria in many countries, and that some countries are moving towards the elimination of malaria, many countries continue to have unacceptably high burdens of malaria and, in order to reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, must rapidly increase malaria prevention and control efforts, which rely heavily on medicines and insecticides whose utility is continuously threatened by the development of resistance to antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and their shift to outdoor biting and resting,

Aware that recent successes in prevention and control are fragile and can be maintained only with sufficient and sustained national and international investment to fund global malaria control efforts fully,

Regretting the high number of people still without access to medicines, and underscoring that improving access to medicines could save millions of lives every year,

Recognizing the serious challenges relating to substandard and falsified medical products, poor malaria diagnostics and poor quality of vector control products,

Expressing concern about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed as countries implement the Sustainable Development Goals and focus on targets set out in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan to reduce malaria mortality rates by 90 per cent by 2030,

Aware that a concerted and coordinated global effort will be needed to substantially reduce malaria transmission, morbidity and mortality by 2030 and achieve the targets set in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030,

Recognizing that progress can be accelerated through a multi-pronged response by expanding currently available life-saving interventions, making malaria a higher political priority and considering malaria control as an integrated part of the health system, increasing accountability, strengthening regional and cross-border collaboration, and ensuring that the development and use of new tools and approaches are maximized,

³¹⁰ See [A/71/881](#), para. 39.

³¹¹ See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2016*.

³¹² See [A/55/240/Add.1](#), annex.

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Gravely concerned about the health burden of malaria worldwide, with 228 million cases and 405,000 deaths reported in 2018 alone,³¹³ in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 94 per cent of the deaths occur, affecting mostly young children,

Taking note of the *World Malaria Report 2020*, which takes a historical look at key milestones that helped to shape the global response to malaria over the past two decades and the effect of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on malaria,

Gravely concerned that globally, children account for nearly 70 per cent of malaria-related deaths each year, and noting that in 2018, an estimated 11 million pregnant women were infected with malaria in areas of moderate and high disease transmission in sub-Saharan Africa (about 29 per cent of all pregnancies in the region) and as a result, nearly 900,000 children were born with a low birthweight – a leading cause of child mortality,

Acknowledging the “High burden to high impact” initiative as a country-led approach to reignite the pace of progress and get back on track to achieve the targets of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 in high-burden countries,

Gravely concerned about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health systems and malaria, with a World Health Organization modelling analysis predicting a possibility of malaria deaths doubling in 2021 in sub-Saharan Africa as a result of severe disruptions to insecticide-treated net campaigns and a lack of access to antimalarial medicines,

Welcoming the guidance issued by the World Health Organization regarding support to countries in their efforts to safely maintain malaria services during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the RBM Partnership to End Malaria operational support to countries aimed at sustaining the planned campaigns for long-lasting insecticidal nets, seasonal malaria chemoprevention and indoor residual spraying while practising social distancing for COVID-19, and addressing stock-outs and bottlenecks relating to case management,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination efforts, recognizing the existing opportunities to control the vector-borne diseases and to further advance progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (target 3.3) by incorporating an integrated approach in delivering health services for prevention and eliminating the transmission of malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and enable appropriate responses to other health issues and emergencies, including investment in entomology and vector control for human resources and infrastructures,

Recognizing the critical need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all regions where malaria is endemic in order to accurately measure progress, combat resurgence and target resources, particularly in the face of growing resistance to treatment and preventive measures, and recognizing also that additional financing is needed to strengthen national and regional surveillance systems and to support the sharing and analysis of best practices to address urgent programmatic challenges, improve monitoring and evaluation, and conduct regular financial planning and gap analyses,

Acknowledging that the expansion of malaria interventions can be used as an entry point for strengthening health systems more broadly, including maternal and child health services and laboratory services, and for building stronger health information and disease surveillance systems, which will further support the effective case management of malaria,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

Noting that the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is a primary multilateral funder for malaria control and elimination and that continued progress on malaria elimination will rely on, among other things, the successful replenishment of the Global Fund and continued prioritization of malaria at the country level to sustain and scale up malaria interventions to achieve the 2030 targets,

³¹³ See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2019*.

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Noting also that existing bilateral donors have made a significant contribution to the progress on malaria control and elimination, and recognizing the need for other donor countries to increase their investments, including official development assistance, in anti-malaria efforts,

Recognizing the commitment of countries in which malaria is endemic to fight the disease, and recognizing also the need for those countries to further increase the domestic resources they make available to combat the disease,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Health Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General,³¹⁴ and calls for support for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls for* increased support for the implementation of international commitments and goals pertaining to the fight against malaria, including Goal 3, target 3.3, of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the related targets outlined in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 of the World Health Organization;

3. *Encourages* malaria-endemic countries to increase the domestic resources they make available to combat the disease and to review and strengthen national strategic plans in line with technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and embed those firmly in national health sector and development plans;

4. *Also encourages* malaria-endemic countries to adopt a multisectoral approach to malaria control, taking a whole-of-government approach to fully address its social, environmental and economic determinants and building on synergies with other development priorities, including progressively achieving universal health coverage, and recognizes that the roll-out of End Malaria councils and funds in several countries provides one example of how countries are operationalizing this approach;

5. *Further encourages* malaria-endemic countries to scale up coverage of malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment, leverage existing channels for integrated service delivery where possible and strengthen systems to respond to the needs of local communities;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, with the support of development partners, to provide universal access to existing life-saving tools for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malaria, in particular to the package of core interventions recommended by the World Health Organization,³¹⁵ and to ensure equity in access to health-care services for all people at risk of contracting malaria, especially for those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations and hard-to-reach populations, including by strengthening cross-collaboration;³¹⁶

7. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to continue to observe World Malaria Day on 25 April, in order to raise public awareness of and knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of malaria as well as the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, and stresses the importance of engaging local communities in this regard;

8. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to optimize existing health financing in general, including support for malaria control through the use of surveillance to increase programmatic impact and efficiency, while also recognizing that funding should increase substantially if the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 milestone for 2021 of 6.4 billion United States dollars per year is to be achieved;

9. *Also acknowledges* the commitments of financial support provided through multilateral and bilateral channels, and recognizes the need for a substantial increase in financial support to meet the targets of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, from an annual investment of 3.1 billion dollars in 2017 to 8.7 billion dollars by 2030;

10. *Welcomes* the commitments of financial support, while recognizing the need for additional funding to achieve malaria elimination targets, for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive, diagnostic and control tools from the international community, through funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector, as well as by making predictable financing available through appropriate and effective

³¹⁴ [A/75/854](#).

³¹⁵ The package of core interventions, including quality-assured vector control, chemoprevention and diagnostic testing and treatment, can dramatically reduce morbidity and mortality (see para. 36 of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030).

³¹⁶ The call in the Global Malaria Programme of the World Health Organization for universal access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and for equity in access to services, are also key pillars of its Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030.

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aid modalities and in-country health financing mechanisms aligned with national priorities, which are key to strengthening health systems, including malaria surveillance, and promoting universal and equitable access to high-quality malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment services, and noting in this regard that a high level of external assistance per person at risk of contracting malaria is associated with a decrease in the incidence of the disease;

11. *Urges* the international community, United Nations agencies and private organizations and foundations to support the implementation of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, including through support for the complementary Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan and for programmes and activities at the country level in order to achieve internationally agreed targets on malaria;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the RBM Partnership to End Malaria and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

13. *Urges* the international community to work in a spirit of cooperation towards effective, increased, harmonized, predictable and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance and research to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans, in particular health plans and sanitation plans, including malaria control and elimination strategies which may include evidence-based, cost-effective and context-appropriate environmental management solutions, and integrated management of childhood illnesses, in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to strengthening health system development approaches at the district level;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to assist malaria-endemic countries to strengthen their health systems, medicine production and human resources for health to achieve universal health coverage;

15. *Appeals* to the malaria partners to resolve the financial, supply chain and delivery bottlenecks that are responsible for stock-outs of long-lasting insecticidal nets, insecticides for indoor residual spraying, rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapies at the national level, whenever they occur, including through the strengthening of malaria programme management at the country level;

16. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States, and in this regard notes the contributions of the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and expresses support for the work of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development and its special task force on innovative financing for health;

17. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase national resources allocated to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services, as well as to build on synergies with other development priorities, including the strengthening of health systems and engagement with development partners on implementing an effective vector control response,³¹⁷ as a contribution to the achievement of universal health coverage;

18. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, to take action, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

19. *Stresses* the importance of improved community-based systems to control malaria, bearing in mind that families are often the starting point for effective health care for a child with a fever, and encourages malaria-endemic countries to extend the reach of public health services by training and deploying community health workers, particularly in rural and remote areas, and to expand integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea, with a focus on children under 5 years of age;

20. *Affirms* that close collaboration with community leaders and implementing partners, including non-governmental organizations, health workers and volunteers, is an essential factor for success in combating malaria, and calls upon Member States to introduce integrated, people-centred community services, in coordination with

³¹⁷ See [A/72/822](#), para. 44.

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health-care providers in the public and private sectors, and to continue efforts to collaborate with non-governmental partners, health workers and volunteers in implementing community-based approaches to reach populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to promote access to medicines, and emphasizes that access to affordable and quality medicines and medical care in the event of sickness, as well as in the prevention, treatment and control of diseases, is central to the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

22. *Urges* the international community, inter alia, to support the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to enable it to meet its financial needs and, through country-led initiatives with adequate international support, to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial treatments, including artemisinin-based combination therapies, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, adequate diagnostic facilities, long-lasting insecticidal 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 Pollutants³¹⁸ standards and guidelines;

23. *Urges* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to enhance the assistance efforts of national Governments to provide universal access to malaria control interventions to address all at-risk populations, in particular 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 insecticidal nets, and sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

24. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, with the support of the international community, to establish and/or strengthen national policies, operational plans and research, with a view to scaling up efforts to achieve internationally agreed malaria targets, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization;

25. *Commends* those African countries that have implemented the recommendations of the Abuja Summit in 2000 to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control,³¹⁹ and encourages other countries to do the same;

26. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and their partners to continue to provide the technical support necessary to build and enhance the capacity of Member States to implement the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, together with the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016–2030 plan, to meet the internationally agreed goals;

27. *Expresses deep concern* about emerging drug and insecticide resistance in several regions of the world, calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization and other partners, to implement the Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment and the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in Malaria Vectors and to strengthen and implement surveillance systems for monitoring and assessing changing patterns of drug and insecticide resistance, calls upon the World Health Organization to support Member States in the development of their national insecticide resistance management strategies and to coordinate support at the international level for countries to ensure that drug efficacy and insecticide resistance testing is fully operational in order to enhance the use of artemisinin-based combination therapies and insecticides, and stresses that the data gathered should be utilized to inform local decisions and for further research and development of safe and effective therapies and new vector control tools;

28. *Urges* all Member States to prohibit the marketing and use of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and to replace them with oral artemisinin-based combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, and to develop the financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms necessary to introduce artemisinin-based combination therapies at affordable prices in both public and private facilities;

³¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

³¹⁹ See [A/55/240/Add.1](#), annex.

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29. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe, affordable and cost-effective vaccines, new medicines and diagnostics to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including on safe, effective and high-quality therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases,³²⁰ through effective global partnerships, such as, inter alia, the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development, and through effective and timely support for the pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

30. *Also recognizes* the importance of innovation in addressing the challenges to eliminating malaria, including the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization, in particular its Re: Search platform;

31. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards research to optimize current tools, develop and validate new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and their delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, and test opportunities for integration in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

32. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to assure favourable conditions for research institutions, including the allocation of adequate resources and the development of national policies and legal frameworks, where appropriate, with a view to, inter alia, informing policy formulation and strategic interventions on malaria;

33. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and the latest amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement, which came into effect in January 2017, which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calls for the broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005, while recognizing that the protection of intellectual property is important for the development of new medicine;

34. *Recognizes* the importance in the struggle against malaria of the World Health Organization Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, adopted by the World Health Assembly on 24 May 2008,³²¹

35. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries, development partners and the international community to support the timely replacement of long-lasting insecticidal nets in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization on the service lives of the nets, in order to prevent the risk of malaria resurgence and a reversal of the gains made to date and to make further progress in standardizing nets to reduce the cost of their production;

36. *Notes* the essential contribution of the scientific community and the private sector, and stresses that new products such as improved diagnostic tools, more effective medicines and vaccines, new insecticides and more durable insecticide-treated bednets are all fundamental to ensuring sustained progress in efforts to combat the disease;³²²

37. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to affordable, effective and safe products and treatments, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticidal 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;

³²⁰ A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

³²¹ See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

³²² See A/73/853, para. 48.

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38. *Recognizes* the impact of the RBM Partnership to End Malaria, and welcomes the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers, including the establishment of End Malaria funds;

39. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticidal 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 insecticidal nets and insecticides, as well as antimalarial medicines and diagnostics, where appropriate;

40. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, especially malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, including those related to DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about the technical policies and strategies of the World Health Organization and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticidal nets and case management, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapies and monitoring and managing insecticide resistance and outdoor malaria transmission, as well as to increase capacity for the registration and uptake of new vector control tools, the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

41. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that still use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent all contamination, in particular of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

42. *Recognizes* the importance of a multisectoral strategy to advance global control efforts, invites malaria-endemic countries to consider adopting and implementing the Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria, developed by the RBM Partnership to End Malaria and the United Nations Development Programme, and encourages regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

43. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all endemic regions, which is important to the follow-up and review of the progress in implementing target 3.3 pertaining to Sustainable Development Goal 3 and a key pillar of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030, to enable Member States to direct financial resources to populations most in need and to respond effectively to disease outbreaks, particularly in the face of growing resistance to treatment and preventive measures;

44. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to strengthen mechanisms for country-based coordination of technical assistance to achieve alignment of the best approaches to implement World Health Organization technical guidance and to mobilize support for the sharing and analysis of best practices to address urgent programmatic challenges, to improve monitoring and evaluation and to conduct regular financial planning and gap analysis;

45. *Encourages* sharing, across regions, of knowledge, experience and lessons learned with regard to the control and elimination of malaria, particularly between the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions;

46. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pesticide and/or pharmaceutical policies and national drug and pesticide regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in substandard and falsified medical products, such as substandard antimalarial medicines, pesticides and/or nets, and prevent their distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance for compliance with existing commitments and international regulations on the use of pesticides and to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

47. *Encourages* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World

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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 2008,³²³ and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, and the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,³²⁴

48. *Recognizes* the need for political commitment and financial support to sustain and expand the achievements in the struggle against malaria and to meet the international malaria targets through prevention and malaria control efforts to end the epidemic, while acknowledging the remarkable progress in combating malaria to date;

49. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure that malaria and other essential services are sustained during the COVID-19 pandemic and, on the basis of lessons learned, to work towards building resilient and sustainable health systems;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

³²³ [A/63/539](#), annex.

³²⁴ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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RESOLUTION 75/281

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 24 May 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/413/Add.1, para. 6)¹

75/281. 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 74/277 of 18 June 2020,

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 chapter V of its report;
3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;
5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;
6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/75/19).*

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
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RESOLUTION 75/242 B

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/665/Add.1, para. 6)

75/242. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 74/249 B of 30 June 2020 and 75/242 of 31 December 2020,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 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 2020³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴

1. *Takes note* of the audit opinions and findings, and endorses the recommendations, contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;
4. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors may make observations with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of the Organization, and recognizes that the recommendations of the Board are provided to the Secretary-General in the Board's capacity as independent auditor, and that acceptance of recommendations by the Secretary-General does not negate existing prerogatives and legislative responsibilities of the General Assembly;
5. *Notes* that certain matters in the report of the Board of Auditors on peacekeeping operations relate to policy matters, and reaffirms the prerogatives of the Member States and relevant organs of the United Nations on policy matters;
6. *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 2020;
7. *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;
8. *Emphasizes* that unhindered communication and cooperation between the Board and the Administration in the conduct of audits and during the preparation of their respective reports is indispensable to informed decision-making by the General Assembly;
9. *Recalls* paragraph 43 of section III of its resolution 70/286 of 17 June 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen accountability, oversight and internal controls, including in the areas of procurement and asset management across peacekeeping missions;
10. *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;

¹ Resolution 75/242, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 75/242 A.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/75/5 (Vol. II)).

³ A/75/793.

⁴ A/75/829.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

11. *Also 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.

RESOLUTION 75/245 B

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/670/Add.1, para. 7)

75/245. United Nations common system

B⁵

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 74/255 B of 27 December 2019 and 75/245 A of 31 December 2020,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the initial review of the jurisdictional set-up of the United Nations common system⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷

Reaffirming its commitment to a single, unified United Nations common system as the cornerstone for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Emphasizing the importance of, and benefits derived from, maintaining a coherent and unified United Nations common system,

Reiterating its call for all organizations of the United Nations common system to cooperate with the International Civil Service Commission on matters relating to salaries, allowances and conditions of service,

Expressing its concern over the continued inconsistencies in the application of the 2016 post adjustment results across duty stations of the United Nations common system,

Emphasizing the importance of the principle of judicial independence,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Acknowledges* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in engaging with multiple stakeholders in the preparation of his report, and encourages continued outreach and consultations with all the relevant stakeholders;
4. *Reiterates its request* that the executive heads of organizations of the common system consult with the International Civil Service Commission in any cases involving recommendations and decisions of the Commission that may come before the tribunals in the United Nations system, and once again urges the governing bodies of the organizations to ensure that the executive heads comply with that request;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in the context of his next report detailed updated information on the divergence in the jurisprudence of the two tribunals on matters relating to the International Civil Service Commission and an assessment of its impact on the cohesion of the United Nations common system;
6. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages increased exchanges and sustained communication between the tribunals of the United Nations common system;

⁵ Resolution 75/245, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 75/245 A.

⁶ A/75/690.

⁷ A/75/797.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

7. *Stresses* that upholding the consistency of the United Nations common system is a matter of principle, irrespective of the actual frequency of challenges to its cohesion;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a further report with detailed proposals and thorough analysis on practical options, giving priority to measures involving changes to the adjudication of cases involving International Civil Service Commission matters, as set out under option D, and measures under option B, limited to the review of tribunal judgments and issuance of guidance by the Commission, as well as increased exchanges between the tribunals, as set out in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and to present it for the consideration of the General Assembly no later than the seventy-seventh session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when providing further analysis of option D in section IV of the report, to take into consideration ways of leveraging existing frameworks, infrastructure and judges of the tribunals to operationalize the joint chamber only when required, thereby minimizing costs associated with this option, and to identify measures that organizations may need to take in order to recognize or be subject to the jurisdiction of the joint chamber;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide, during the main part of its seventy-sixth session, an informal briefing on the status of progress in the preparation of the report on the jurisdictional set-up of the United Nations common system.

RESOLUTION 75/250 B

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, by a recorded vote of 133 to 3, with no abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/664/Add.1, para. 12)⁸

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, 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, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: None

75/250. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

B⁹

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon¹⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹¹

⁸ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Guinea (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

⁹ Resolution 75/250, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 75/250 A.

¹⁰ A/75/612 and A/75/772.

¹¹ A/75/822/Add.14.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 [2539 \(2020\)](#) of 28 August 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2021,

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 [75/250 A](#) of 31 December 2020,

Reaffirming its resolutions [51/233](#) of 13 June 1997, [52/237](#) of 26 June 1998, [53/227](#) of 8 June 1999, [54/267](#) of 15 June 2000, [55/180 A](#) of 19 December 2000, [55/180 B](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/214 A](#) of 21 December 2001, [56/214 B](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/325](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/307](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/307](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/278](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/250 A](#) of 22 December 2006, [61/250 B](#) of 2 April 2007, [61/250 C](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/265](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/298](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/282](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/303](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/277](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/279](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/292](#) of 30 June 2014, [69/302](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/280](#) of 15 July 2016, [71/307](#) of 30 June 2017, [72/299](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/322](#) of 3 July 2019 and [75/250 A](#),

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 114.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1.1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 99 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions [51/233](#), [52/237](#), [53/227](#), [54/267](#), [55/180 A](#), [55/180 B](#), [56/214 A](#), [56/214 B](#), [57/325](#), [58/307](#), [59/307](#), [60/278](#), [61/250 A](#), [61/250 B](#), [61/250 C](#), [62/265](#), [63/298](#), [64/282](#), [65/303](#), [66/277](#), [67/279](#), [68/292](#), [69/302](#), [70/280](#), [71/307](#), [72/299](#), [73/322](#) and [75/250 A](#);

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions [51/233](#), [52/237](#), [53/227](#), [54/267](#), [55/180 A](#), [55/180 B](#), [56/214 A](#), [56/214 B](#), [57/325](#), [58/307](#), [59/307](#), [60/278](#), [61/250 A](#), [61/250 B](#), [61/250 C](#), [62/265](#), [63/298](#), [64/282](#), [65/303](#), [66/277](#), [67/279](#), [68/292](#), [69/302](#), [70/280](#), [71/307](#), [72/299](#), [73/322](#) and [75/250 A](#);

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;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
11. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the Government of Lebanon in facilitating the work of the Force;
12. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;
13. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;
14. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Force;
15. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;
16. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;
17. *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;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;
19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;
20. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

21. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

22. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

23. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

24. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

25. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

27. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

28. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

29. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Force of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

31. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

32. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

33. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

34. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

35. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

36. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

38. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

39. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution [51/233](#), paragraph 5 of resolution [52/237](#), paragraph 11 of resolution [53/227](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [54/267](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [55/180 A](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [55/180 B](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 A](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 B](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [57/325](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [58/307](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [59/307](#), paragraph 17 of resolution [60/278](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [61/250 A](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 B](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 C](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [62/265](#), paragraph 19 of resolution [63/298](#), paragraph 18 of resolution [64/282](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [65/303](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [66/277](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [67/279](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [68/292](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [69/302](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [70/280](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [71/307](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [72/299](#), paragraph 16 of resolution [73/322](#) and paragraph 3 of resolution [75/250 A](#), stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

40. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;¹²

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

41. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 510,251,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 476,842,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 28,203,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 5,205,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

42. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 85,041,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2021 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

¹² [A/75/612](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

43. *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 42 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,761,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,279,900 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 391,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 89,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

44. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 170,083,800 dollars for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 42,520,958 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

45. *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 44 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,522,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,559,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 782,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 179,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

46. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 255,125,800 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 42,520,958 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,¹³ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

47. *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 46 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,283,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,839,500 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,173,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 269,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

48. *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 42, 44 and 46 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 5,809,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

49. *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 revenue in the amount of 5,809,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 48 above;

50. *Further decides* that the increase of 902,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 5,809,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 48 and 49 above;

51. *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;

52. *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;

53. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth 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".

¹³ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS 75/251 BAND C

75/251. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

B¹⁴

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/681/Add.1, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021¹⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁶

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Operation as of 31 December 2020,

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 75/251 A of 31 December 2020,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Estimates for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding 45,724,300 United States dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021, taking into account the amount of 240,182,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and the amount of 198,779,900 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 previously authorized by the General Assembly for the Operation under the terms of its resolutions 74/261 C of 30 June 2020 and 75/251 A, respectively;

Financing of the commitment authority

3. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 240,182,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and the amount of 198,779,900 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 already apportioned under the terms of its resolutions 74/261 C and 75/251 A, respectively, to apportion among Member States the amount of 45,724,300 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

4. *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 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,806,700 dollars, representing the additional estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021;

5. *Further decides* to keep under review, during its seventy-fifth session, the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

¹⁴ Resolution 75/251, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 75/251 A.

¹⁵ A/75/800.

¹⁶ A/75/839.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

C

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/681/Add.2, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur¹⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁸

Having also considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the evaluation of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in supporting transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in Darfur in collaboration with the United Nations country team,¹⁹

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Operation as of 31 December 2020,

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 75/251 B of 18 May 2021,

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. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 168.8 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 79 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

¹⁷ A/75/865 and A/75/867.

¹⁸ A/75/822/Add.13.

¹⁹ A/75/787.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

7. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the tripartite nature of the Operation is maintained during the liquidation period;

9. *Notes* the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stresses the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts during its drawdown phase between the African Union, the United Nations and the host country;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee, expresses concern at the outstanding balance of the Operation, and urges all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in future mission liquidation plans a risk assessment, mitigation measures to prevent any possible theft of assets and appropriate steps to recover stolen assets, in accordance with the relevant staff and financial regulations and rules;

12. *Recalls* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors relating to the disposal of assets, requests the Secretary-General to review the compliance of the Operation on this matter, and also requests the Secretary-General to determine the appropriate disposal methods in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets in order to facilitate mandate implementation and to report thereon in his next report;

14. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that necessary arrangements are made to transfer residual activities to the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report;

16. *Requests* effective collaboration with relevant United Nations entities during the liquidation process, taking into account lessons learned from previous liquidations, including on effective and early asset and property disposal and mitigation of negative environmental impacts, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned and best practices for future drawdowns and closures;

17. *Acknowledges* the proposed duration of 12 months for liquidation, notes the challenging environment in which the Operation operates, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the drawdown and liquidation, as well as the transition of activities to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, are done as swiftly, effectively and efficiently as possible;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

19. *Encourages* the Office of Internal Oversight Services to continue to ensure the oversight, through audits and investigations, of United Nations peacekeeping missions that are closing and to report thereon in its next report;
20. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the framework agreement between the Operation and the Government of the Sudan on 4 March 2021 regarding the civilian end use of team sites and assets handed over to the Government;
21. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;
22. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability;
23. *Recalls* paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to take measures to address expeditiously any remaining death and disability claims and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of his next report;
24. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Operation to assist national staff in developing skills and finding employment opportunities in the event of the drawdown and exit of the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist national staff with identifying opportunities for future employment;
25. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to identify human resources strategies that facilitate the retention of expertise from already onboarded staff, including national staff, until the end of the liquidation period;
26. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;
27. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;
28. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;
29. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;
30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;
31. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

32. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

33. *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;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure the completion of ongoing mine action activities, most specifically surveys, clearance, verification and certification of remaining team sites and sector offices and to provide updated information in the context of his next report;

35. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all possible measures to obtain outstanding assessed contributions from member states;

37. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

38. *Further 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 2019 to 30 June 2020

39. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;²⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

40. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 84,952,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 78,855,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 4,664,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 860,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 571,700 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

41. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 42,476,300 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

42. *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 41 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,930,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,662,250 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 194,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 44,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 29,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

²⁰ [A/75/865](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

43. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 42,476,300 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022 in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels;²¹

44. *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 43 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,930,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,662,250 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 194,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 44,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 29,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

45. *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 41 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,944,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

46. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,944,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 45 above;

47. *Decides* that the increase of 2,462,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 14,944,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 45 and 46 above;

48. *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;

49. *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;

50. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

RESOLUTIONS 75/253 B AND C

75/253. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2021

B²²

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/682/Add.1, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

I

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council: revised estimates resulting from the statement by the President

²¹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

²² Resolution 75/253, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 75/253 A.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

entitled “Methods of work of the Consultative Group of the Human Rights Council”, adopted at the organizational session for the fifteenth cycle of the Human Rights Council,²³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 154,800 United States dollars, comprising 126,800 dollars (of which 25,700 dollars is non-recurrent) under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, 10,000 dollars (of which the full amount is non-recurrent) under section 24, Human rights, and 18,000 dollars under section 29E, Administration, Geneva, of the programme budget for 2021, representing a charge against the contingency fund;
4. *Also appropriates* an amount of 17,400 dollars (of which 3,100 dollars is non-recurrent) under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for 2021;

II

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials

Recalling its resolutions [37/240](#) of 21 December 1982, [40/257](#) A to C of 18 December 1985, [45/250](#) A to C of 21 December 1990 and [48/252](#) A to C of 26 May 1994, section VIII of its resolution [53/214](#) of 18 December 1998, its resolutions [55/249](#) of 12 April 2001, [56/285](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/289](#) of 20 December 2002 and [58/264](#) of 23 December 2003, section III of its resolution [59/282](#) of 13 April 2005, its resolutions [61/262](#) of 4 April 2007, [63/259](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/261](#) of 29 March 2010 and [65/258](#) of 24 December 2010 and section VI of its resolution [71/272](#) A of 23 December 2016 and its decision 74/540 B of 13 April 2020,

Recalling also Article 32 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly that govern the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice and for the President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice and President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals²⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,²⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Decides* to maintain the three-year cycle for the review of the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice and the President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and to undertake the next comprehensive review at its seventy-seventh session;
4. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Secretary-General in presenting a comprehensive review of the pension schemes for the members of the International Court of Justice and the President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and requests the Secretary-General to further refine the review of the pension schemes and his proposed options and to report thereon at its seventy-seventh session, taking into account, inter alia, the following considerations:
 - (a) The possibility of raising the normal retirement age of the members of the International Court of Justice to 65 years;
 - (b) Focusing on defined benefit schemes;

²³ [A/75/588/Add.2](#).

²⁴ [A/75/7/Add.38](#).

²⁵ [A/74/354](#).

²⁶ [A/74/7/Add.20](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

- (c) The possibility of introducing into the schemes a contribution factor;
- (d) Scenarios incorporating grandfathering entitlements to current participants;
- (e) Other scenarios reflecting strict equal treatment of all members of the International Court of Justice;
- (f) Possible modalities for a transition to the new scheme as proposed, if needed;
- (g) Projected estimated costs to the Organization for each option compared with the present pension scheme;

as well as the integrity of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and other relevant statutory provisions, the universal character of the Court, principles of independence and equality and the unique character of membership of the Court;

III

Addressing the deteriorating conditions and limited capacity of the conference services facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

Recalling its resolution [73/270](#) of 22 December 2018 and section XIV of its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,²⁸

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. Approves the establishment of a temporary post of Project Coordinator (P-4);
4. Appropriates an amount of 494,000 dollars under section 29G, Administration, Nairobi, of the programme budget for 2021, which would represent a charge against the contingency fund;

IV

Request for a subvention to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,³⁰

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. Underscores the high priority accorded to the work of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon;
4. Welcomes with appreciation the provision of 49 per cent of the funding over the years and the continued support of the Government of Lebanon for the Tribunal, and acknowledges the commitment of the Government to the success of the Tribunal despite the exceptional circumstances it is facing, including an unprecedented socioeconomic and financial crisis, that have challenged its ability to maintain its financial support to the Tribunal;
5. Expresses appreciation to the donors of the Tribunal, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify fundraising efforts, including by broadening the donor base, and encourages all Member States to provide voluntary support to the Tribunal for its activities during the period 2021–2022;
6. Urges the Tribunal to ensure that no resources will be needed after 2022 beyond residual activities, if any;
7. Stresses the importance of completing the audit certification of the Tribunal's financial statements for the year 2019, as well as the importance of providing the full text of the Tribunal's budgets for 2020 and 2021;

²⁷ [A/75/716](#).

²⁸ [A/75/7/Add.37](#).

²⁹ [A/75/763](#).

³⁰ [A/75/7/Add.40](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Recalls* paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Tribunal to pursue its efforts to further reduce its costs and enhance its efficiency;

9. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 15,503,355 dollars under section 8, Legal affairs, of the programme budget for 2021, to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Tribunal by way of a subvention;

V

Standards of accommodation for air travel

Recalling its resolutions [37/240](#) of 21 December 1982 and [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, section VI of its resolution [67/254 A](#) of 12 April 2013, section IV of its resolution [69/274 A](#) of 2 April 2015, section VI of its resolution [71/272 B](#) of 6 April 2017 and section I of its resolution [72/262 B](#) of 4 April 2018, as well as its decision 57/589 of 18 June 2003,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General³¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,³²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to limit the use of exceptions, to elaborate on the rules regarding the determination of eminent and prominent persons and the attribution of exceptions, to encourage eminent and prominent persons to voluntarily downgrade from their entitled class, and to report thereon in his next report on standards of accommodation for air travel;
4. *Also recalls* paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report alternative proposals to improve the current travel approval processes in order to enable managers to maximize the use of limited travel budgets;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make additional efforts to encourage all individuals who qualify for first-class or business class United Nations-funded air travel to voluntarily downgrade from their entitled class, where possible, and to report thereon in his next report on standards of accommodation for air travel;
6. *Decides* that the changes set out in the present resolution shall not affect the current standards of accommodation for air travel and daily subsistence allowance of members of organs and/or subsidiary organs, committees, councils and commissions of the United Nations, including standards applicable to delegations of least developed countries;
7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to hold managers accountable for the judicious use of travel resources, in particular by increasingly 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;
8. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee, recognizes the limited statistical value of travel data for 2020 and 2021 owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and looks forward to receiving information on the lessons learned from COVID-19 in air travel management in the context of the next report;
9. *Reiterates its serious concern* at the low compliance with the advance purchase policy directive in all travel categories, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to improve the situation in order to reduce air travel costs, taking into account the patterns and nature of official travel and the reasons for non-compliance by each department, office and field mission;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish guidelines to ensure that tickets purchased at the expense of the Organization for home leave and family visit travels always comply with the advance purchase policy;

³¹ [A/75/654/Rev.1](#).

³² [A/75/7/Add.39](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of a regional approach for the purchase of air tickets, accommodating potential for local discounts and arrangements while attempting to take advantage of economies of scale at the regional level, and ensuring that procurement processes are in accordance with United Nations procurement principles;

12. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to ensure that the procurement process for all air travel management services contracts is conducted in full compliance with general procurement principles as set out in financial regulation 5.12, namely, (a) best value for money; (b) fairness, integrity and transparency; (c) effective international competition; and (d) the interest of the United Nations,³³ and to ensure that the procurement process includes the option of awarding a contract to multiple vendors to allow for greater competition among selected vendors;

13. *Decides* to consider the proposals of the Secretary-General on a single threshold for official travel with any updates, if applicable, at its seventy-seventh session;

14. *Takes note* of paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to review the use of the least restrictive economy class fare as the basis for determining the lump sum for home leave travel, including the staff uptake and appropriateness of the unaccompanied baggage entitlement, to consider alternatives and to present his conclusions thereon in the context of his next report;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage staff members to use a lump-sum option for home leave, and also requests the Secretary-General to explore alternative measures to increase the rate of acceptance of the lump-sum payment and to report thereon.

C

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/682/Add.2, para. 6)

The General Assembly,

I

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session

Recalling its resolution 75/245 B of 16 April 2021,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General³⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 212,000 United States dollars (non-recurrent) under section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, of the programme budget for 2021;

4. *Also appropriates* an additional amount of 25,200 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for 2021;

II

Progress on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters

Recalling section V of its resolution 67/246 of 24 December 2012, section III of its resolution 67/254 A of 12 April 2013, section IV of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014, section VII of its resolution 69/274 A of 2 April 2015, section XVI of its resolution 71/272 A of 23 December 2016, section XI of its resolution 72/262 A of

³³ See ST/SGB/2013/4.

³⁴ A/75/845 and A/75/845/Corr.1.

³⁵ A/75/7/Add.41.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

24 December 2017, section VI of its resolution [73/279](#) A of 22 December 2018, section IX of its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019 and section XIII of its resolution [75/253](#) A of 31 December 2020,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters³⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,³⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Notes with appreciation* the realization of efficiencies from the implementation of the flexible workplace project at United Nations Headquarters, including the additional capacity of 1,291 in the Secretariat Building, and the project's full return on investment by 2021;
4. *Recalls* paragraphs 13 and 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly during the seventy-eighth session a comprehensive report that provides a forward-looking assessment of the workplace at United Nations Headquarters and that covers, inter alia, the evolving needs of the Organization, findings from the ongoing work to define future work modalities, lessons learned from the flexible workplace project and the experience of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the impact of any new work modalities, including with respect to flexible work arrangements, the Secretary-General's strategic assessment and cost-benefit analysis of the Organization's real estate portfolio in New York, implications for other United Nations offices, the realization of additional efficiency gains, considerations related to productivity, health and occupational safety and staff well-being, and proposals on any future flexible workforce needs, including costs and benefits, and that is considered in conjunction with an evaluation conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the completed flexible workplace project to be presented at the same session;
5. *Takes into account* the amount of 145,700 dollars already appropriated by the General Assembly for 2021 for the project, and approves an additional appropriation in the amount of 237,200 dollars, comprising 192,600 dollars under section 29B, Department of Operational Support, and 44,600 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, of the programme budget for 2021, to fund project management resources in the amount of 352,900 dollars for one P-5 position until December 2021 and one General Service (Other level) position until August 2021 to carry out the remaining project activities, as well as 30,000 dollars for post-occupancy surveys for all floors completed in 2019 and 2020.

RESOLUTION 75/270

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/830](#), para. 6)

75/270. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions [31/192](#) of 22 December 1976, [50/233](#) of 7 June 1996, [54/16](#) of 29 October 1999, [56/245](#) of 24 December 2001, [57/284](#) A and B of 20 December 2002, [58/286](#) of 8 April 2004, [59/267](#) of 23 December 2004, [60/258](#) of 8 May 2006, [61/238](#) of 22 December 2006, [61/260](#) of 4 April 2007, [62/226](#) of 22 December 2007, [62/246](#) of 3 April 2008, [63/272](#) of 7 April 2009, [64/262](#) of 29 March 2010, [65/270](#) of 4 April 2011, [66/259](#) of 9 April 2012, [67/256](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/266](#) of 9 April 2014, [69/275](#) of 2 April 2015, [70/257](#) of 1 April 2016, [71/281](#) of 6 April 2017, [72/269](#) of 4 April 2018 and [73/287](#) of 15 April 2019,

Reaffirming the statute of the Unit³⁸ and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

³⁶ [A/75/342/Add.1](#) and [A/75/342/Add.1/Corr.1](#).

³⁷ [A/75/7/Add.42](#).

³⁸ Resolution [31/192](#), annex.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2020 and programme of work for 2021³⁹ and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2020,⁴⁰

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2020 and programme of work for 2021;
2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2020;
3. *Stresses* the importance of the oversight functions of the Unit in identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions within the participating organizations and providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations to improve and strengthen the governance of the United Nations as a whole;
4. *Recognizes* that the effectiveness of the Unit system-wide is a shared responsibility of the Unit, the Member States and the secretariats of the participating organizations;
5. *Also recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the impact of the Unit on the management efficiency and transparency of the participating organizations within the United Nations system;
6. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue to share experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of the audit and oversight bodies;
7. *Encourages* the Unit to continue its efforts to enhance accountability, oversight and governance of the United Nations;
8. *Invites* the legislative bodies of participating organizations to effectively use the reports of the Unit, and to give timely and due consideration to its recommendations, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Unit, and requests the Secretary-General, as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to invite participating organizations within the United Nations system to regularly review the status of acceptance and implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, especially those related to system-wide coordination and coherence, and to consider reporting explanations for non-acceptance and non-implementation to the Unit;
9. *Welcomes* the implementation of the strategic framework for the period 2020–2029 of the Joint Inspection Unit,⁴¹ stresses the need to continuously update and improve the strategic framework, taking into account the dynamics and challenges, including those related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and ongoing reform efforts, and requests the Unit to report on its outreach strategy to familiarize the leadership of participating organizations with the strategic framework and to exchange information on the work of participating organizations in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴² as well as emerging challenges;
10. *Notes with appreciation* the performance plan established to monitor and assess the implementation of the strategic framework, as well as the intention of the Unit to make a comprehensive midpoint assessment in 2024, and encourages it to report on the progress of the strategic framework, including its targets, annually and to consider improving the individual performance measures;
11. *Requests* the Unit to provide the Secretariat with its reports in a timely manner in order to ensure their simultaneous translation 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;

³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/75/34).*

⁴⁰ *A/75/725.*

⁴¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/74/34), annex I.*

⁴² Resolution 70/1.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

12. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Unit to improve the quality of its reports, including their readability and timeliness, and encourages the Unit to seek feedback regularly from participating organizations regarding the quality and utility of its products and to utilize it for enhancing the efficiency of its work;

13. *Encourages* the Unit to continue to identify projects that support better governance and oversight, continuous improvement and collaboration across the United Nations system;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit to continue to focus its reports on priority items of the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations, including by taking into consideration the programme of work of the General Assembly, with the aim of providing the Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with thematic reports of the Unit that can be used to maximum effect;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the use of an accessible web-based tracking system by the Unit to monitor the status of recommendations, encourages the Unit to continue to enhance the system, including the use of statistical analysis to improve acceptance and implementation of the recommendations, within existing resources, and requests the Unit to include in the annex to its annual report yearly statistics on the status of acceptance and implementation by participating organizations, according to the intended impact categories as defined in the web-based tracking system;

16. *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;

17. *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.

RESOLUTION 75/292

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/935](#), para. 6)

75/292. Seconded active-duty military and police personnel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [67/287](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/252](#) of 27 December 2013, [71/263](#) of 23 December 2016, [74/254 A](#) of 27 December 2019 and [74/254 B](#) of 6 August 2020,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on seconded active-duty military and police personnel⁴³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Notes* the outreach and engagement that the United Nations has undertaken with Member States on this matter and the options presented by the Secretary-General in his report for resolving issues involving the engagement of seconded active-duty military and police personnel, in particular conflicts between national legislation and the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,⁴⁵ and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in this regard;

⁴³ [A/75/646](#).

⁴⁴ [A/75/796](#).

⁴⁵ [ST/SGB/2018/1/Rev.1](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

4. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of its resolution [74/254 B](#), stresses that the selection of staff members, including seconded active-duty military and police personnel, should be made in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to enable the participation of all Member States in seconding active-duty military and police personnel, and urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to facilitate timely onboarding and repatriation of seconded personnel;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure accountability and impartiality of the seconded active-duty military and police personnel through applicable and relevant standards and supervision;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the roles carried out and the expertise provided by seconded active-duty military and police personnel in fulfilling United Nations mandates, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to actively engage in the efforts to improve their timely onboarding, using the various tools at his disposal to address challenges beyond the control of the selected active-duty military and police personnel and which prevent their timely onboarding and to report thereon in his next report;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure equal opportunities for seconded active-duty military and police personnel from all Member States;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider placing the selected active-duty military and police personnel who cannot report to duty promptly owing to onboarding challenges beyond their control against similar positions at the same duty station once the challenges are addressed;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the practical impact, including on Member States, of the different options and possible combinations of options outlined in his report, taking into consideration lessons learned from the implementation of existing agreements and the need to secure continuous protection of the pension rights of the seconded personnel, and to provide the assessment to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-eighth session;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue to enter into agreements with Member States to prevent duplication in the payment of salaries, benefits and allowances to active-duty seconded military and police personnel and to report thereon, including on the lessons learned, in the context of his next report to the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to reach out to the Member States without agreements with the Secretariat and to encourage them to sign such agreements if their national legislation is in conflict with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

12. *Takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to authorize the Secretary-General to extend the exceptional measures regarding seconded active-duty military and police personnel until 1 July 2024;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, during the first part of the resumed seventy-seventh session, an informal briefing on the status of and the initial findings from the implementation of bilateral agreements and progress in the preparation of the analysis and assessment of options and combinations of options to be outlined in the report of the Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 75/293

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/936](#), para. 15)

75/293. Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [45/258](#) of 3 May 1991, [47/218 A](#) of 23 December 1992, [48/226 A](#) of 23 December 1993, [48/226 C](#) of 29 July 1994, [49/250](#) of 20 July 1995, [50/221 B](#) of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution [55/238](#) of 23 December 2000, its resolutions [55/271](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/241](#) of 24 December 2001, [56/293](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/318](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/298](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/301](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/268](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/279](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/250](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/287](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/271](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/290](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/265](#) of

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

21 June 2012, [67/287](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/283](#) of 30 June 2014, [69/308](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/287](#) of 17 June 2016, [71/295](#) of 30 June 2017, [72/288](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/308](#) of 3 July 2019, [74/280](#) of 30 June 2020 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994, 50/473 of 23 December 1995, 72/558 of 5 July 2018, 73/555 of 3 July 2019 and 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

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 2019 to 30 June 2020⁴⁶ and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022,⁴⁷ 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 2021 to 30 June 2022⁴⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁹

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resources requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Further reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and its other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

⁴⁶ [A/75/656](#).

⁴⁷ [A/75/785](#).

⁴⁸ [A/75/783](#).

⁴⁹ [A/75/849](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

10. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

11. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020;

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

12. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 356,413,100 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of the amount of 15,799,500 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project, 868,500 dollars for the global service delivery model project, 3,881,600 dollars for peacekeeping capability readiness and 18,221,400 dollars for Umoja maintenance and support costs, including 1,348 continuing posts and 8 new temporary posts, as well as the abolishment, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, 60 continuing general temporary assistance positions and 50 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 2019 to 30 June 2020 and from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

13. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the amount of 600 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) The total amount of 2,793,700 dollars, comprising investment revenue of 1,211,100 dollars, other miscellaneous revenue of 560,500 dollars and the cancellation of prior-period obligations of 1,022,100 dollars, in respect of the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(c) The amount of 3,738,600 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(d) The balance of 349,880,200 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(e) The net estimated staff assessment income of 29,125,000 dollars, comprising the amount of 27,361,700 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and the increase of 1,763,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, 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 2021 to 30 June 2022

Department/office	Organizational unit	Posts		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Department of Operational Support					
Office of Support Operations	Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division	1	P-4	Medical Officer (medical quality and safety)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
Subtotal		1			
Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance					
Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget	Finance Division	1	P-4	Finance Officer (accounting policy)	Conversion from general temporary assistance
Subtotal		1			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Investigations Division	Entebbe	1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Conversion from general temporary assistance
	United Nations Mission in South Sudan	2	P-3	Resident Investigator	
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	
Internal Audit Division	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	1	P-3	Resident Auditor	Conversion from general temporary assistance
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	1	P-3	Resident Auditor	
Subtotal		6			
Total		8			

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (A/75/785) and referenced in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/75/849).

Abbreviation: NGS, national General Service.

B

Restructuring, redeployment, reassignment and abolishment of posts under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Restructuring

Department of Peace Operations/Office of Military Affairs/Office of the Military Adviser

Establishment of the Military Performance Evaluation Team in the Office of the Military Adviser through the redeployment of 6 posts (P-4) and the reassignment of 2 posts (Senior Military Affairs Officer (P-5) and Information Systems Officer, seconded active-duty military personnel (P-3)) within the Office of Military Affairs

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Redeployment

Department of Operational Support/Office of Support Operations/Human Resources Services Division/Personnel Records Management Unit

Redeployment of 2 posts (Associate Human Resources Officer (P-2) and Human Resources Assistant (GS (OL))) from the Capacity Development and Operational Training Service

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance/Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget/Finance Division

Redeployment of 2 posts (Procurement Officer (P-4) and Finance and Budget Assistant (GS (OL))) from the Field Operations Finance Division

Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance/Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget/Field Operations Finance Division

Redeployment of 2 posts (Finance and Budget Assistant (GS (OL))) from the Finance Division

Reassignment

Department of Operational Support/Office of Support Operations/Capacity Development and Operational Training Service/Knowledge Management Team

Reassignment of 2 posts (Finance and Budget Officer (P-3)) to be reassigned as Programme Management Officer (P-3) from the Operational Training Section

Department of Operational Support/Office of Support Operations/Capacity Development and Operational Training Service/Business Processes and Systems Support Section

Reassignment of 1 post (Senior Human Resource Assistant (GS (PL))) to be reassigned as Senior Management and Programme Assistant (GS (PL)) within the Business Processes and Systems Support Section

Department of Operational Support/Office of Support Operations/Capacity Development and Operational Training Service/Operational Training Section

Reassignment of 1 post (Senior Human Resource Assistant (GS (PL))) to be reassigned as Senior Management and Programme Assistant (GS (PL)) within the Operational Training Section

Department of Operational Support/Division for Special Activities/Resource Planning and Analysis Section

Reassignment of 3 posts (Finance and Budget Officer (2 P-4 and 1 P-3)) to be reassigned as Programme Officer (2 P-4 and 1 P-3) within the Resource Planning and Analysis Section

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Inspection and Evaluation Division/Regional Inspection and Evaluation Office in Entebbe

Reassignment of 1 post (Resident Auditor (P-3)) to be reassigned as Evaluation Officer (P-3) from the Internal Audit Division/Resident Audit Office of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Transfer

Department of Operational Support/Office of Supply Chain Management/ Procurement Division

Transfer of 2 posts (Procurement Officer (P-4)) to the funding under the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda

Abolishment

Department of Peace Operations/single regional political-operational structure/ East Africa Division

Abolishment of 4 posts (Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5), Political Affairs Officer (P-4), Political Affairs Officer (P-3) and Team Assistant (GS (OL)))

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

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Annex II General temporary assistance positions to be established under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

<i>Department/office</i>	<i>Organizational unit</i>	<i>Position</i>		<i>Function</i>	<i>Status</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Level</i>		
Department of Peace Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General/ Office of the Director for Coordination and Shared Services	Executive Office	–	3 months, P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	3 months, GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
		1	P-4	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Justice and Corrections Service	1	P-4	Judicial Affairs Officer	Continuation
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Policy and Best Practices Service	1	P-3	Political Affairs Officer (Action for Peacekeeping)	Continuation
	Integrated Training Service	1	P-3	Training Officer	Continuation
Subtotal		4			
United Nations Office to the African Union					
Administrative Support Section		–	4 months, FS	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	4 months, NGS	Leave replacement	Continuation
Subtotal		–			
Department of Operational Support					
Office of Support Operations	Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division	1	P-4	Mental Health Officer (post-traumatic stress disorder)	Continuation
	Human Resources Services Division	10	P-3	Human Resources Officer (occupational groups)	Continuation
		3	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (occupational groups)	Continuation
Office of Supply Chain Management	Enabling and Outreach Service	1	GS (OL)	Procurement Assistant	Continuation
	Reimbursement Claims Management and Performance Section	2	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Finance and Budget Officer (post- traumatic stress disorder)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Finance and Budget Assistant (post- traumatic stress disorder)	Continuation
Division of Administration, New York	Headquarters Client Support Service	–	6 months, P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
Subtotal		19			

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<i>Department/office</i>	<i>Organizational unit</i>	<i>Position</i>		<i>Function</i>	<i>Status</i>
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Level</i>		
Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Business Partner Service	–	4 months, P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	4 months, GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Management Evaluation Unit	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget	Finance Division	1	GS (OL)	Accounting Assistant	Continuation
Office of Human Resources	Global Strategy and Policy Division	1	P-4	Programme Officer (gender parity)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (mobility)	Continuation
	Administrative Law Division/ Conduct and Discipline Service	1	P-3	Programme Officer	Continuation
	Administrative Law Division/ Appeals Management Section	1	P-4	Legal Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
Business Transformation and Accountability Division	Analytics and Project Management Service	1	P-4	Management and Programme Analyst	Continuation
Subtotal		8			
Office of Information and Communications Technology					
Enterprise Solutions Service	Enterprise applications centre – Asia (Bangkok office)	1	P-4	Project Manager (rations management system)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (fuel management system)	Continuation
	Enterprise applications centre – Asia (New York office)	1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (customer relationship management for the troop-contribution management project)	Continuation
Subtotal		3			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Executive Office		–	4 months, P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	6 months, GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
Investigations Division	New York	1	P-4	Investigator (sexual harassment)	Continuation
		2	P-3	Investigator (sexual harassment)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
	Nairobi	1	P-4	Investigator (sexual harassment)	Continuation
		2	P-3	Investigator (sexual harassment)	Continuation
		1	P-5	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	1	P-4	Resident Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation

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Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	2	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation
Internal Audit Division	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	1	P-4	Resident Auditor	Continuation
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	3	P-4	Resident Auditor	Continuation
		1	P-3	Resident Auditor	Continuation
	Subtotal	20			
Executive Office of the Secretary-General					
		–	6 months, GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Subtotal	–			
Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services					
	Regional Ombudsman's Office in Entebbe	1	P-4	Conflict Resolution Officer	Continuation
	Regional Ombudsman's Office in Bamako	1	P-4	Conflict Resolution Officer	Continuation
	Subtotal	2			
Office of Legal Affairs					
General Legal Division	Administration of Justice Cluster	–	3 months, P-4	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Subtotal	–			
Department of Global Communications					
	Executive Office	–	1.5 months, P-3	Leave replacement	Continuation
		–	1.5 months, GS (OL)	Leave replacement	Continuation
	Subtotal	–			
Department of Safety and Security					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Executive Office	1	P-3	Administrative Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	2			
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights					
Field Engagement Division	Peace Missions Support Section (Addis Ababa)	1	P-3	Human Rights Officer (United Nations Office to the African Union)	Continuation

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Department/office	Organizational unit	Position		Function	Status
		Number	Level		
Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division	Methodology, Education and Training Section (New York)	1	P-4	Human Rights Officer (sexual exploitation and abuse)	Continuation
Subtotal		2			
Total		60		Positions and 50 person-months (positions of less than 12 months' duration)^a	

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (A/75/785) and referenced in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/75/849).

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); NGS, national General Service.

^a Person-months are indicated in the column entitled "Level".

RESOLUTION 75/294

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/936, para. 15)

75/294. Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/307 of 25 June 2015 concerning the financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 74/281 of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Regional Service Centre,⁵⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵¹

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307, and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Acknowledges* the support of the Government of Uganda in facilitating the work of the United Nations at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

⁵⁰ A/75/621 and A/75/770.

⁵¹ A/75/822/Add.9.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁵²

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

6. *Approves* the amount of 40,272,300 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

7. *Decides* that the requirements for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 158,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) The amount of 38,293,700 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active client peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(c) The amount of 1,820,200 dollars, with respect to the share of client special political missions, to be funded under section 3, Political affairs, as may be approved by the General Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2022;

(d) The estimated staff assessment income of 3,910,300 dollars, comprising the amount of 3,893,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and the increase of 17,100 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active client peacekeeping operations;

8. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-sixth session the question of the financing of the Regional Service Centre.

RESOLUTION 75/295

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/936](#), para. 15)

75/295. 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 [74/282](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

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 [74/282](#),

⁵² [A/75/621](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base⁵³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁴

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, Spain;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

4. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020,⁵⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

5. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 65,694,700 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

6. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,114,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) The balance of 64,580,300 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,695,400 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,562,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and the increase of 132,800 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

7. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-sixth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

RESOLUTION 75/296

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/936](#), para. 15)

⁵³ [A/75/642](#) and [A/75/744](#).

⁵⁴ [A/75/822/Add.10](#).

⁵⁵ [A/75/642](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

75/296. Closed peacekeeping missions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [74/278](#) of 30 June 2020 and its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2020⁵⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Takes note* of paragraphs 9 and 10 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee;
4. *Stresses* that all Member States should fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;
5. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;
6. *Notes* that the use of unreturned balances to cover temporary liquidity needs of the Organization is not an established mechanism, and emphasizes that this practice is not sustainable;
7. *Recognizes* that the financial situation of the Organization is improving as a result of increased payments of contributions, and notes that the practice of the use of unreturned balances should not be maintained if this trend continues;
8. *Regrets* that claims payable to troop- and police-contributing countries and outstanding dues to Member States from closed peacekeeping operation budgets have not been settled, and emphasizes its commitment to resolve this issue;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take every measure necessary to reimburse troop- and police-contributing countries before the closure of any peacekeeping mission.

RESOLUTION 75/297

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/937](#), para. 6)

75/297. 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 Abyei⁵⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁹

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 [2575 \(2021\)](#) of 11 May 2021, by which the Council extended until 15 November 2021 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and the mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011 and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#) of 16 November 2012,

⁵⁶ [A/75/619](#).

⁵⁷ [A/75/838](#).

⁵⁸ [A/75/595](#) and [A/75/737](#).

⁵⁹ [A/75/822/Add.3](#).

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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 74/283 of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

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, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 59.0 million United States dollars, representing some 2.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 99 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

11. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Force;

12. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

14. *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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

17. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

18. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Force, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Force;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Force is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Force operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Force, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Force of appropriate oversight;

20. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution [61/276](#), further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

21. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

22. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

23. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

24. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

26. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

27. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

28. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Force of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

30. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

31. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

32. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

33. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

34. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

35. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use, when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation;

36. *Encourages* the Office of Internal Oversight Services to continue to ensure the oversight, through audits and investigations, of United Nations peacekeeping missions that are closing and to report thereon in its next report;

37. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

38. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee, expresses concern about the high vacancy rates of Force police personnel, and encourages the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to improve the deployment rate of police personnel and limit its impact on the implementation of the mandate;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

40. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

41. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁶⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

42. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 280,581,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 260,445,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 15,404,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,843,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,888,100 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

43. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 105,217,952 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

44. *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 43 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,926,263 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Force, the prorated share of 480,863 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 110,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 72,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

⁶⁰ [A/75/595](#).

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45. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 35,072,652 dollars for the period from 16 November to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 23,381,767 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

46. *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 45 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 642,088 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 420,850 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 160,288 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 36,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 24,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

47. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 140,290,600 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 23,381,767 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁶¹ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

48. *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 47 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,568,349 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,683,400 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 641,149 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 147,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 96,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

49. *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 43 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 7,557,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

50. *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 revenue in the amount of 7,557,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 49 above;

51. *Further decides* that the increase of 287,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 7,557,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 49 and 50 above;

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

RESOLUTION 75/298

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/938](#), para. 6)

⁶¹ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

75/298. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic,⁶² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶³

Recalling Security Council resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2552 \(2020\)](#) of 12 November 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 November 2021,

Recalling also its resolution [68/299](#) of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [74/284](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 200.4 million United States dollars, representing some 3.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 99 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

⁶² [A/75/620](#), [A/75/760](#) and [A/75/760/Add.1](#).

⁶³ [A/75/822/Add.7](#).

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9. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the Government of the Central African Republic in facilitating the work of the Mission;
10. *Takes note* of paragraph 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish one P-3 post of Security Coordination Officer;
11. *Also takes note* of paragraph 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to abolish the National Professional Officer post of Associate Information Analyst, Political Affairs;
12. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;
13. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;
14. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the mission;
15. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;
16. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;
17. *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;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;
19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

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20. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

21. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Mission, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Mission;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight;

23. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

24. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

25. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

26. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

27. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

29. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

30. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

31. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks

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and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

33. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

34. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping mission staff has the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

36. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

37. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

38. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

39. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

40. *Recalls* Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#) of 12 March 2021, by which the Council decided to increase the authorized size of the Mission's military and police components, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his proposals in the Mission's budget related to the increased deployments are in line with the Mission's mandate;

41. *Also recalls* paragraph 44 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and encourages the Secretary-General to ensure the proper qualification and classification of expenses, particularly regarding official travel and training activities;

42. *Notes* the importance of local elections in the peacebuilding and consolidation process and the high interest of local populations in this type of consultation with a direct impact on their daily lives and of ensuring adequate resources to support the upcoming elections;

43. *Recognizes* the important role of the Mission in the protection of civilians, requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the Mission's relevant components with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the set objectives of the Mission, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of its protection of civilians mandates commensurate with the increase of uniformed personnel deployment;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

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45. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

46. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁶⁴

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

47. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 1,116,738,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 1,036,595,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 61,311,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,316,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,514,800 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

48. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 418,777,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

49. *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 48 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,261,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,619,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,913,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 440,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 287,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

50. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 139,592,300 dollars for the period from 16 November to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 93,061,567 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

51. *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 50 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,753,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,873,200 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 637,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 146,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 96,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

52. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 558,369,400 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 93,061,567 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁶⁵ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

53. *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 52 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,015,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,493,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,551,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 586,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 383,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

⁶⁴ [A/75/620](#).

⁶⁵ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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54. *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 48, 50 and 52 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 42,322,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

55. *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 revenue in the amount of 42,322,900 dollars, in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 54 above;

56. *Further decides* that the increase of 1,011,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 42,322,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 54 and 55 above;

57. *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;

58. *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;

59. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

RESOLUTION 75/299

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/939](#), para. 6)

75/299. 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 Cyprus⁶⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁷

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 [2561 \(2021\)](#) of 29 January 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2021,

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 [74/285](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision [74/571](#) of 3 September 2020,

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

⁶⁶ [A/75/630](#) and [A/75/746](#).

⁶⁷ [A/75/822/Add.2](#).

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appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,⁶⁸

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 19 million United States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 101 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

11. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission

⁶⁸ S/1994/647.

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improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Force;

12. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

14. *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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

17. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

18. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution [61/276](#), further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

19. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

20. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

21. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

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22. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

24. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

25. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

26. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Force of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

28. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

29. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

30. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

31. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

32. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

33. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

34. *Notes* the number of pending post-traumatic stress disorder claims, and stresses the importance of addressing the backlog in a timely manner;

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35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

36. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

37. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁶⁹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

38. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 57,567,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 53,798,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,182,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 587,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

39. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,171,067 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;

40. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,741,353 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

41. *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 40 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 254,508 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 227,358 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 22,075 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 5,075 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

42. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 13,706,764 dollars for the period from 1 August to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 2,741,353 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

43. *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 42 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,272,542 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,136,792 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 110,375 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 25,375 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

44. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 16,448,116 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 2,741,353 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁷⁰ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

45. *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 44 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,527,050 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,364,150 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 132,450 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for

⁶⁹ [A/75/630](#).

⁷⁰ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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the support account and the prorated share of 30,450 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

46. *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 40, 42 and 44 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,401,562 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

47. *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 revenue in the amount of 1,401,562 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 46 above;

48. *Further decides* that the decrease of 124,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 1,401,562 dollars referred to in paragraphs 46 and 47 above;

49. *Decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2020, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 864,932 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

50. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2020, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 328,306 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

51. *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;

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus”.

RESOLUTION 75/300

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/940](#), para. 6)

75/300. 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 Congo⁷¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷²

⁷¹ [A/75/605](#) and [A/75/769](#).

⁷² [A/75/822/Add.6](#).

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Recalling Security Council resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title “United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2556 \(2020\)](#) of 18 December 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 20 December 2021,

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 [74/286](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision [74/571](#) of 3 September 2020,

Recalling further its resolution [58/315](#) of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 428,840,200 United States dollars, representing some 1.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 89 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in facilitating the work of the Mission;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to further abolish one national General Service post of Facilities Management Assistant in the Engineering Section that will have been vacant for 24 months or longer by the end of the 2020/21 budget period;

11. *Takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and approves the establishment of the D-1 position of Principal Coordination Officer in the Stabilization Support Section;

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12. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

13. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

14. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission;

15. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

16. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

17. *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;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

20. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

21. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Mission, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Mission;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the

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programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight;

23. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

24. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

25. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

26. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

27. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

29. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

30. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

31. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

33. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

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34. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping mission staff has the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

36. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

37. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

38. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

39. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use, when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation;

40. *Encourages* the Office of Internal Oversight Services to continue to ensure the oversight, through audits and investigations, of United Nations peacekeeping missions that are closing and to report thereon in its next report;

41. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

42. *Recognizes* the important role of the Mission in the protection of civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the Mission's special units with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the set objectives of the Mission;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

44. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

45. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁷³

46. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 23,839,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 under the terms of section VI of its resolution [64/269](#), in addition to the amount of 1,012,252,800 dollars previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution [73/315](#) of 3 July 2019 and its decision [73/555](#) of 3 July 2019;

⁷³ [A/75/605](#).

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

47. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 1,012,252,800 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of its resolution 73/315 and its decision 73/555 for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 23,839,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2019 and 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

48. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 47 above, the amount of 14,822,300 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020;

49. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 47 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,933,100 dollars, representing the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the Mission in respect of the financial periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2020;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

50. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account the amount of 1,123,346,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 1,042,728,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 61,674,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,383,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,559,200 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

51. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 528,094,723 dollars for the period from 1 July to 20 December 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

52. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 51 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,133,519 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 12,802,329 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,413,491 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 554,822 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 362,877 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

53. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 33,578,277 dollars for the period from 21 to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 93,612,167 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

54. *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 53 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,025,831 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 814,021 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 153,459 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 35,278 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 23,073 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

55. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 561,673,000 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 93,612,167 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁷⁴ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

⁷⁴ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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56. *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 55 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 17,159,350 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 13,616,350 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,566,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 590,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 385,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

57. *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;

58. *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;

59. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

RESOLUTION 75/301

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/941](#), para. 6)

75/301. 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 Kosovo⁷⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁶

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 [74/288](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Mindful also of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

⁷⁵ [A/75/813](#), [A/75/779](#) and [A/75/779/Corr.1](#).

⁷⁶ [A/75/822/Add.11](#).

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2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 34.4 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 109 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to reassign and convert the post of Associate Legal Officer (P-2) in the Justice and Corrections Section of the Office of Rule of Law to an Associate Programme Management Officer (National Professional Officer) post;

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

11. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission;

12. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

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14. *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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

17. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

18. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

19. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

20. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

21. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

22. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

23. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

24. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

25. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks

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and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

27. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

28. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

30. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

31. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

32. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

34. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

35. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁷⁷

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

36. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 44,192,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 41,298,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,442,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 450,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

⁷⁷ [A/75/813](#).

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Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

37. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 22,096,050 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

38. *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 37 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,177,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,052,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 101,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 23,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

39. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 22,096,050 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels;⁷⁸

40. *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 39 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,177,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,052,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 101,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 23,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

41. *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 paragraph 37 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 228,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

42. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 228,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 41 above;

43. *Decides* that the increase of 44,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 228,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 41 and 42 above;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo”.

RESOLUTION 75/302

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/942](#), para. 6)

⁷⁸ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

75/302. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali⁷⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁰

Recalling Security Council resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2531 \(2020\)](#) of 29 June 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2021,

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 [74/290](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 259.5 million United States dollars, representing some 3.2 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 that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

⁷⁹ [A/75/623](#) and [A/75/767](#).

⁸⁰ [A/75/822/Add.8](#).

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8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the transitional Government of Mali in facilitating the work of the Mission;

10. *Decides* to abolish 2 posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer by the end of the 2020/21 budget period, comprising 1 national General Service post of Field Language Assistant in the Office of the Force Commander and 1 national General Service post of Security Information Assistant in the Security Section of the regional office in Kidal;

11. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

12. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

13. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission;

14. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

15. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

16. *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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

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19. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Mission, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Mission;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight;

21. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

22. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

23. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

24. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

25. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

27. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

28. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

29. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

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30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

31. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

32. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping mission staff has the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

34. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

35. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

36. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

37. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

38. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of its resolution [74/290](#), in which it recognizes the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, reaffirms its commitment to the improvement of the safety and security of Mission personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to further strengthen the measures in that regard and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of the next budget submission for the Mission;

39. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors in the peace process of the Republic of Mali for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

40. *Reaffirms* the protection of civilians as a key objective of the Mission, emphasizes the importance of providing adequate resources for its implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the Mission's relevant components with the aim of helping them to effectively implement its protection of civilians mandate;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

42. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

43. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁸¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

44. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 1,262,194,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 1,171,612,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 69,297,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 12,790,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 8,493,500 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

45. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 631,097,100 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 105,182,850 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

46. *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 45 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,965,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,984,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,884,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 663,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 433,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

47. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 631,097,100 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 105,182,850 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁸² subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

48. *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 47 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,965,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,984,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,884,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 663,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 433,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

49. *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 45 and 47 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 28,820,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

50. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 28,820,900 dollars, in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 49 above;

51. *Decides* that, the increase of 1,083,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 28,820,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 49 and 50 above;

⁸¹ [A/75/623](#).

⁸² To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

RESOLUTION 75/303

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/75/943](#), para. 6)

75/303. 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 Force⁸³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁴

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 [2555 \(2020\)](#) of 18 December 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2021,

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 [74/291](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision [74/571](#) of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 21.2 million United States dollars, representing some 0.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 94 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

⁸³ [A/75/615](#) and [A/75/685](#).

⁸⁴ [A/75/822/Add.1](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;
10. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Force;
11. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;
12. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;
13. *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;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;
15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

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16. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

17. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

18. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

19. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

20. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, and requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

21. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

23. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

24. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

25. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Force of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

27. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

28. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

30. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

31. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

32. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

33. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the measures taken in order to successfully settle all death and disability claims in the Force;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

35. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

36. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁸⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

37. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 65,507,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 61,218,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,620,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 668,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

38. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 32,753,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

39. *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 38 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 958,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 773,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 150,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment

⁸⁵ [A/75/615](#).

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income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 34,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

40. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 32,753,700 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 5,458,950 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁸⁶ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

41. *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 40 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 958,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 773,500 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 150,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 34,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

42. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 38 and 40 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 9,835,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

43. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 9,835,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 42 above;

44. *Decides* that the decrease of 47,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 9,835,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 42 and 43 above;

45. *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;

46. *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;

47. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth 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 75/304

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/944, para. 6)

75/304. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan⁸⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁸

⁸⁶ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

⁸⁷ A/75/627 and A/75/762.

⁸⁸ A/75/822/Add.12.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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 [2567 \(2021\)](#) of 12 March 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2022,

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 [74/293](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision [74/571](#) of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 417.2 million United States dollars, representing some 3.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 75 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in facilitating the work of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to further abolish one post of Driver (national General Service) in the Health Services Section that has been vacant for 24 months or longer by the end of the 2020/21 budget period;

11. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

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12. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

13. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission;

14. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

15. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

16. *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;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

19. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

20. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Mission, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Mission;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

22. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

23. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

24. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

25. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

26. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

28. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

29. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

30. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

32. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

33. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

34. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

35. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

36. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

37. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

38. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, commends the Mission for undertaking its first staffing review, reiterates the importance of building national capacity, and requests the Secretary-General to include options for greater nationalization of functions during the second phase of the upcoming staffing review;

39. *Recognizes* the important role of the Mission in the protection of civilians, requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage its relevant components with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the set objectives of the Mission, and also emphasizes the importance of ensuring adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of its protection of civilians mandates;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

41. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

42. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁸⁹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

43. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,201,887,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 1,115,633,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 65,986,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 12,179,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 8,087,700 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

44. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 600,943,750 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

45. *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 44 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,902,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 13,112,050 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,746,450 dollars of the estimated staff

⁸⁹ [A/75/627](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 631,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 412,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

46. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 248,777,789 dollars for the period from 1 January to 15 March 2022, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels;⁹⁰

47. *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 46 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,997,395 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,428,107 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,136,971 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 261,365 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 170,952 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

48. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 352,165,961 dollars for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 100,157,292 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

49. *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 48 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 9,905,405 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,683,943 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,609,479 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 369,985 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 241,998 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

50. *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 44 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 12,778,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

51. *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 revenue in the amount of 12,778,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 50 above;

52. *Further decides* that the increase of 692,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 12,778,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 above;

53. *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;

54. *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;

55. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan".

⁹⁰ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 75/305

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/945, para. 6)

75/305. 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 Sahara⁹¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹²

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 2548 (2020) of 30 October 2020, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 2021,

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 74/294 of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/286 of 17 June 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 58.8 million United States dollars, representing some 4.1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 108 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

⁹¹ A/75/805 and A/75/740.

⁹² A/75/822/Add.5.

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8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

11. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission;

12. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

13. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

14. *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;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

17. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

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18. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

19. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

20. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

21. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

22. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

24. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

25. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

26. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Mission of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

28. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

29. *Also notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

30. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

31. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

32. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

33. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#);

35. *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 2019 to 30 June 2020

36. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁹³

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

37. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 60,908,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 56,537,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 3,344,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 617,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 409,900 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

38. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 20,302,966 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2021 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

39. *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 38 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 971,767 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 843,667 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 92,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 21,333 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 13,967 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

40. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 10,151,484 dollars for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2021, at a monthly rate of 5,075,742 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

⁹³ [A/75/805](#).

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41. *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 40 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 485,883 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 421,833 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 46,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 10,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 6,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

42. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,454,450 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 5,075,742 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁹⁴ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

43. *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 42 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,457,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,265,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 139,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 32,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 20,950 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

44. *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 38 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,157,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution 73/271;

45. *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 revenue in the amount of 1,157,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 44 above;

46. *Further decides* that the decrease of 43,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 1,157,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 44 and 45 above;

47. *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;

48. *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;

49. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara”.

RESOLUTION 75/306

Adopted at the 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/75/946, para. 6)

⁹⁴ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

75/306. 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 in Somalia⁹⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁶

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also the subsequent resolutions of the Security Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2568 (2021) of 12 March 2021, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 December 2021,

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 74/295 of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

Mindful of the fact that the Support Office operates in a hostile environment and that it is essential to provide it with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia as at 30 April 2021, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 294.4 million United States dollars, representing some 5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 81 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to reclassify the P-3 post of Finance and Budget Officer to the P-4 level;

4. *Notes with concern* the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and requests the Secretary-General to conduct an independent review on the use of the services of the Office and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, including an assessment of the comparative advantage of each mission in the delivery of those activities, and to submit the results of the analysis in the context of his report at the seventy-seventh session;

5. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

⁹⁵ A/75/607 and A/75/757.

⁹⁶ A/75/822/Add.4.

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6. *Notes* the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Support Office;

7. *Notes with concern* the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa;

8. *Recalls* paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base;

9. *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;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly;

12. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

13. *Reaffirms* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution [61/276](#), further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all such projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges;

14. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

15. *Stresses* the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel as well as protection of civilians activities, in the context of challenging security situations, and requests that all peacekeeping missions be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

16. *Recognizes* the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes

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with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

17. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements;

19. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

20. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim;

21. *Notes* the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Support Office of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

23. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

24. *Notes* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the use of virtual platforms and cost recovery of air transportation of non-United Nations personnel, and urges that their implementation should take into consideration the specific contexts for each mission without impacting mandate implementation;

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation, and to report thereon in his next report;

26. *Also emphasizes* the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports;

27. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the mission can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

28. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

29. *Notes* the upcoming elections to be held in Somalia, and requests the Support Office to collaborate with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, as appropriate and consistent with mandates, for the provision of technical and logistical assistance and support for the electoral process and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 and [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

31. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Support Office for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁹⁷

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

32. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 560,067,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, inclusive of 519,874,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 30,749,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 5,675,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 3,768,800 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

33. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 280,033,950 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

34. *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 33 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,673,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,907,400 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,279,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 294,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 192,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

35. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 280,033,950 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022, at a monthly rate of 46,672,325 dollars, in accordance with the scale of assessments for 2022 and the updated levels,⁹⁸ subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

36. *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 35 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 5,673,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,907,400 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,279,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 294,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 192,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

37. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 33 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 63,378,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#);

⁹⁷ [A/75/607](#).

⁹⁸ To be adopted by the General Assembly.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

38. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 63,378,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 37 above;

39. *Decides* that the increase of 844,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2020 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 63,378,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 37 and 38 above;

40. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#)”.

IV. Decisions

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A. Elections and appointments

75/407. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

B¹

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly appointed Ms. Claudia Angélica Bueno Reynaga as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on 16 April 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2021 as a result of the resignation of Mr. Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa.²

As a result, as of 16 April 2021, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (*Algeria*, Chair),*** Mr. Aldo MANTOVANI (*Italy*, Vice-Chair),* Mr. Andrew Gbebay BANGALI (*Sierra Leone*),** Ms. Marie-Françoise BECHTEL (*France*),** Ms. Claudia Angélica BUENO REYNAGA (*Mexico*),* Ms. Carleen GARDNER (*Jamaica*),** Mr. Igor GOLUBOVSKIY (*Russian Federation*),*** Mr. Pan-Suk KIM (*Republic of Korea*),*** Mr. KUMAMARU Yuji (*Japan*),* Mr. Ali KURER (*Libya*),** Mr. Jeffrey MOUNTS (*United States of America*),* Mr. Wolfgang STÖCKL (*Germany*),* Mr. WANG Xiaochu (*China*),*** Mr. Boguslaw WINID (*Poland*)** and Mr. El Hassane ZAHID (*Morocco*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

75/410. Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

B³

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 19 March 2021, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nomination by the Economic and Social Council⁴ and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected the PHILIPPINES as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

As a result, as of 19 March 2021, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following 32 Member States:⁵ ANGOLA,* ARGENTINA,* ARMENIA,*** BELARUS,*** BRAZIL,*** CAMEROON,*** CHINA,** COMOROS,** COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,*** ERITREA,*** ESWATINI,*** ETHIOPIA,* FRANCE,* GERMANY,*** INDIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** ITALY,*** JAPAN,*** LIBERIA,** MALI,*** MALTA,*** MAURITANIA,** PAKISTAN,*** PARAGUAY,* PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*** and URUGUAY.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

¹ Decision 75/407, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/407 A.

² See [A/75/104/Add.1](#).

³ Decision 75/410, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/410 A.

⁴ See [A/75/248/Add.2](#); see also Economic and Social Council decision 2021/201 C.

⁵ One vacancy for a member from Western European and other States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

75/414. Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 15 January 2021, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions [67/203](#) of 21 December 2012 and [69/214](#) of 19 December 2014, decided to appoint MAURITIUS as a member of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for a term beginning on 15 January 2021 and ending on 15 September 2021.

As a result, as of 15 January 2021, the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is composed of the following four Member States:⁶ BHUTAN,* HUNGARY,* MAURITIUS* and SWITZERLAND.*

* Term of office expires on 15 September 2021.

75/415. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 19 March 2021, 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. Eileen Cronin and Ms. Carolina María Fernández Opazo as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2026.⁷

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. Gopinathan ACHAMKULANGARE (*India*),* Mr. Jean Wesley CAZEAU (*Haiti*),* Ms. Eileen CRONIN (*United States of America*),**** Ms. Carolina María FERNÁNDEZ OPAZO (*Mexico*),**** Ms. KAMIOKA Keiko (*Japan*),** Mr. Nikolay LOZINSKIY (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Jesús MIRANDA HITA (*Spain*),*** Mr. Victor MORARU (*Republic of Moldova*),*** Ms. Sukai PROM-JACKSON (*Gambia*),* Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*)*** and Mr. Tesfaalem SEYOUM (*Eritrea*).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

75/416. Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2021, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Achim STEINER of Germany as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further four-year term of office beginning on 17 June 2021.⁸

⁶ Bhutan, Hungary and Switzerland are serving their second consecutive term. One vacancy each from African States, Asia-Pacific States and Eastern European States, two vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States and one vacancy from Western European and other States remain to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 15 September 2021. Two vacancies each from African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and other States remain to be filled for a term of office beginning on 16 September 2021 and ending on 15 September 2023.

⁷ See [A/75/758](#).

⁸ See [A/75/855](#).

75/417. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session⁹

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, 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. Abdulla SHAHID of Maldives as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.

75/418. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution [33/138](#) of 19 December 1978, elected the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, FINLAND, FRANCE, HAITI, KUWAIT, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MOZAMBIQUE, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

75/419. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected DENMARK, GREECE, ISRAEL and NEW ZEALAND as members of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the terms of office of FINLAND, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2022.¹⁰

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, elected AFGHANISTAN, BELGIUM, BELIZE, CANADA, CHILE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CZECHIA, ESWATINI, INDIA, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, MAURITIUS, OMAN, PERU, TUNISIA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANGOLA, ARMENIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALI, the NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, SAUDI ARABIA, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following 54 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,*** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRIA,** BANGLADESH,* BELGIUM,*** BELIZE,*** BENIN,* BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),** BOTSWANA,* BULGARIA,** CANADA,*** CHILE,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CONGO,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** CROATIA,*** CZECHIA,*** DENMARK,* ESWATINI,*** FRANCE,** GABON,* GREECE,* GUATEMALA,** INDONESIA,** INDIA,*** ISRAEL,** ITALY,*** JAPAN,** KAZAKHSTAN,*** LATVIA,* LIBERIA,** LIBYA,** MADAGASCAR,** MAURITIUS,*** MEXICO,** MONTENEGRO,* NEW ZEALAND,* NICARAGUA,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* OMAN,*** PANAMA,* PERU,*** PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SOLOMON ISLANDS,** THAILAND,* TUNISIA,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*** and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ See [A/75/894](#).

75/420. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2021, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Rebeca GRYNSPAN of Costa Rica as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a four-year term of office.¹¹

Subsequently, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the term of office of Ms. GRYNSPAN would be from 12 September 2021 to 11 September 2025.¹²

75/421. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2021, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected ALBANIA, BRAZIL, GABON, GHANA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ESTONIA, the NIGER, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TUNISIA and VIET NAM.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: ALBANIA,** BRAZIL,** CHINA, FRANCE, GABON,** GHANA,** INDIA,* IRELAND,* KENYA,* MEXICO,* NORWAY,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

75/422. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session

On 7 June 2021, the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (a) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2021, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly at its seventy-sixth session:

<i>First Committee:</i>	Mr. Omar HILALE (Morocco)
<i>Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):</i>	Ms. Egriselda Aracely GONZÁLEZ LÓPEZ (El Salvador)
<i>Second Committee:</i>	Ms. Vanessa FRAZIER (Malta)
<i>Third Committee:</i>	Mr. Mohamed Siad DOUALEH (Djibouti)
<i>Fifth Committee:</i>	Mr. Mher MARGARYAN (Armenia)
<i>Sixth Committee:</i>	Ms. Alya Ahmed Saif AL-THANI (Qatar)

¹¹ See [A/75/909](#).

¹² See [A/75/909/Add.1](#).

B. Other decisions

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

75/504. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B¹³

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 15 January 2021, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 112 entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.¹⁴

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 56 entitled “Questions relating to information”, under heading B (Maintenance of international peace and security), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.¹⁵

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission” of agenda item 105 entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, under heading G (Disarmament), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.¹⁶

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting 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 resolution.¹⁷

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 69 entitled “Rights of indigenous peoples”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.¹⁸

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 111 entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice”, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.¹⁹

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 24 entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, 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.²⁰

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 98 entitled “Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security”, under heading G (Disarmament), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.²¹

¹³ Decision 75/504, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/504 A.

¹⁴ [A/75/L.55](#).

¹⁵ [A/75/L.68](#).

¹⁶ [A/75/L.71](#).

¹⁷ [A/75/L.73](#).

¹⁸ [A/75/L.77](#).

¹⁹ [A/75/L.75](#).

²⁰ [A/75/L.76](#).

²¹ [A/75/L.79](#).

IV. Decisions

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report,²² decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-fifth session an additional agenda item entitled “Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations”, as item 184, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2021, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 72 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 decision.²³

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 24 entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²⁴

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (a) entitled “Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries” of agenda item 23 entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, 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.²⁵

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 2 August 2021, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (b) entitled “Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action” of agenda item 70 entitled “Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution²⁶ and a proposed amendment thereto.²⁷

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 25 entitled “Operational activities for development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.²⁸

75/511. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

B²⁹

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁰ reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, recalling its resolution 45/215 of 21 December 1990 on the administrative arrangements for the Conference, recognizing the need to improve funding practices to make voluntary funding more predictable, transparent, flexible, effective and efficient, less earmarked and better aligned with the national priorities and plans of programme countries, as reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, as well as with the strategic plans and mandates of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in order to enable the United Nations development system to work at all levels in a coherent, coordinated, efficient and, where appropriate, integrated manner, reducing

²² [A/75/250/Add.1](#).

²³ [A/75/L.106](#).

²⁴ [A/75/L.108](#).

²⁵ [A/75/L.122](#).

²⁶ [A/75/L.119/Rev.1](#).

²⁷ [A/75/L.121/Rev.1](#) and [A/75/L.121/Rev.1/Add.1](#).

²⁸ [A/75/L.134](#).

²⁹ Decision 75/511, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/511 A.

³⁰ [A/75/L.134](#).

IV. Decisions

duplication and increasing impact, and noting the call made in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the functioning of the resident coordinator system³¹ to consider repurposing and recalibrating the Conference:

(a) Decided to include in the scope of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities all United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies engaged in operational activities for development, including the members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, as well as system-wide activities around collective results, whether at the global, regional or country level;

(b) Also decided to convene the Conference on an annual basis shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, in order to be informed by the discussions, within existing resources and seeking additional funding through voluntary contributions, as necessary;

(c) Urged the United Nations development system entities to continue to enhance the visibility of Member States' contributions, including those to core resources and pooled funds, and related results;

(d) Urged Member States to consider increasing their contributions to the United Nations development system activities.

75/519. Disarmament Commission

B³²

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³³ recalling its decision 75/519 A of 7 December 2020, decided to postpone the 2021 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission to a later period to be decided by the General Assembly.

75/555. Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 15 January 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,³⁴ as orally revised, recalling its resolution 74/247 of 27 December 2019, in which it had decided that the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes should convene a three-day organizational session in August 2020, in New York, in order to agree on an outline and modalities for its further activities, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session for its consideration and approval, recalling also its decision 74/567 of 14 August 2020, by which it had postponed the organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee mandated by paragraph 3 of resolution 74/247 to a date as early as conditions permit but not later than 1 March 2021, and noting with concern the ongoing situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19):

(a) Decided to further postpone the organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee mandated by paragraph 3 of resolution 74/247 to 10 to 12 May 2021;

(b) Confirmed that the report of the organizational session of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the agreed outline and modalities for the further activities of the Committee, and any budgetary implications, shall be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session for its consideration and approval.

³¹ [A/75/905](#).

³² Decision 75/519, in section B.2 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/519 A.

³³ [A/75/L.71](#).

³⁴ [A/75/L.55](#) and [A/75/L.55/Add.1](#).

75/556. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

A

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 January 2021, the General Assembly decided that, after the departure of the Secretary-General, his seat at the podium might be occupied by his representative.

B

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 29 January 2021, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.³⁵

75/557. 2021 United Nations Population Award

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 23 February 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, the Gambia, Iceland, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Panama, Romania and Trinidad and Tobago,³⁶ recalling that article 5, paragraph 2, of the Regulations Governing the United Nations Population Award, adopted in its resolution [36/201](#) of 17 December 1981, stipulated that nominations for the Award shall reach the Secretary-General not later than 31 December of the year prior to the year for which nominations were to be considered, and noting with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, decided to grant an extension of the deadline for submission of nominations for the 2021 United Nations Population Award to 22 March 2021, on an exceptional basis.

75/558. Participation in formal plenary meetings of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 19 March 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁷ noting with concern the situation regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and noting that there were certain limitations in place on access to the United Nations premises as precautionary measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19, including quarantine requirements:

(a) Decided, without setting a precedent for future plenary meetings of the General Assembly, that, during the remaining part of the seventy-fifth session, where quarantine requirements or travel restrictions were in place, those who were invited by the Assembly either to make a statement at a plenary meeting or to present a report, and were not a representative of a Member State or an observer delegation, might each submit a pre-recorded statement, which would be played in the General Assembly Hall after introduction by the President of the General Assembly at the plenary meetings concerned;

(b) Also decided that, in addition to the verbatim records of the plenary meetings, the President of the General Assembly would circulate, as a document of the Assembly, a compilation document of the statements delivered by means of pre-recorded statements at each of the formal plenary meetings, which would be attached to the verbatim records of the meeting.

75/559. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 19 March 2021, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Uzodinma Iweala, author and Chief Executive Officer of The Africa Center, to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

³⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/75/1)*.

³⁶ [A/75/L.58](#).

³⁷ [A/75/L.67](#).

75/560. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 25 March 2021, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Ms. Lisa Coleman, Senior Vice President for Global Inclusion, Diversity and Strategic Innovation and Chief Diversity Officer at New York University, to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

75/561. Informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁸ recalling its resolution [71/321](#) of 8 September 2017, in which it had requested the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an informal interactive hearing and to prepare a summary of the hearing, during its seventy-fourth session, on the margins of the session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with indigenous peoples, ensuring, to the extent possible, balanced regional representation, recalling also its decision 74/565 of 12 August 2020, by which it had postponed to its seventy-fifth session the organization of an informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples, and noting with concern the ongoing situation arising out of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), decided to postpone to its seventy-sixth session the request to the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples and to prepare a summary of the hearing.

75/562. Special session of the General Assembly against corruption

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁹ recalling its resolutions [73/191](#) of 17 December 2018 and [74/276](#) of 1 June 2020 and its decision 74/568 of 31 August 2020 on the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation, noting with concern the situation regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and noting that there were certain limitations in place on access to the United Nations premises as precautionary measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19, including quarantine requirements:

(a) Decided, without setting a precedent for future special sessions of the General Assembly, that those who were invited to participate in the opening of the special session in line with paragraphs 2 (b) and 17 of its resolution [74/276](#), and those who were invited to participate in line with paragraphs 2 (d) and (e) of its resolution [74/276](#), might submit a pre-recorded statement, which would be played in the General Assembly Hall after introduction by the President of the General Assembly at the special session;

(b) Also decided that Member States, States and regional economic integration organizations parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁴⁰ and observers to the General Assembly, in line with paragraph 2 (c) of its resolution [74/276](#), might submit a pre-recorded statement by their Head of State or Government, head of delegation or other dignitary, which would be played in the General Assembly Hall during the special session, after introduction by their representative who was physically present in the Assembly Hall;

(c) Further decided that, in addition to the verbatim records of the special session, the President of the General Assembly would circulate as a document of the Assembly a compilation document of the statements delivered by means of pre-recorded statements during the special session and submitted to the President no later than the day on which the pre-recorded statement was played in the Assembly Hall, and that such pre-recorded statements would be attached to the verbatim records of the special session.

75/563. Participation in the 2021 high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴¹ recalling its resolution [75/260](#) of 23 February 2021 on the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS, noting with concern the situation

³⁸ [A/75/L.77](#).

³⁹ [A/75/L.75](#).

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴¹ [A/75/L.74](#).

IV. Decisions

regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and noting that there were certain limitations in place on access to the United Nations premises as precautionary measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19, including quarantine requirements:

(a) Decided that Member States and observers of the General Assembly, in line with paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of its resolution [75/260](#), might submit a pre-recorded statement by their Head of State or Government, head of delegation or other dignitary, which would be played in the General Assembly Hall during the general debate of the high-level meeting, after introduction by their representative who was physically present in the Assembly Hall;

(b) Also decided that, in addition to the verbatim records of the high-level meeting, the President of the General Assembly would circulate as a document of the Assembly a compilation document of the statements delivered by means of pre-recorded statements during the high-level meeting and submitted to the President no later than the day on which the pre-recorded statement was played in the Assembly Hall, and that such pre-recorded statements would be attached to the verbatim records of the meeting.

75/564. Report of the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/27 of 5 December 2018

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 28 April 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Switzerland,⁴² recalling its resolutions [73/27](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/29](#) of 12 December 2019 and [75/240](#) of 31 December 2020, and noting that the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security had held its organizational and first and second substantive sessions in 2019 and 2020 and that its third and final substantive session had been convened from 8 to 12 March 2021 in accordance with Assembly decision 75/550 of 31 December 2020, decided to endorse the final report adopted by the Open-ended Working Group on 12 March 2021⁴³ and the recommendations contained therein.

75/565. Debate on agenda items 37 entitled “The situation in the Middle East” and 38 entitled “Question of Palestine”

A

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 20 May 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, recalling that the Assembly had held a debate on agenda item 37 entitled “The situation in the Middle East” at its 34th and 35th plenary meetings, on 2 December 2020, and a debate on agenda item 38 entitled “Question of Palestine” at its 34th plenary meeting, on 2 December 2020, decided to hold an additional, joint debate on agenda items 37 and 38.

B

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to hear a statement by the observer of the League of Arab States at that stage of the joint debate.

75/566. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 24 May 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁴ as amended,⁴⁵ recalling paragraph 11 of its resolution [75/260](#) of 23 February 2021, decided to approve the participation of the non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector as listed in the annex to the present decision in the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS to be held pursuant to resolution [75/260](#), including its panel discussions.

⁴² [A/75/L.79](#).

⁴³ See [A/75/816](#).

⁴⁴ [A/75/L.86](#).

⁴⁵ [A/75/L.89](#) and [A/75/L.89/Add.1](#).

Annex

ACNO New Century

ACS

Action for Health Initiatives, Inc. (ACHIEVE)

Action on African women foundation Ghana

Affirmative Action

African Council on Narcotics (ACON)

African Girl Child Development and Support Initiative

African Palliative Care Association

AID FOR AIDS PERÚ

AIDS Action Europe

AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA)

Aids Healthcare Foundation Europe

Aids Healthcare Foundation LAC

AIDS Prevention Society

AIDS-Fondet

Aidsfonds

Albanian Red Cross

All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS

Alliance for Sustainable Development Organization (ASDO)

Ambivium

ANPUD

Antigua & Barbuda HIV/AIDS Network Inc.

Apoyo Positivo

Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Asociación Alfil Redlactrans Ecuador

Asociación Ciclo Positivo

Asociación Civil Angel Azul

Asociación Civil de Mujeres Trans Amigas por Siempre

Asociación Civil Mujeres Unidas por la Salud (MUSAS)

Asociación de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación Integral

Asociación Foro Nacional de VIH/Sida

Asociación Para Una Vida Mejor de Personas Infechadas/Afectadas por el VIH-Sida en Honduras (APUVIMEH)

Asociación TransVida

Aspire Youth Network Guyana

Association de Lutte Contre le Sida (ALCS), Maroc

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ASSOCIATION EVA

Association for the Promotion of Youth Leadership, Advocacy and Volunteerism Cameroon (APYLAV)

Association of Nurses in AIDS Care

Association pour le Bien-Être Familial et Naissances Désirables

ASSOCIATION RAMA “APPUI AUX VICTIMES DU SIDA”

ATHENA Network

Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations (AFAO)

Australian Injecting & Illicit Drug Users League (AIVL)

Avenir Mère-Enfant

Barbados Family Planning Association

BD

Belize Youth Empowerment for Change

BlueCity Holdings, Ltd.

Bolivian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (REDBOL)

Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute

Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network

CARE PERU

Casa A+

CELDAR

Center for Development and Peace (CDP)

Centre for Healthworks, Development and Research Initiative (CHEDRES)

Centre for Peace across Borders (CePAB)

Centre Stage Media Arts Foundation

Centro de Atención Profesional a Personas con SIDA

Centro de Atención Vive Aguascalientes Asociación Civil

CEVVIH

CO FREE ZONE

COALITION PLUS

Committee for Accessible AIDS Treatment

Community Education Group

Comunidad Lgbti+ Portoviejo

Connecting Dreams Foundation

Convent Ave. Baptist Church

Coordinadora Nacional Multisectorial en Salud (CONAMUSA)

Corporación red somos

CREA

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Development Agenda for Girls and Women in Africa Network (DAWA)
Development Aid from People to People
Diálogo Diverso
EANNASO
Ecology Africa Foundation
EMPOWER CAMEROON
enREDando Salud
Equal Asia Foundation (Stichting EqualA Foundation)
Eurasian Key Populations Health Network
Eurasian Network of People who use Drugs
Eurasian Union of adolescents and youth Teenergizer
Falgbt Federación Argentina LGBT
Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social
Foundation for Social Education
Fundación Chile Positivo
Fundación de atención inclusiva Social y Humana FUVADIS
Fundación Grupo Efecto Positivo
Fundación Hábitat Verde
Fundación Huésped
Fundación Luchando Vencerás
Fundamental Human Rights & Rural Development Association FHRRDA
GATE
Gender Dynamix
General Welfare Prasthithan
GHA – German Health Alliance
Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice
Global Black Gay Men Connect
Global Fund Advocates Network Asia-Pacific
Global Network of Black People working in HIV
Global Network of Young People Living with HIV
Gongshak Initiative for Human and Environmental Development (GIFTHED)
Grupo de diversidad sexual Peni Grupo de diversidad sexual Peñitas
Grupo de Vigilancia del Abastecimiento de Antirretrovirales – GIVAR
Health GAP
Hepatitis Australia
HIV Justice Network

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HIV Medicine Association
HIV Survivors and Partners Network
Hiv Vereniging Nederland
Hivos Bolivia
Hope For The Addicts Initiative
Human Touch Foundation
Humraz Male Health Society (HMHS)
Identidad Asociación Civil
Ihata Shelter for Abused Women and Children
INDIA CARES
Indian Drug Users Forum
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee
Indonesia AIDS Coalition
Inerela+gh
Infectious Diseases Society of America
INITIATIVES COMMUNAUTAIRES (INCOM)
INPUD
Inspira Cambio A.C.
Institute of Analysis and Advocacy
Institute of HIV Education & Research
Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano, Bolivia
Interfaith Health Platform
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
International Association of Providers of AIDS Care
International Children's Palliative Care Network (ICPCN)
International Drug Policy Consortium
International Federation of Medical Students' Associations of Brazil (IFMSA Brazil)
International Foundation for African Children (IFAC)
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Latin America and Caribbean
IRGT
ITPC-MENA
Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+)
Jamii Asilia Centre
Japan Foundation for AIDS Prevention (JFAP)
Jaringan Equals Indonesia
Jhpiego

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JIP (Jaringan Indonesia Positif)
Johnson & Johnson
Jointed Hands Welfare Organisation
JSI Research and Training Institute (JSI)
Kawempe Youth Development Association (KYDA)
KHANA
Kuza Livelihood Improvement Projects
L'Associació de Drets Sexuals i Reproductius
La Casa de la Sal AC
LAC Key Correspondent Team
LANPUD
Latin American and the Caribbean Network of Trans People (RedLacTrans)
LHL International
Liberi Health Foundation
Living Positive Victoria
LVCT HEALTH
Medical IMPACT
MENA Rosa
Metzineres
MIT World Peace University
mothers2mothers
Movimiento de PVVS del Perú
Mutapola Voices The Gambia
MY World Mexico
NADAM FOUNDATION
Narconon Nigeria initiative
National Association of People with HIV Australia
National Minority AIDS Council (NMAC)
NCD Alliance
New York NGO Committee on Drugs
Nigerian Women Agro Allied Farmers Association
ONE
ONG "Plus de Sida dans les Familles"
ONG VIHDA
Out-Right Namibia
Pan-African Treatment Access Movement

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Paradise Healthcare Community Development Initiative
Parent-Child Intervention Centre
Parkers Mobile Clinic
Partners In Health
Patient Advocacy Alliance C.I.C.
PeerNUPS
Penabulu Foundation
People's Action For Social Service
Positive vision Cameroon
Positive Women Together in Action
Presse Jeune Développement
Preto Positivo
Progrès Santé Sans Prix "PSSP"
Public Association "Support for people living with HIV Kuat"
RAP+30 Córdoba
Red Centroamericana de Personas con VIH
Red Comunitaria Trans del Ecuador Vivir Libre
Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Mujeres Trans Migrantes "Red FemiTransLac"
Regional Expert Group on Migration and Health
Regional Inter Agency Task Team on Children and AIDS in Eastern & Southern Africa
Réseau camerounais des adolescents et jeunes vivants avec le VIH
Réseau National des ONG pour le Développement de la Femme (RENADEF)
RIHEB
Rural Health Service Providers Network
Rural Watch Ghana
SAfAIDS
SAVE THE DREAM INVITATION
Scarlet Alliance, Australian Sex Workers Association
SEISIDA
Sexual Reproductive Health Rights Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Africa Trust
Show Me Your Number HIV Prevention Project NPC
Si, Da Vida
Sindicato de trabajadoras sexuales trans y travestis Amanda Jofré
SISTERLOVE, Inc.
SOMOSGAY
Southern Africa Embrace Foundation

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StarTimes
Step up Campaign – Victory against HIV Discrimination
STEPS Tanzania
Taimako Community Development Initiative
Taller Venezolano de VIH
The Coalition for Children Affected by AIDS
The Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation
The Foundation for a Drugs Free World Nigeria
The Jamaican Network of Seropositives
The Nigeria Network of People Who Use Drugs NNPUD
The Nigerian Business Coalition Against AIDS
The PACT
Tianjin AIDS Care Home
Tiaty Youth Development Association Community-Based Organization
TLF Sexuality Health and Rights Educators Collective Inc.
TRIPLA DIFESA ONLUS GUARDIE SOCIALI ED ECOZOOFILE
Ukrainian Network of People who Use Drugs (VOLNA)
Ukrainian network of women who use drugs (UNWUD)
Unemployed and vulnerable foundation trust
Union Congolaise des Organisations des Personnes vivant avec le VIH (UCOP+)
Union des Amis Socio Culturels d'Action en Développement (UNASCAD)
UNITE Global Parliamentarians Network to End Infectious Diseases
United Church of Christ HIV & AIDS Network
United for Global Mental Health
Universidad San Francisco de Quito
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
Universo positivo
Updating Medicina del Lavoro
US People living with HIV Caucus
Willi Johnson Foundation
WoMandla Foundation
Women and Harm Reduction International Network (WHRIN)
World Council of Churches
World Harmony Foundation
Wote Youth Development Projects
Young Leaders Organization

Youth Alive Uganda

Youth Initiative for the Promotion of Good Leadership in Nigeria

Youth RISE

Youth training and empowerment network

Yu Zixi Red Ribbon Charity Bank Volunteer Service Team

75/567. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2021, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.⁴⁶

75/568. Report of the Security Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2021, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.⁴⁷

75/569. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:

(a) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council and the commitment of Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world to instil new life in the discussions on the reform of the Security Council;

(b) Decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth 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, 68/557 of 8 September 2014, 69/560 of 14 September 2015, 70/559 of 27 July 2016, 71/553 of 19 July 2017, 72/557 of 29 June 2018, 73/554 of 25 June 2019 and 74/569 of 31 August 2020, building on the informal meetings held during its seventy-fifth session, as reflected in the letter dated 12 May 2021 from the Co-Chairs, and on the document entitled “Co-Chairs’ Elements Paper on Convergences and Divergences on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters”, circulated on 29 April 2021, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, to help to inform its future work;

(c) Welcomed the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noted with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Co-Chairs undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(d) Decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(e) Also decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly the item entitled “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council”.

⁴⁶ [A/75/300](#).

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/75/2)*.

75/570. Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Singapore,⁴⁸ recalling its resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017, in which it had decided to convene an intergovernmental conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee⁴⁹ on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁵⁰ on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to developing the instrument as soon as possible, and had also decided that, initially with respect to 2018, 2019 and the first half of 2020, the conference shall meet for four sessions of a duration of 10 working days each, recalling also its decision 74/543 of 11 March 2020, by which it had decided to postpone the fourth session of the conference to the earliest possible available date to be decided by the General Assembly, recalling further its resolution [75/239](#) of 31 December 2020, in which it had requested the Secretary-General to convene the fourth session of the intergovernmental conference from 16 to 27 August 2021, and noting with concern the continued situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19):

(a) Decided to postpone the fourth session of the conference to the earliest possible available date in 2022, preferably during the first half of the year;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to convene the fourth session of the conference, with full conference services, including documentation, as required, for a duration of 10 days, on the dates to be determined by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the intergovernmental conference;

(c) Also requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support and services for online discussions to be convened by the President of the intergovernmental conference in 2021.

75/571. Towards torture-free trade: examining the feasibility, scope and parameters for possible common international standards

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵¹ recalling its resolution [73/304](#) of 28 June 2019, in which it had requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts, to be chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and guided by the need to appoint individuals reflecting the highest standards of efficiency, competence in the fields of human rights and/or international trade, and integrity, to examine, commencing in 2020, the feasibility, scope of the goods to be included and draft parameters for a range of options to establish common international standards on the matter and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its seventy-fifth session, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁵² in which the Secretary-General had informed the General Assembly that, owing to the delays in the process of establishing the group of governmental experts, the report of the group of governmental experts would be submitted to the Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, decided to postpone to its seventy-sixth session the consideration of the report of the group of governmental experts requested in its resolution [73/304](#).

75/572. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its 77th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 8 July 2021, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.⁵³

⁴⁸ [A/75/L.96](#).

⁴⁹ Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution [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.

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

⁵¹ [A/75/L.106](#).

⁵² [A/75/908](#).

⁵³ [A/75/956](#).

75/573. General debate of the seventy-sixth session

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 14 July 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵⁴ noting with concern the ongoing situation regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic:

(a) Decided, without setting a precedent for future general debates, that each Member State, observer State and the European Union⁵⁵ might submit a pre-recorded statement of its Head of State, Vice-President, Crown Prince or Princess, Head of Government, Minister or Vice-Minister, which would be played in the General Assembly Hall during the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, after introduction by their representative who was physically present in the Assembly Hall;

(b) Also decided that, in addition to the verbatim records of the general debate, the President of the General Assembly would circulate as a document of the Assembly a compilation document of the statements delivered by means of pre-recorded statements submitted to the President no later than the day on which the pre-recorded statement was played in the Assembly Hall, and that such pre-recorded statements would be attached to the verbatim records of the meetings.

75/574. Extension of the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Bangladesh, Canada, Czechia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Qatar, Turkey and Uganda,⁵⁶ recalling its resolutions [73/242](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/232 A](#) of 19 December 2019, [74/232 B](#) of 11 August 2020 and [75/227](#) of 21 December 2020, in which it had established the intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and had mandated the Preparatory Committee to hold an organizational session and a session in two parts (on 8 February 2021, and on 24, 25, 27 and 28 May and from 26 to 30 July 2021), and noting that further time was required to consider the draft outcome document of the Conference, authorized the Preparatory Committee to hold one additional meeting, of no longer than a half-day's duration, to be organized with services provided on an as-available basis, within existing resources, and on a date to be identified by the Secretariat, between mid-December 2021 and 10 January 2022, in order to take action on the draft outcome document to be recommended to the Conference.

75/575. Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Mongolia,⁵⁷ recalling its resolution [73/71](#) of 13 December 2018, in which it had decided to convene the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia as a one-day conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 April 2020, and recalling also its decision [74/549](#) of 13 April 2020, in which, owing to the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), it had decided to postpone the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia to a period in 2021 to be decided by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, decided to further postpone the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia to a later date to be decided by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session.

75/576. High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 8 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mr. Robert Floyd, Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Ms. Vivian Okeke, Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency Liaison Office in New York, Ms. Sue Coleman-Haseldine, a Kokatha nuclear test survivor, International Campaign to Abolish

⁵⁴ [A/75/L.110](#).

⁵⁵ In the case of the European Union, the pre-recorded statements shall be made by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission or the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

⁵⁶ [A/75/L.122](#).

⁵⁷ [A/75/L.118](#).

Nuclear Weapons, Australia, and Ms. Danity Laukon, former member of the Marshall Islands Student Association, to make statements at the high-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

75/577. Closing date of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵⁸ decided to postpone the closing date of the seventy-fifth session of the Assembly to Tuesday, 14 September 2021.

75/578. 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵⁹ recalling its resolution [73/292](#) of 9 May 2019 in its entirety, and its decision to convene the 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in Lisbon, from 2 to 6 June 2020, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, and recalling also its decision 74/548 of 13 April 2020, in which it had decided to postpone the Conference to a later date to be decided and to set, at a later stage, the new deadlines for its preparatory process:

(a) Decided that the high-level 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development shall be convened in Lisbon, from 27 June to 1 July 2022;

(b) Also decided that the Governments of Kenya and Portugal shall retain co-hosting responsibilities and assume the costs of the Conference and its preparation;

(c) Further decided that the plenary meetings of the Conference would be held as follows:

Monday, 27 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 28 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 29 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 30 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 1 July: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;

(d) Decided that the interactive dialogues would be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, as follows:

Monday, 27 June: from 3 to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 28 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 29 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, 30 June: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 1 July: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

(e) Also decided that at the opening of the Conference, to take place during the first plenary meeting, to be held on the morning of Monday, 27 June, consideration would be given to all procedural and organizational matters, including the adoption of the rules of procedure and the agenda, the election of the two Presidents of the Conference, the election of officers, the establishment of subsidiary organs, as appropriate, the appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee, arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Conference and other matters; and at the first plenary meeting, statements would be made by the Presidents of the Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General of the Conference;

⁵⁸ [A/75/L.133](#).

⁵⁹ [A/75/L.130](#).

IV. Decisions

(f) Requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, to conclude the intergovernmental consultations on the declaration of the Conference by May 2022;

(g) Also requested the President of the General Assembly to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Conference no later than May 2022.

75/579. Space as a driver of sustainable development

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Space as a driver of sustainable development” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/580. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution” of the item entitled “Prevention of armed conflict” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/581. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte” in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/582. The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 71 to 12, with 45 abstentions,⁶⁰ decided to include the item entitled “The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/583. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965” in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/584. Multilingualism

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Multilingualism” as well as the reports of the Secretary-General⁶¹ and the Joint Inspection Unit⁶² and to include the item in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/585. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations” in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

⁶⁰ See [A/75/PV.102](#).

⁶¹ [A/75/798](#).

⁶² [A/75/960](#) and [A/75/960/Add.1](#).

75/586. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries” of the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

75/587. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 9 September 2021, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-sixth session.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

75/548. Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee

B⁶³

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 29 July 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁴ mindful of and without prejudice to the broader ongoing revitalization and alignment processes in the Assembly, other Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council, and noting the measures agreed previously by the General Assembly to adjust the working methods of the Second Committee, including measures adopted on an exceptional basis at its seventy-fifth session in the light of the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic:

(a) Recalled its decision 74/537 B of 11 August 2020 on improving the working methods of the Second Committee;

(b) Took note of conference room paper A/C.2/75/CRP.5 on the revitalization of the work of the Second Committee, prepared by the Bureau of the Committee at the seventy-fifth session;

(c) Commended the Bureau for its work during the seventy-fifth session, and invited the Bureau to prepare and organize the work of the Second Committee for the seventy-sixth session, in consultation with delegations, building on improvements to working methods introduced at recent sessions;

(d) Recognized that some of the measures contained in decision 74/537 B remained to be fully implemented;

(e) With regard to the general debate and the debates on individual agenda items of the Second Committee:

(i) Invited delegations to take into account the theme of the general debate of the Committee when making their interventions during that debate;

(ii) Invited the Bureau to continue to make proposals to streamline the debates on individual agenda items of the Committee through joint consideration of one or more agenda items, to be decided after consultation with the wider membership;

(f) With regard to panel discussions and side events of the Second Committee, invited the Bureau to consider convening the side events of the Committee early on during the session, with the first side event held after the general debate of the General Assembly but before the beginning of the substantive session of the Committee, including by making use of modern technologies as needed;

(g) With regard to reporting to the Second Committee:

⁶³ Decision 75/548, in section B.4 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/548 A.

⁶⁴ [A/75/467/Add.1](#), para. 8.

IV. Decisions

- (i) Recalled the relevant provisions of decision 74/537 B, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that reports were concise, highlighted new developments since the previous report, contained actionable recommendations and included a substantive summary as had been mandated by the General Assembly in paragraph 76 of its resolution 75/244 of 31 December 2020;
- (ii) Invited the Bureau to continue to seek ways to encourage greater interaction in discussions on reports before the Committee that had been identified in consultations with delegations, including at informal briefings;
- (h) With regard to draft resolutions submitted to the Second Committee:
 - (i) Invited delegations to continue their consideration of the periodicity of draft resolutions, and also invited delegations to consider streamlining the updates on draft resolutions, in order to enhance the overall working methods of the Committee;
 - (ii) Agreed to begin discussions to determine a common definition of technical rollovers;
 - (iii) Invited the Bureau, when needed, to facilitate a separate track of negotiations, early on during the session, aimed at facilitating discussions on cross-cutting issues that would appear in several draft resolutions before the Committee, so as to avoid duplication of discussions across draft resolutions;
 - (iv) Invited delegations to consider, where possible, and on their own initiative, co-drafting the draft resolutions;
 - (v) Invited the Committee members to consider volunteering to facilitate negotiations on draft resolutions before the Committee, as a way to improve the work of the Committee;
- (i) Decided to continue to discuss and improve the working methods of the Second Committee in future sessions, and to focus the substantive work of the Committee around resolutions that would have, inter alia, the most impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁵ in the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development;
- (j) Requested the Bureau, in that regard, to continue to update conference room paper A/C.2/75/CRP.5 on the revitalization of the work of the Second Committee and to continue to facilitate and guide those efforts;
- (k) Decided to follow up on the implementation of the present decision at its seventy-seventh session.

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

75/553. Questions deferred for future consideration

B⁶⁶

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶⁷

Section A

Decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-fifth session consideration of the following documents:

⁶⁵ Resolution 70/1.

⁶⁶ Decision 75/553, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/75/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 75/553 A.

⁶⁷ [A/75/683/Add.1](#), para. 6.

IV. Decisions

Item 146

Human resources management

Seconded active-duty military and police personnel

Report of the Secretary-General on seconded active-duty military and police personnel⁶⁸

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁹

Section B

Decided to defer until the first part of its resumed seventy-sixth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 141

Programme budget for 2021

Review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the experience of the utilization of the contingency fund⁷⁰

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷¹

Item 146

Human resources management

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Ethics Office⁷²

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷³

Report of the Secretary-General on the overview of human resources management reform for the period 2019–2020 and an outlook beyond⁷⁴

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁵

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “New approach to staff mobility: building an agile Organization by providing opportunities for on-the-job learning and skills development”⁷⁶

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁷

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics”⁷⁸

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁹

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: gratis personnel, retired staff and consultants and individual contractors”⁸⁰

⁶⁸ [A/75/646](#).

⁶⁹ [A/75/796](#).

⁷⁰ [A/70/395](#).

⁷¹ [A/70/7/Add.7](#).

⁷² [A/75/82](#) and [A/75/82/Corr.1](#).

⁷³ [A/75/515](#).

⁷⁴ [A/75/540](#).

⁷⁵ [A/75/765](#).

⁷⁶ [A/75/540/Add.1](#).

⁷⁷ [A/75/756](#).

⁷⁸ [A/75/591](#).

⁷⁹ [A/75/775](#).

⁸⁰ [A/75/591/Add.1](#).

IV. Decisions

- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸¹
- Report of the Secretary-General on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour, 1 January to 31 December 2019⁸²
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸³
- Report of the Secretary-General on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour, 1 January to 31 December 2018⁸⁴
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸⁵
- Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Ethics Office⁸⁶
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸⁷
- Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics”⁸⁸
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸⁹
- Reports of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules⁹⁰
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁹¹
- Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Global human resources strategy 2019–2021: building a more effective, transparent and accountable United Nations”⁹²
- Report of the Secretary-General on the overview of human resources management reform for the period 2017–2018⁹³
- Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the system of desirable ranges⁹⁴
- Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics”⁹⁵
- Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Composition of the Secretariat: gratis personnel, retired staff and consultants and individual contractors”⁹⁶
- Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁹⁷
- Report of the Secretary-General on mobility⁹⁸
- Report of the Secretary-General on mobility⁹⁹

⁸¹ [A/75/771](#).

⁸² [A/75/648](#).

⁸³ [A/75/776](#).

⁸⁴ [A/74/64](#).

⁸⁵ [A/74/558](#).

⁸⁶ [A/74/78](#).

⁸⁷ [A/74/539](#).

⁸⁸ [A/74/82](#).

⁸⁹ [A/74/696](#).

⁹⁰ [A/74/289](#) and [A/73/378/Add.1](#).

⁹¹ [A/74/732](#).

⁹² [A/73/372](#).

⁹³ [A/73/372/Add.1](#).

⁹⁴ [A/73/372/Add.3](#).

⁹⁵ [A/73/79](#).

⁹⁶ [A/73/79/Add.1](#).

⁹⁷ [A/73/497](#).

⁹⁸ [A/73/372/Add.2](#).

⁹⁹ [A/72/767](#).

IV. Decisions

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁰⁰

Report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules¹⁰¹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁰²

Report of the Secretary-General on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour, 1 July to 31 December 2017¹⁰³

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Ethics Office¹⁰⁴

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁰⁵

Item 147

Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination and convergence”¹⁰⁶

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination and convergence”¹⁰⁷

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of change management in United Nations system organizations”¹⁰⁸

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of change management in United Nations system organizations”¹⁰⁹

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of mechanisms and policies addressing conflict of interest in the United Nations system”¹¹⁰

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of mechanisms and policies addressing conflict of interest in the United Nations system”¹¹¹

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of internship programmes in the United Nations system”¹¹²

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of internship programmes in the United Nations system”¹¹³

¹⁰⁰ [A/73/569](#).

¹⁰¹ [A/73/378](#).

¹⁰² [A/73/622](#).

¹⁰³ [A/73/71](#).

¹⁰⁴ [A/73/89](#).

¹⁰⁵ [A/73/183](#).

¹⁰⁶ [A/75/713](#).

¹⁰⁷ [A/75/713/Add.1](#).

¹⁰⁸ [A/74/669](#).

¹⁰⁹ [A/74/669/Add.1](#).

¹¹⁰ [A/73/187](#).

¹¹¹ [A/73/187/Add.1](#).

¹¹² [A/73/377](#) and [A/73/377/Corr.1](#).

¹¹³ [A/73/377/Add.1](#).

IV. Decisions

C

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,¹¹⁴ decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-sixth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 157

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire¹¹⁵

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹¹⁶

Item 161

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti¹¹⁷

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹¹⁸

Item 162

Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020¹¹⁹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹²⁰

Item 164

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia¹²¹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹²²

¹¹⁴ [A/75/683/Add.2](#), para. 5.

¹¹⁵ [A/74/711](#).

¹¹⁶ [A/74/785](#).

¹¹⁷ [A/75/604](#).

¹¹⁸ [A/75/850](#).

¹¹⁹ [A/75/752](#).

¹²⁰ [A/75/848](#).

¹²¹ [A/75/684](#).

¹²² [A/75/823](#).

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items^a

1. The following items and sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth 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.
- 23. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
- 24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues.
- 25. Operational activities for development.

2. The following item, which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth session, under heading B (Maintenance of international peace and security):^b

- 56. Questions relating to information.

3. The following items and sub-item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

- 69. Rights of indigenous peoples.
- 70. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:
 - (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- 72. Promotion and protection of human rights.

4. The following item and sub-item, which had been allocated to the First Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth session, under heading G (Disarmament):^b

- 98. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.
- 105. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
 - (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission.

5. The following items, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth session, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations):^b

- 111. Crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 112. Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes.

6. The following additional item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-fifth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):^{b,c}

- 184. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

^a Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

^b See decision 75/504 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

^c See A/75/251/Add.1.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
75/242.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	138	88th	30 June 2021	217
75/245.	United Nations common system				
	Resolution B	148	59th	16 April 2021	218
75/250.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon				
	Resolution B	166 (b)	88th	30 June 2021	219
75/251.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur				
	Resolution B	169	66th	18 May 2021	225
	Resolution C	169	88th	30 June 2021	226
75/253.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2021				
	Resolution B	141	59th	16 April 2021	230
	Resolution C	141	88th	30 June 2021	234
75/257.	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – residual functions				
	Resolution B	92	90th	7 July 2021	4
75/258.	Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites	15	50th	21 January 2021	6
75/259.	Extension of the preparatory period preceding the graduation of Angola from the least developed country category	9	53rd	11 February 2021	9
75/260.	Organization of the 2021 high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS	10	55th	23 February 2021	10
75/261.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	33	56th	3 March 2021	13
75/262.	International Day of Argania	14	56th	3 March 2021	16
75/263.	International Year of Millets, 2023	14	56th	3 March 2021	18
75/264.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe	130 (l)	56th	3 March 2021	20
75/265.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	130 (n)	56th	3 March 2021	26
75/266.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea	130 (z)	56th	3 March 2021	28
75/267.	Global Media and Information Literacy Week	56	58th	25 March 2021	29

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
75/268.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization	130 (s)	58th	25 March 2021	32
75/269.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	130 (aa)	58th	25 March 2021	34
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75/276.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization	130 (t)	62nd	28 April 2021	45
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75/281.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	54	69th	24 May 2021	214
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