

**Sixty-ninth session**

Agenda item 19

Sustainable development**Report of the Second Committee****Rapporteur:* Mr. Borg Tsien **Tham** (Singapore)**I. Introduction**

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled:

“Sustainable development:

- “(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
- “(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- “(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
- “(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
- “(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
- “(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
- “(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/69/468 and Add.1-9.



“(h) Harmony with Nature;

“(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 11th to 14th, 30th to 32nd, 34th and 38th meetings, from 15 to 16 October, 5, 13, 25 November and 11 December 2014. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records ([A/C.2/69/SR.11-14](#), 30-32, 34 and 38). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 7 to 9 October 2014 (see [A/C.2/69/SR.2-6](#)). Action was taken on the item at the 30th-32nd, 34th and 38th meetings, on 5, 13 and 25 November and 11 December 2014 (see [A/C.2/69/SR.30-32](#), 34 and 38). An account of the Committee’s further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 19

Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Water Cooperation ([A/69/326](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development ([A/69/320](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/69/313](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan ([A/69/257](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system ([A/69/79-E/2014/66](#))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development ([A/69/76](#))

Letter dated 9 September 2014 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Liechtenstein, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/69/380](#))

Note verbale dated 18 July 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/69/215](#))

Letter dated 10 November 2014 from the Permanent Representatives of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/C.2/69/4](#))

Item 19 (a)**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development**

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All ([A/69/395](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ([A/69/312](#))

Note by the Secretary-General on the term of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns ([A/69/379](#))

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing ([A/69/315](#))

Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals ([A/68/970](#) and Corr.1)

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (b)**Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States**

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ([A/69/319](#))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations” ([A/69/314](#))

Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014) ([A/CONF.223/10](#))

Item 19 (c)**International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction ([A/69/364](#))

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial

Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (d)

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([A/69/317](#), chap. I)

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (e)

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020) ([A/69/311](#))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa ([A/69/317](#), chap. II)

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (f)
Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity ([A/69/317](#), chap. III)

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (g)
Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014) ([A/69/25](#))

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (h)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature ([A/69/322](#))

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

Item 19 (i)**Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy**

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All ([A/69/395](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy ([A/69/323](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation ([A/69/309](#))

Letter dated 17 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on new partnerships for productive capacity-building in least developed countries, held in Cotonou, Benin, from 28 to 31 July 2014 ([A/69/392](#))

Letter dated 8 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by ministers of the least developed countries at their annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2014 ([A/C.2/69/2](#))

4. At the 11th meeting, on 15 October, introductory statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under the chapeau of item 19 and sub-items 19 (a), 19 (b), 19 (h) and 19 (i)); the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 19 (c)) (via video link); the Director, Division of Water Sciences; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (under sub-item 19 (a)); the Deputy Director, New York Office, United Nations Environment Programme (under sub-item 19 (g)); the Deputy Director, Regional Bureau of Arab States, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Chief, New York Liaison Office, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under the chapeau of item 19); the Senior Policy Adviser on Energy, Strategic Planning Unit, Executive Office of the Secretary-General (under sub-items 19 (a) and (i)); the Senior Regional Adviser, UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (under the chapeau of item 19); and the Programme Officer, secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 19 (d)) (see [A/C.2/69/SR.11](#)).

5. Also at its 11th meeting, the Committee heard the recorded introductions by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 19 (e)) and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (under sub-item 19 (f)) (see [A/C.2/69/SR.11](#)).

6. At the same meeting, comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to which the Deputy Director, UNDP Regional Bureau of Arab States responded (see [A/C.2/69/SR.11](#)).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.2](#)

7. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Kazakhstan, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, El Salvador, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United States of America and Viet Nam, as well as Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (see [A/C.2/69/SR.30](#)).

8. At its 32nd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.2](#) had no programme budget implications.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Kazakhstan made a statement and announced that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution (see [A/C.2/69/SR.32](#)).

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.2](#) (see para. 31, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/69/L.14](#) and Rev.1

11. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Israel on behalf of Australia, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as Eritrea, Grenada, Guyana, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Ukraine, and subsequently joined by Andorra, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Entrepreneurship for development" ([A/C.2/69/L.14](#)), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 67/202 of 21 December 2012,

"Reaffirming the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 high-level plenary

meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

“Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,

“Recalling also the outcome 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’, and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

“Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,

“Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020,

“Recalling also the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-eighth session, and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

“Taking note of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on ‘Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals’,

“Welcoming the contribution of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

“Recognizing the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and contributing to addressing environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of giving appropriate consideration to the promotion of entrepreneurship in the context of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,

“Recognizing also the importance of developing comprehensive and comparable data to monitor progress in the implementation of entrepreneurship policies,

“1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development;

“2. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role

entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

“3. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all stakeholders, while noting initiatives of civil society, academia and the private sector as important entrepreneurship drivers, and to develop policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal, effective economic participation, and stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship which includes support from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, finance and capacity-building, with a focus on education and skills development;

“4. *Acknowledges* the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development;

“5. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth while protecting workers’ rights;

“6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

“7. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and diversify the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in this regard, and also encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

“8. *Emphasizes* the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy and integrating them into national social security systems;

“9. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, and in this regard encourages Member States to increase cooperation in support of technology exchange and transfer, innovation and capacity-building programmes for promoting entrepreneurship;

“10. *Also recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and

girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

“11. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

“12. *Encourages* the United Nations system, in cooperation with Member States, to identify indicators that can be used to evaluate the success of entrepreneurship policies;

“13. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

“14. *Acknowledges* that the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

“15. *Encourages* the international community to support the efforts of countries in promoting entrepreneurship and fostering the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, taking into account the challenges and opportunities of increased trade liberalization;

“16. *Encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and further encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

“17. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and to support national efforts in this regard, as appropriate;

“18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution, highlighting best practices and identifying possible measures which would be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship.”

12. At its 32nd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled “Entrepreneurship for development” (A/C.2/69/L.14/Rev.1), submitted by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania,

the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

13. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.14/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement and announced that Antigua and Barbuda, the Congo, Iceland, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and Vanuatu had joined as sponsors of the revised draft resolution. Subsequently, Angola also joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (see [A/C.2/69/SR.32](#)).

15. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 127 to 28, with 10 abstentions (see para. 31, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka.

16. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Morocco (on behalf of the Arab Group) (see [A/C.2/69/SR.32](#)).

After the vote, a general statement was made by the representative of Israel (see [A/C.2/69/SR.32](#)).

C. Draft resolutions [A/C.2/69/L.16](#) and [A/C.2/69/L.38](#)

17. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development” ([A/C.2/69/L.16](#)), which read:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolution 65/163 of 20 December 2010 and other previous resolutions on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

“Also recalling that at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Brazil from 20 to 22 June 2012, Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives resolved to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

“Noting the organization by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, from 10 to 12 November 2014, hosted by the Government of Japan,

“1. Takes note of the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development, as endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-seventh session and transmitted to Member States by the Secretary-General;

“2. Invites Governments to take steps to implement the Global Action Programme;

“3. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the lead agency for education for sustainable development, to provide coordination for the implementation of the Global Action Programme, in cooperation with Governments, United Nations system organizations, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

“4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include a report on the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in the review of the implementation of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.”

18. At its 32nd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for

Sustainable Development” (A/C.2/69/L.38), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Tishka Francis (Bahamas), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.16.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.38 had no programme budget implications.

20. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.38 (see para. 31, draft resolution III).

21. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.38, draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.16 was withdrawn by its sponsors (A/C.2/69/SR.32).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.21

22. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Oil slick on Lebanese shores” (A/C.2/69/L.21).

23. At its 31st meeting, on 13 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications and a statement was made by the representative of Germany.

24. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 155 to 6, with 5 abstentions (see para. 31, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Papua New Guinea.

25. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel (see [A/C.2/69/SR.31](#)). After the vote, general statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic (see [A/C.2/69/SR.31](#)).

E. Draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.13/Rev.1](#)

26. At the 31st meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Turkmenistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, as well as China, Cuba, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development" ([A/C.2/69/L.13/Rev.1](#)). Subsequently, Brazil, Malaysia and Oman also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see [A/C.2/69/SR.31](#)).

27. At its 34th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Turkmenistan made a statement and announced that Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nicaragua and Panama also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see [A/C.2/69/SR.34](#)).

29. Also at its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.13/Rev.1](#) (see para. 31, draft resolution V).

F. Draft decision proposed by the Chair

30. At its 38th meeting, on 11 December, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on reliable and stable transmit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation ([A/69/309](#)) (see para. 32).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

31. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [52/169](#) M of 16 December 1997, [53/1](#) H of 16 November 1998, [55/44](#) of 27 November 2000, [57/101](#) of 25 November 2002, [60/216](#) of 22 December 2005, [63/279](#) of 24 April 2009 and [66/193](#) of 22 December 2011,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term consequences of its activity for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into account the fact that a number of international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed since the closure of the nuclear testing ground, but that serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

Taking into consideration the results of the International Conference on Semipalatinsk, held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 September 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Acknowledging the progress made towards accelerating the development of the Semipalatinsk region during the period 2011-2013, through programmes and actions of the Government of Kazakhstan and the international community, including United Nations agencies,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Recognizing also the challenges that Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure the effective and timely achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to health care and environmental sustainability,

Recognizing further that the Government of Kazakhstan may call upon the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kazakhstan to render assistance in conducting consultations for establishing a multi-stakeholder mechanism, with the participation of various government bodies, local governments, civil society, the donor community and international organizations, to improve governance and enable the more efficient use of resources allocated for the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular regarding the areas of radiation safety,

socioeconomic development and health and environmental protection, and for the provision of information on risks to the population,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts of Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region, and the need for the international community to continue to pay due attention to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking note of the need to utilize modern technologies to minimize and mitigate radiological, health, socioeconomic, psychological and environmental challenges in the Semipalatinsk region,

Considering the importance of cooperation with the United Nations in establishing a coherent framework for coordination in addressing the needs of the region to introduce innovative approaches to regional planning and social assistance to the population, especially its most vulnerable groups, of the Semipalatinsk region aimed at improving their quality of life,

Emphasizing the importance of the new development-oriented approach in tackling problems in the Semipalatinsk region in the medium to long term,

Expressing appreciation to donor countries and organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and related organizations mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General¹ for their contribution to the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/193¹ and the information contained therein on measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems in the Semipalatinsk region;

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, implementing measures for optimizing public administration of the territory and facilities of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and surrounding areas, ensuring radiation safety and environmental rehabilitation and reintegrating the use of the nuclear test site into the national economy;

3. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in formulating and implementing special programmes and projects for the treatment and care of the affected population, as well as in efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region, including increasing the effectiveness of existing programmes;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including academia and non-governmental organizations, to share knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue pursuing a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations

¹ A/69/257.

agencies, on modalities for mobilizing and coordinating the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in his report;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II Entrepreneurship for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/202 of 21 December 2012,

Reaffirming the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,² the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals³ and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,⁴

Recalling also the outcome 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”,⁵ and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development⁶ in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,⁷

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020,⁸

Recalling also the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁹ and the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-eighth session, and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on “Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals”,¹⁰

¹ Resolution 55/2.

² Resolution 60/1.

³ Resolution 65/1.

⁴ Resolution 68/6.

⁵ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ [E/HLS/2012/1](#).

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and contributing to addressing environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of giving appropriate consideration to the promotion of entrepreneurship in the context of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,

Recognizing also the importance of developing comprehensive and comparable data to monitor progress in the implementation of entrepreneurship policies,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development;¹¹

2. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

3. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all stakeholders, while noting initiatives of civil society, academia and the private sector as important entrepreneurship drivers, and to develop policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal, effective economic participation, and stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship which includes support from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, finance and capacity-building, with a focus on education and skills development;

4. *Acknowledges* the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development;

5. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth while protecting workers' rights;

6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other

¹¹ [A/69/320](#).

financial services, and encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

7. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and diversify the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in this regard, and also encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

8. *Emphasizes* the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy and integrating them into national social security systems;

9. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, and in this regard encourages Member States to increase cooperation in support of technology exchange and transfer, innovation and capacity-building programmes for promoting entrepreneurship;

10. *Also recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

11. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system, in cooperation with Member States, to identify indicators that can be used to evaluate the success of entrepreneurship policies;

13. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

14. *Acknowledges* that the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

15. *Encourages* the international community to support the efforts of countries in promoting entrepreneurship and fostering the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, taking into account the challenges and opportunities of increased trade liberalization;

16. *Encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and further encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

17. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and to support national efforts in this regard, as appropriate;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution, highlighting indicators based on existing work, as well as identifying best practices and possible measures which would be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/163 of 20 December 2010 and other previous resolutions on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

Recalling also that at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Brazil from 20 to 22 June 2012, Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives resolved to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,¹

Noting the organization by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, from 10 to 12 November 2014, hosted by the Government of Japan,

1. *Takes note* of the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development, as a follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development after 2014, as endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-seventh session and transmitted by the Secretary-General;²

2. *Invites* Governments to take steps to implement the Global Action Programme;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the lead agency for education for sustainable development, to continue to provide coordination for the implementation of the Global Action Programme, in cooperation with Governments, United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in the review of the implementation of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

¹ See resolution 66/288, annex.

² See [A/69/76](#).

Draft resolution IV Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010, 66/192 of 22 December 2011, 67/201 of 21 December 2012 and 68/206 of 20 December 2013 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,¹ in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206,

Noting that the Secretary General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 68/206, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

¹ See *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.

² *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.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

Acknowledging also the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,⁴

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁴
2. *Reiterates*, for the ninth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;
3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;
4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,⁵ with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;
5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

⁴ A/69/313.

⁵ A/62/343.

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for the rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution V

Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)⁵ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁶

Taking note of the Ashgabat Declaration, adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Role of Transit Transport Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation, Stability and Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat on 3 and 4 September 2014,⁷ in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the International Road Transport Union,

Noting the establishment of the Secretary-General’s High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport,

Noting also the initiative to establish the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport, as announced by the participants in the conference entitled “Sustainable Transport as a Driver of Economic Development in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”, organized jointly by the United Nations Global Compact and the International Road Transport Union, held in New York on 10 October 2014,

Recognizing the important role of environmentally sound, safe, efficient, reliable and affordable transport and transit corridors for the efficient movement of goods and people in supporting sustainable economic growth, improving the social welfare of people and enhancing international cooperation and trade among countries,

Highlighting the role of international roads and railways, intermodal logistics centres and dry ports, global logistics and supply chains, the integration of transport modes, appropriate technologies and maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure in promoting seamless international transit transport,

Emphasizing the need to harmonize and improve transport and border-crossing infrastructure and facilities and services along the international transport and transit corridors,

¹ *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.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *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.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ [A/68/991](#), annex.

Noting the importance of United Nations Development Account projects focused on developing broader transport corridors and identifying the physical and institutional infrastructure requirements that would be needed to make them operational, which are being implemented by the five United Nations regional commissions,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010, 66/260 of 19 April 2012 and 68/269 of 10 April 2014 on improving global road safety and the need to develop plans to improve road safety along international road transit corridors in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020,

Welcoming in this regard the second High-level Global Conference on Road Safety, to be held on 18 and 19 November 2015 in Brazil, to review progress in implementing the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and in meeting the goal of the Decade of Action,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard underlining the importance of partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Recognizes* the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international organizations, in particular the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, the International Road Transport Union, the International Union of Railways, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to develop and operationalize international transport and transit corridors;

3. *Calls for* efforts to promote regional economic integration and cooperation, including by improving cross-border transportation infrastructure, enhancing regional connectivity and facilitating regional trade and investment;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and international and regional organizations to further encourage enhancing networking and periodic consultation among related stakeholders involved in the development and operation of the international transport and transit corridors;

5. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations conventions and agreements on transport and transit facilitation;

6. *Underscores* the need to mobilize, as appropriate, additional financial resources for the development of transport infrastructure and services, including through the promotion of public-private partnerships, so as to achieve inclusive and sustainable development;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations system organizations, related international financing institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors, the private sector and international organizations to further coordinate their efforts and collaborate to mobilize financial and technical assistance to countries for the sustainable and inclusive development of transport and transit corridors;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, relevant regional and international organizations and entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, on issues relating to the development of transport and transit corridors and to communicate such views in a summary report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

32. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Secretary-General on reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation.¹

¹ [A/69/309](#).