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**2022 session
(New York, 23 July 2021–22 July 2022)**

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Note

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 19 (c))

Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. By its resolution [2022/12](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution [415 \(V\)](#) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution [57/270 B](#) of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its decision 74/550 A of 13 April 2020, in which it noted with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and decided to postpone the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and its decision 74/550 B of 12 August 2020, in which it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from

7 to 12 March 2021 and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its thirtieth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session,

Recalling its resolution [76/181](#) of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”,

Encouraged by the success of the Fourteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fifteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;¹

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,² adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Japan to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue implementing the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions to facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

5. *Decides* to hold the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026, without prejudice to the timing of subsequent United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and with a view to maintaining the five-year cycle of the congresses, in the light

¹ [E/CN.15/2022/11](#).

² General Assembly resolution [76/181](#), annex.

of the intensive follow-up process undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress, and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and preparations for the Fifteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-second session;

7. *Recommends* that, building on the experience and the success of the Fourteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress are interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics are streamlined and limited in number, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to approve at its thirty-second session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress;

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

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

2. By its resolution 2022/13, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress¹ and in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²

Reaffirming the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration to reduce reoffending through rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Noting the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress under the agenda item entitled “Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system”, during which, inter alia, the need for practical guidance for national criminal justice systems on reducing reoffending and the recommendation to develop new United Nations standards and norms on the issue of reducing reoffending were raised by some Member States,

Noting also the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model

¹ A/CONF.234/16.

² General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.

strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, among others, the good practices discussed during the workshop,³

Recalling its resolution [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, in which it encouraged Member States to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that could serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research, tools and the outcome of the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress,

Recalling also the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁴ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)⁵ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),⁶ and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

Noting the efforts taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution [76/182](#), namely through convening, with the support of the Government of Japan, an online expert group meeting, during which a limited number of experts, participating in their individual capacity, met from 6 to 8 April 2022 to share information on promising practices and to identify a set of key elements to be considered for inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending through effective interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs of and risks faced by offenders, and to provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them in developing the skills necessary for reintegration;

3. *Further encourages* Member States, as appropriate and in line with domestic legislation, to take into account the relevant and appropriate United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems, support the development of necessary skills among offenders in correctional facilities and facilitate working opportunities, where appropriate, to promote the social rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

4. *Recognizes* the benefit that may be derived from incorporating respect for cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, into rehabilitation and reintegration programmes;

³ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. VII, sect. B.

⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution [45/110](#), annex.

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote rehabilitation approaches and programmes within their judicial systems empowered to deal with specific problems, such as social or mental health issues;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that can serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into consideration relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research and tools, written contributions from Member States and, without prejudice, the output of the expert group meeting held from 6 to 8 April 2022;

9. *Encourages* Member States to share with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through written contributions, information on promising practices for possible inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending, for consideration by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to support the efforts of Member States to reduce reoffending through the promotion of rehabilitative environments and reintegration by providing technical assistance, including material support, upon request, to Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities, as well as challenges and restrictions;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse

3. By its resolution 2022/14, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Stressing that the rights of the child are human rights, and that these rights need to be protected both offline and online,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹ the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography² and other relevant international and regional instruments,

Recalling also its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and its call to address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups, and paragraph 86 of the Declaration and its call to take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat those crimes,

Recognizing the important roles of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in developing and recommending anti-crime policies to more effectively prevent and counter child sexual exploitation and abuse, and related crimes, as well as other offences, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, in which it adopted the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which it recognized the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, including child sexual exploitation and abuse online, and urged Member States to prohibit by law any form of sexual violence against a child through or facilitated by the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, to implement comprehensive prevention programmes for children, to establish, in cooperation with Internet service and access providers and mobile telephone companies, effective detection and reporting mechanisms, to enhance the effective cooperation of such companies and entities with law enforcement entities in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to provide comprehensive age- and gender-appropriate specialized services to persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation and to prevent the production and dissemination of materials depicting child sexual exploitation and abuse,

Noting that, in some Member States, persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may also be referred to with different terminology,³ which helps to support their recovery,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

³ The term “survivors” is often used to acknowledge that victims of child sexual abuse and child exploitation can recover from the trauma that they have endured.

Recalling its resolution [74/174](#) of 18 December 2019 on countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, in which it urged Member States to strengthen, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, their efforts to combat cybercrime in relation to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including when committed online, and to take legislative or other measures, in accordance with domestic law, to facilitate the detection by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse materials online,

Recalling also that, in its resolution [74/174](#), it noted that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse could take many forms, such as, but not limited to, contact and non-contact offending, online offending, trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, grooming for sexual purposes, using child sexual abuse images for blackmail or extortion, the acquisition, production, distribution, making available, sale, copying, possession and accessing of child sexual abuse materials and live-streaming of child sexual abuse,

Noting with concern the growing threat posed by “self-generated” child sexual abuse materials, where children are coerced or manipulated into producing or voluntarily produce such materials, which are then exploited,

Noting that some instances of live-streamed child sexual abuse involve payment of remuneration, and that persons may sexually abuse or exploit children in person and outside their country of nationality or residence,

Noting also that persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may be further harmed if materials depicting them are shared in an exploitative manner, even if such images do not constitute child sexual abuse materials,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,⁴

Recalling also its resolutions [72/195](#) of 19 December 2017 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, [73/148](#) of 17 December 2018, entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment”, and [73/154](#) of 17 December 2018 on protecting children from bullying, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/27 of 21 July 2004 on guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime, 2005/20 of 22 July 2005 on the Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime and 2011/33 of 28 July 2011 on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2 of 27 April 2007 on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children,⁵

Taking note of the International Telecommunication Union policy brief entitled “Keeping children safe in the digital environment: the importance of protection and empowerment”,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in offenders and children spending more time online and has therefore

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 2007, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2007/30/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I, sect. D.

increased the need for safety measures and education mitigating the risks to children from online sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing also that Member States have a responsibility to take action to keep children safe from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing further the pressing need to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse wherever it occurs, and recognizing that manifestations of offline and online exploitation and abuse can be interrelated,

Recognizing the devastating and long-lasting trauma that child sexual exploitation and abuse can inflict upon victims, the shame and stigma that can silence persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse and add to their suffering, and the risk of revictimization and retraumatization, including from the repeated online circulation of content associated with the sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing also that effective efforts to prevent and tackle child sexual exploitation and abuse depend on multi-stakeholder partnerships across the public and private sectors at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing further that the creation, possession, dissemination and consumption of child sexual abuse materials put children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials,

Noting with concern the linkages in some cases between child sexual exploitation and abuse and trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation,

Noting that no country alone can prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, given its transnational nature, and that children will not be safe from this horrific abuse until robust and consistent standards and legislation are adopted and implemented globally,

Noting also that the term “child pornography” is being increasingly referred to, within some Member States, as child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse materials to better reflect the nature of such materials and the seriousness of the harm suffered by the child in this context,

Recognizing the importance of standardized terminology to promote common understanding and provide the legal precision needed to support effective national legal frameworks and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard,

Recalling paragraph 67 of the Kyoto Declaration, in which Member States recognized the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to that end underlined the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law and in that regard urged States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures,

Recognizing that gaps in access to and use of information and communications technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the creation, dissemination and consumption of child sexual exploitation and abuse materials,

Recognizing also that child sexual exploitation and abuse are often transnational in nature, as a single instance of abuse online can span multiple jurisdictions, with the victim, offender and Internet service and access providers

all potentially based in different countries and child sexual abuse materials stored and disseminated in different jurisdictions,

Stressing the importance of remaining responsive to the evolving and growing nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse globally, as increasing Internet access and new and evolving information and communications technologies, including encryption capability and anonymizing tools, are used by offenders in order to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to the increasing burden on the capacities and capabilities of law enforcement agencies, victim support services and other agencies,

Noting the growing efforts by Member States, including through national or domestic legislation and strategies, and through relevant multilateral agreements as well as other relevant formats, to prevent and combat the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing that Internet service and access providers should proactively design products and services to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, and noting that systems should not place the primary responsibility for reporting exploitation and abuse on persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation,

Emphasizing the particular need and challenge for Member States to promote clear and coherent expectations, standards and regulations, within their domestic legal frameworks, for Internet service and access providers to keep children safe when using their platforms and services,

1. *Encourages* Member States to engage in dialogue and foster cooperation with relevant Internet service and access providers that fall under their jurisdictions to promote and ensure child safety and well-being and to cooperate with a view to combating child sexual exploitation and abuse;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and strengthen public-private partnerships and dialogues, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, with Internet service and access providers to facilitate or encourage the use of services that are safe by design and do not compromise children's safety and to use appropriate measures to enable the detection and reporting of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, or to provide evidence in response to legal processes, regardless of the technology used online, including encryption and anonymizing tools, while protecting the privacy of users and victims;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to restrict, in accordance with domestic law, access to child sexual abuse materials in cyberspace;

4. *Urges* Member States to criminalize all forms of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, to grant law enforcement agencies appropriate authority and to provide appropriate tools to identify victims and effectively combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and bring perpetrators to justice;

5. *Urges* States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to implement their legal obligations under that protocol;

6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt legislative and other measures to prevent and protect children from violence and harm, including online sexual exploitation and abuse, including by considering measures, suitable for their domestic contexts, requiring the prevention, detection, reporting and removal of online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, including technology-

facilitated solicitation, online grooming and the hosting of child sexual abuse materials on online servers;

7. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with national legal frameworks, to make appropriate legislative and policy efforts, including strengthening existing legislation, to enable law enforcement authorities to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to protect children from online sexual exploitation and abuse and actively engage in international police cooperation to that end;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider best practices from other Member States, in particular those that encourage the private sector to enhance its efforts to combat online child sexual exploitation and abuse by developing and promoting voluntarily agreed industry-wide standards for online child safety that foster transparency and cooperation between the private and public sectors;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to exchange information and insights on their respective domestic legislation, policies, procedures and practices, as well as their experience and knowledge, including with regard to national reporting regimes for online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, to allow cross-jurisdictional collaboration and to foster best practices;

10. *Also calls upon* Member States to recognize the need for and promote common data sets, for or among competent authorities, of known child sexual abuse materials, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) International Child Sexual Exploitation database, for the purpose of detecting, reporting and removing materials, including images and videos of child sexual exploitation and abuse, from online servers, and to work towards an appropriate alignment of terminology of child sexual abuse materials to protect the safety and privacy of victims and to prevent their repeated exploitation and abuse;

11. *Further calls upon* Member States to promote awareness of the urgent need for action by Governments, Internet service and access providers and other actors to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, and to facilitate dialogue between the different entities and sectors required for an effective response;

12. *Urges* Member States to increase public awareness of the serious nature of child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse materials, how such materials constitute sexual offences against children and how the production, distribution and consumption of such materials put more children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective gender- and age-sensitive strategies for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, including by ensuring that institutions providing services to children are equipped with appropriate safeguards to prevent and intervene early, and for building protective factors in families, households and communities to impede offenders' efforts both online and offline;

14. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop strategies that prevent and combat child exploitation and abuse and, through advocacy, awareness-raising and educational initiatives, challenge the shame and stigma that victims can suffer, and to foster collaboration and information-sharing at the strategic and operational levels among Governments, educational institutions, front-line agencies, the private sector, civil society, including leaders who have

experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, the media and the public in order to promote child safety and well-being;

15. *Further calls upon* Member States, in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks and applicable international law, to strengthen international cooperation to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation online through, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance and extradition as well as police-to-police and agency-to-agency cooperation, among others, in order to counter such crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are identified, while respecting the right of children to privacy;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective measures to enhance the capacities of their justice systems to prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation and abuse, including training in child forensic interviewing, in victim-centred approaches to avoid retraumatization of victims and in the proper handling and processing of digital evidence, and to build public trust in relation to engaging with and reporting to law enforcement authorities;

17. *Stresses* the need to engage effectively with persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as their wider support networks and communities, taking into account their particular characteristics and not excluding any child on the basis of any characteristic or condition, including gender, age, disability, belief or ethnicity;

18. *Also stresses* the need to enhance cooperation among Member States to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse and reinforce the provision of technical assistance to requesting States to enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with child sexual exploitation and abuse in all their forms;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in creating age- and gender-sensitive strategies and responses for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to improve understanding of child sexual exploitation and abuse internationally and to foster the cross-sector responses required, including from Internet service and access providers;

20. *Encourages* Member States to promote the proactive sharing of best practices and public policies on support for persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, in order to protect children from child sexual exploitation and abuse, including online;

21. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives, such as training in the use of digital evidence, material support and services and other initiatives, upon request, to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in preventing and combating online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and invites Member States to provide support in this regard;

22. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Chapter II

Special meetings of the Economic and Social Council at its 2022 session and at the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly

A. Building productive capacities in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries for a more resilient recovery and sustainable development in the post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) era

1. On 20 October 2021, the Economic and Social Council held its 2nd plenary meeting jointly with the Second Committee of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly on the topic “Building productive capacities in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries for a more resilient recovery and sustainable development in the post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) era”. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([A/C.2/76/SR.6-E/2022/SR.2](#)).
2. The joint meeting was co-chaired by the President of the Economic and Social Council, Collen Vixen Kelapile (Botswana), and the Chair of the Second Committee, Vanessa Frazier (Malta), who made opening statements.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States also made opening remarks (both via video link).
4. The President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session also addressed the joint meeting.

Panel discussion 1

Voices from the field: priorities for action post-COVID-19

5. The Chair of the Second Committee moderated the panel discussion, during which presentations were made by the Vice-Minister of Economic Relations and Integration of Paraguay, Raul Cano Ricciardi, (by video link) and the Minister of Trade and Industry of Trinidad and Tobago, Paula Gopee-Scoon (by video link).

Panel discussion 2

Productive capacities for recovery and rebuilding: an expert’s perspective

6. The President of the Council moderated the panel discussion, during which a presentation was made by the team leader of the least developed countries subgroup of the Committee for Development Policy and Senior Adviser at the Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, Taffere Tesfachew (by video link).

Interactive dialogue

7. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Malawi (on behalf of the least developed countries), Kazakhstan (on behalf of the landlocked developing countries), the European Union, in its capacity as observer,

Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Guatemala (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries), Malta, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Ghana (on behalf of the African States), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Pakistan, the Gambia, the Philippines, Ethiopia, China, Mexico, Nigeria, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Senegal, the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Kenya, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Somalia, Cameroon and Lesotho.

8. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Telecommunication Union.

Conclusion of the joint meeting

9. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

10. The President of the Council and the Chair of the Second Committee made closing remarks and concluded the joint meeting.

B. Special meeting on the theme “Natural resources, peaceful societies and sustainable development: lessons from the Kimberley Process”

11. On 18 March 2022, the Council held a special meeting on the theme “Natural resources, peaceful societies and sustainable development: lessons from the Kimberley Process” as a hybrid informal meeting. The proceedings of the special meeting are reflected in annex IV, section I, to the present document.

C. Special meeting on the theme “Sustainable urbanization and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda”

12. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2022, the Council held a special meeting on the theme “Sustainable urbanization and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.11](#)).

13. At the same meeting, the Council heard pre-recorded video statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, the Deputy Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its first session, Martha Delgado (Mexico).

14. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Round table 1

Implementation of the New Urban Agenda, based on the 2022 quadrennial report of the Secretary-General, including how it is addressing rising inequality

15. The President of the Council moderated the round table and made a statement.

16. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Professor of Urban Planning and Director of the UNESCO Chair on Gender at the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Ines Sanchez de Madariaga; Mayor of Queretaro, Mexico, Luis Nava Guerrero; Global Director of The Shift, a global housing initiative based

in Canada, and former Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Leilani Farha; Programme Leader of the Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres, an affiliate of Slum Dwellers International, Smurti Jukur; and Principal Secretary at the State Department for Housing and Urban Development of Kenya, Charles Hinga Mwaura.

17. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of India, the Russian Federation, Madagascar, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Finland and Oman, as well as by the observers for El Salvador, Ecuador, Slovakia and South Africa.

18. With regard to intergovernmental organizations, the representative of the European Union (on behalf of its member States, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine), in its capacity as observer, and the observer for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, also participated in the interactive discussion.

19. The representative of the Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

Round table 2

United Nations system-wide strategy for sustainable urbanization to assist Member States in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

20. The Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme moderated the round table discussion and made a statement.

21. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organization, Zsuzsanna Jakab (pre-recorded video); Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant High Commissioner for Protection at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Gillian Triggs (via video link); Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, Olga Algayerova (via video link); Director of the Development Coordination Office, Robert Piper; and Minister of Housing of Bahrain, Basim bin Yacob Al Hamer (pre-recorded video).

22. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the Director of the New York Office of the World Health Organization (via video link), the Director of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Director of the Development Coordination Office responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Thailand, as well as by the observers for Poland and Malaysia.

23. The representatives of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World Meteorological Organization also participated in the discussion.

Conclusion of the special meeting

24. The President of the Council made closing remarks and concluded the special meeting.

Chapter III

Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution [2017/2](#), decided, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [68/1](#) and [69/313](#), in which the Assembly adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, that, starting in 2017, one session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York in the spring and one in Geneva in the autumn, with the session in New York held back-to-back with the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, in order to increase the Committee's engagement with the Council, with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues.

2. The Council, in its resolution [2022/1](#), decided to hold the one-day special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 8 April 2022. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council held the special meeting in a hybrid informal format. The proceedings of the special meeting are reflected in annex IV, section II, to the present document.

Chapter IV

Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

1. Pursuant to the commitment made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex, para. 132), the financing for development follow-up process would include an annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up with universal, intergovernmental participation, and the modalities of participation in the forum would be those utilized at the international conferences on financing for development. The forum would be held for up to five days, up to four days of which would be dedicated to discussing the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, and one of which would be devoted to the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as additional institutional and other stakeholders, depending on the priorities and scope of the meeting. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum would be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution [70/192](#), reaffirmed that the forum on financing for development follow-up would hold its meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York in the second quarter of the year and would be chaired by the President of the Council. The Council, in its resolution [2022/1](#), recalled that it had been decided in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 forum on financing for development follow-up that the seventh forum would be held from 25 to 28 April 2022.

3. The proceedings of the forum on financing for development follow-up in 2022 are contained in the report of the forum ([E/FFDF/2022/3](#)).

4. The summary by the President of the Council of the proceedings of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, is contained in document [A/77/82-E/2022/64](#).

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations

5. On 28 April 2022, the forum adopted its draft intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations ([E/FFDF/2022/3](#), sect. I) and requested that the Council transmit them to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2022 session.

Action taken by the Council

6. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the forum ([E/FFDF/2022/3](#), para. 1) to the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (see Council decision 2022/335) ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

Chapter V

Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [69/313](#) and [70/1](#), the President of the Economic and Social Council would convene the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals for a period of two days to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the Goals, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum, convened through hybrid informal meetings, provided a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, and to help to facilitate the development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the implementation of the Goals.
2. The meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum, which were convened by the President of the Council before the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, were co-chaired by the representatives of two Member States. The meetings resulted in a summary of discussions prepared by the Co-Chairs as input to the meetings of the high-level political forum in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The themes for subsequent meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals were considered by the high-level political forum.
3. The Council, by its resolution [2022/1](#), decided that the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals would be held on 5 and 6 May 2022. The President of the Council appointed the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, Sergiy Kyslytsya, and the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, Kennedy Godfrey Gastorn, as Co-Chairs of the forum.
4. The summary of the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum was transmitted by the President of the Council to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council ([E/HLPF/2022/6](#)).

Chapter VI

High-level segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#), [68/1](#) and [72/305](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#), the high-level segment (agenda item 5) of the 2022 session of the Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (agenda item 5 (a)), was held at its 30th to 32nd meetings, from 13 to 15 and on 18 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.30](#), [E/2022/SR.31](#) and [E/2022/SR.32](#)).

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/305](#), decided that the Assembly would adopt one main theme for the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council. By its resolution [75/290](#) B, the Assembly decided that the theme of the 2022 session of the Council and the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, would be “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

3. For its consideration at the high-level segment, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals ([E/2022/55](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([E/2022/57](#));

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on long-term future trends and scenarios: impacts on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals ([E/2022/58](#));

(d) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session ([E/2022/33](#));

(e) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2022 ([E/2022/60](#));

(f) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council ([E/2022/NGO/1](#)).

Opening of the high-level segment

4. At the 30th plenary meeting, on 13 July 2022, the President of the Council opened the high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial segment of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session addressed the Council.

6. Also at the same meeting, keynote statements were made by the President of Botswana, Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, and the President of Portugal and Co-Host of the United Nations Ocean Conference, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa (via video link).

7. At the same meeting, opening remarks were made by the President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological

Diversity and Minister of Ecology and Environment of China, Huang Runqiu; the President of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Minister of State at the Cabinet Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Alok Sharma (via video link); and the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Sima Bahous.

8. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following youth representatives: the organizing partner for the major group for children and youth, Khaled Emam, and the Vice-President of the European Youth Forum, Anja Fortuna, followed by a performance by the Sing for Hope HandaHarmony youth chorus from New York City.

A. Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

9. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/290](#), decided that meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council would be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment.

10. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (agenda item 5 (a)) would be held during the high-level segment of the Council. In its resolution [2022/1](#), the Council decided that the high-level segment of its 2022 session, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum, would be held from 13 to 15 and on 18 July 2022.

11. During the three-day ministerial meeting, held from 13 to 15 July, as well as at the meetings of the forum on 11 and 12 July 2022, a total of 44 voluntary national reviews were held. An account of the proceedings is set out in the report of the forum ([E/HLPF/2022/7](#)).

B. High-level policy dialogue, including future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme and the long-term impact of current trends

12. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the President of the Council made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on building back better from COVID-19 while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([E/2022/57](#)) and on long-term future trends and scenarios: impact on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals ([E/2022/58](#)).

14. Also at the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy (Colombia) introduced the report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth session ([E/2022/33](#)).

Fireside chat

Future-proofing multilateralism for a resilient and inclusive recovery

15. At its 31st plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the Council held a fireside chat on future-proofing multilateralism for a resilient and inclusive recovery, moderated by the Chief Communications Officer of the United Nations Foundation, Rajesh Mirchandani, who made a statement.

16. A keynote statement was made by the former President of Slovenia and President of the Club de Madrid, Danilo Türk (pre-recorded video).

17. Presentations were made by the Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt, Rania al-Mashat; the Ambassador at Large for Global Food Security at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain and Chair of the Committee on World Food Security, Gabriel Ferrero; the Special Envoy on Youth of the African Union, Chido Mpemba; the Secretary-General of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, Apostolos Xyrafis; and the Head of Health and Healthcare and Member of the Executive Committee of the World Economic Forum, Shyam Bishen (via video link).

18. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Italy, China, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Russian Federation and Thailand, as well as by the observers for Malawi (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries), Sierra Leone, Haiti, Angola, Kenya, Türkiye (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea), Viet Nam and Pakistan.

19. The observer for the Council of Europe also participated in the discussion.

Interactive discussion

Looking ahead: acting today to secure a better future

20. At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the Council held an interactive discussion on the theme “Looking ahead: acting today to secure a better future”, chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement, and moderated by the Dean Emeritus and Professor of International Relations and Earth and Environment at the Pardee School of Global Studies at Boston University, Adil Najam.

21. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a presentation on demographic and other scenarios and future trends.

22. Presentations were made by the following resource persons: Associate Professor of Energy Systems, School of the Environment, Yale University, Narasimha Rao; Associate Professor, College of Science and Engineering, Ritsumeikan University, Tomoko Hasegawa; and Secretary-General, Government Report on the Future, Government Foresight Group, Office of the Prime Minister of Finland, Jaana Tapanainen-Thiess.

23. Statements were also made by the following lead discussants: Director General of Policy Horizons Canada, Government of Canada, Kristel Van der Elst (via video link); Director of Sustainable Development Goal Integration, Global Policy Network, United Nations Development Programme, Laurel Patterson; Director of Engagement, Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance, Michael Shank; and Director, National Council for Agenda 2030, Mexico, Alfredo González Reyes (via video link).

24. Statements were made by the following ministerial respondents: Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Saifuddin Abdullah (via video link); Minister of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism of Botswana, Philda Kereng; and Minister of State, Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, with responsibility for public procurement and eGovernment and for communications and circular economy, of Ireland, Ossian Smyth.

25. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representative of Thailand, as well as by the observer for Nepal.

26. A statement was also made by the observer for the International Anti-Corruption Academy.

C. General debate of the high-level segment

27. Taking into account the prevailing conditions relating to COVID-19, the President of the Council invited delegations to submit official statements for the general debate in writing or through a video recording. The statements and video messages received by the Secretariat can be accessed on the website of the forum (<https://hlpf.un.org/2022/general-debate>).

D. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

28. At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the Council had before it the draft ministerial declaration ([E/2022/L.14-E/HLPF/2022/L.1](#)) submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations and adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, prior to the conclusion of its session (see chap. VII, para. 4).

29. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Council decided to retain operative paragraph 131 of the draft ministerial declaration by a recorded vote of 20 to 3, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour:

Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Guatemala, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Portugal.

31. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel (see [E/2022/SR.32](#)).

¹ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Montenegro that it had intended to abstain and by the delegation of Oman that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft ministerial declaration.

32. Also at its 32nd plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration.
33. After the adoption of the draft ministerial declaration, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Indonesia (see [E/2022/SR.32](#)).
34. The text of the ministerial declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development and subsequently adopted by the Council ([E/HLS/2022/1](#)) reads as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, on the theme “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

I. Introduction

1. We, the Ministers and high representatives, met in New York at the high-level segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development and adopted the present ministerial declaration committing to accelerate global action for sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and its Sustainable Development Goals.
2. We are meeting against the backdrop of a fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, amid the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences, the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, pollution and other environmental degradation aspects, rising geopolitical tensions and conflicts with widespread effects on people, planet, prosperity and peace.
3. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing it as the blueprint for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, leaving no one behind. We reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law, and it is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² in international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.⁴ It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.⁵
4. We reaffirm that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are gravely concerned that, for the first time in decades, the global poverty rate has increased and millions have been pushed back into extreme poverty. We further reaffirm the importance of

¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

² General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ General Assembly resolution [55/2](#).

⁴ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

⁵ General Assembly resolution [41/128](#), annex.

achieving global food security and express deep concern over the drastic increase in hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, increasing the risk of famine around the world, especially in developing countries. We reiterate our commitment to reach the furthest behind first, as the pandemic and the deteriorating global economic situation are harming especially the poorest and most vulnerable and have direct consequences on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

5. We recall that the 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, seeking to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We reaffirm that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. We are gravely concerned, in this regard, by the increased and ongoing conflicts in the world, which are affecting global peace and security, respect for human rights and sustainable development. We call for full respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law and condemn any violation of those principles and law.

6. We reaffirm the universality of the 2030 Agenda and its comprehensive, far-reaching, people-centred and transformative set of Sustainable Development Goals and targets, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind. We wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. The Goals are indivisible, integrated and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. We reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda and its Goals seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

7. We reaffirm also our commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,⁶ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷ and the Paris Agreement,⁸ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁹ the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰ the New Urban Agenda¹¹ and other major internationally agreed United Nations outcome documents in the economic, social and environmental fields, which are fully complementary and mutually reinforcing with the 2030 Agenda.

8. We reaffirm our commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism and international solidarity as the best way for the world to effectively overcome and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, prevent future pandemics and address the other urgent global challenges such as increased poverty; food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger; climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution; strengthening global health, including pandemic prevention, preparedness and response; reducing inequalities, starting with people in the most vulnerable situations; ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all; building and increasing long-term resilience to crises and get back onto a track of accelerated progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We highlight the need for greater collaboration and partnerships at all levels to accelerate the

⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁸ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁹ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We recognize that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as an enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

9. We reaffirm the primary responsibility of Governments to implement the 2030 Agenda. We reiterate the central role of the United Nations system in supporting national and regional efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and effectively catalysing and coordinating the global response to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from COVID-19. We recognize the contribution of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, including its functional commissions, and the other intergovernmental bodies and forums, as well as the contribution of all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. We note the important contributions of all stakeholders, including the major groups and other stakeholders, civil society, the private sector and academia, among others, and encourage additional cooperation. We reiterate that the high-level political forum will support participation in follow-up and review processes by the major groups and relevant stakeholders in line with General Assembly resolution [67/290](#).

10. We recognize the importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries.

II. Impact of COVID-19 on the 2030 Agenda and actions to recover better while accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

11. We note with great concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continues to generate and exacerbate human suffering and socioeconomic damage. The pandemic has amplified existing vulnerabilities, reinforced and created new obstacles to the realization of all the Sustainable Development Goals, has widened inequalities, including gender inequality, increased unemployment and the numbers of people who left the labour force, and continues to disproportionately impact people in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with pre-existing medical conditions, women and girls, children, youth, persons with disabilities, persons affected by conflict, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, workers in the informal economy, people living in rural areas and other people in vulnerable situations. We express our highest appreciation of, and support for, the dedication, efforts and sacrifices, above and beyond the call of duty, of all health professionals and workers and all other relevant front-line workers and volunteers in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

12. We reaffirm our commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity in the global response to the ongoing coronavirus disease pandemic and its consequences. In particular, we stress the continuing urgency to address the impacts and underlying causes of and challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which are undermining or reversing progress on many Sustainable Development Goals.

13. We take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.¹² In particular, we note with alarm that years, or even decades, of development progress have been halted or reversed, due to multiple and widespread impacts of COVID-19, conflicts and climate change. We are particularly concerned by the rise in extreme poverty, hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, water scarcity, inequalities, education disruptions, violence against women and children, unemployment, barriers to access financial resources and to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, additional social and economic vulnerabilities affecting in particular those already in the most vulnerable situations, in addition to the increased challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. We recognize that the multiple and interlinked global crises we are facing are putting the Goals at great risk and jeopardize the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We commit to mobilize and accelerate actions for rescuing the Goals and to leave no one behind by adopting resilient, sustainable, inclusive, low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development pathways in a transparent and inclusive manner in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

14. The world's economic recovery has proven uneven and global growth is facing significant risks. We acknowledge that inflation, slowing economic growth, poverty, inequality, unsustainable consumption and production patterns and the ongoing disruptions in global value and supply chains, the increase in food and commodity prices and the serious rise in global food insecurity further endanger development prospects and contribute to a further divergence in recovery, particularly in the most vulnerable countries already suffering from high levels of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. We call upon the international community to enhance international cooperation to address these urgent challenges, including by preserving and strengthening global value and supply chains, in particular for essential goods and services such as food and agriculture, and supporting sustainable agriculture and fisheries, especially in the most vulnerable countries.

15. The COVID-19 pandemic has been a demonstration of the inextricable relationship between humans and nature. We will promote the One Health approach and other holistic approaches to strengthen synergies between the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems. We emphasize the importance of the One Health and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, that would further strengthen the capacity to address biodiversity loss, prevent, prepare for and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections and future pandemics, and combat antimicrobial resistance. We welcome, in this regard, the Quadripartite Partnership for One Health, composed of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and recall the operational definition of One Health agreed by the One Health High-level Expert Panel, supported by WHO, FAO, WOAH and UNEP.

¹² E/2022/55.

16. We encourage the adoption of an evidence- and science-based, multi-hazard, whole-of-government, whole-of-society and coordinated approach to prevention and risk reduction, preparedness and response for disasters and emergencies of any kind, including health emergencies.

17. In order to overcome this pandemic, we reaffirm the urgency to ensure timely, affordable and equitable access to safe, effective and quality COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other health technologies. We express deep concern about the gap in access to these tools, including, in particular, in vaccination rates, particularly between developed and developing countries, and urge all actors to step up efforts to close the vaccination gap, in alignment with the World Health Organization global vaccination strategy and national strategies. We stress the need to develop and revitalize global partnerships and partnerships at all levels to scale up sustainable regional and local manufacturing and distribution capabilities that flexibly respond to the needs of this and potential future pandemics, in recognition of differing national contexts, and recognize the role of extensive vaccination against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in reducing transmission and preventing serious illness and death, in order to bring the pandemic to an end.

18. We recognize the important role of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility, the COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) and other relevant initiatives. We call upon all public and private actors to continue to support multilateral and other effective mechanisms that aim to accelerate development, production of and equitable access to, delivery and administration of COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics for all countries that need them and underline the importance of filling the funding gaps of these facilities, while encouraging countries with the capacities to do so to continue the responsible and transparent sharing of available doses with the COVAX Facility as well as through other multilateral channels and coordinated bilateral donations, subject to demand, to promote equitable distribution of vaccines to developing countries. We reiterate our commitment to help developing countries in their efforts to meet their national vaccination therapeutics and diagnostics needs and improve national health systems and health infrastructure, with a view to strengthening pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and contributing to achieving universal health coverage.

19. We take note of the Rome Declaration of the Group of 20 Global Health Summit, including its calls to support and enhance the existing multilateral global health architecture, with an effective and adequately, sustainably and predictably funded World Health Organization at its centre in its leading technical, normative and coordinating role. We also note its call to address the need for enhanced, streamlined, sustainable, coordinated and predictable mechanisms to finance long-term pandemic prevention, preparedness, detection of and response to health threats, such as pandemics, as well as surge capacity.

20. We urge Member States to increase international collaboration and coordination on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response at the highest political level, including by participating in and supporting the ongoing process to draft and negotiate a convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response under the auspices of the World Health Organization and by strengthening the implementation of and

compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005),¹³ including by considering potential targeted amendments, while taking note of the report of the Review Committee on the Functioning of the International Health Regulations (2005) during the COVID-19 Response, as well as the report of the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the World Health Organization Health Emergencies Programme and the report of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response.

21. We call for further strengthening of international solidarity and cooperation for combating and recovering from the pandemic, including through:

(a) Ensuring that no one will be left behind in the recovery from the pandemic, recognizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all;

(b) Improving access to quality, safe, effective and affordable vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other health tools, including through the rapid scaling up and expansion of vaccine production globally, including in developing countries, through appropriate dissemination of technology and know-how in accordance with World Trade Organization rules, for example, licensing, using TRIPS flexibilities if necessary, sharing knowledge and data related to COVID-19 health technologies. We note the ministerial decisions and declarations adopted at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, including the Ministerial Decision on the TRIPS Agreement. We support ongoing discussion at the World Trade Organization on how the multilateral rules-based trade system can contribute to enhancing access to equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines;

(c) Working to address bottlenecks in the universal, effective, efficient and equitable distribution and administration of vaccines among and within countries with the aim of boosting immunization through effective vaccination campaigns globally;

(d) Strengthening health systems, with particular emphasis on primary health care, and public health infrastructure to save lives and livelihoods, and increasing and broadening of support to people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving universal health coverage, including through information and education, and greater links between public health and environmental policies;

(e) Strengthening pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and the role of the World Health Organization as the leading and coordinating organization on international health matters, as well as other regional and national health actors, as appropriate, and in collaboration with all other relevant sectors;

(f) Continuing support for relevant multilateral mechanisms to address the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, facilitating access to financial resources for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery;

(g) Providing economic and social support and protection measures, starting with the most affected people and people in vulnerable situations;

¹³ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

(h) Working towards societies that promote health and enable people to live healthier lives, recognizing that better public health is fundamental for achieving global health.

22. We recognize the continued negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable countries, in particular countries in special situations, as well as on those facing specific challenges in pursuing sustainable development. Taking into account the different levels of development and the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries in special situations and countries facing specific challenges, we reiterate the call for increased support by taking urgent additional steps to help them to address the impacts of COVID-19 for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, including through funding stimulus measures that take into account their special vulnerabilities. We remain concerned that these groups of countries have faced particular challenges in dealing with multiple crises as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, including significant impacts on debt, trade, tourism, commodities, financial flows, food security, education and other economic and social sectors.

23. We recall the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and reaffirm that disaster-prone developing countries need particular attention in view of their high vulnerability and exposure to adverse climate change impacts. We recognize that the development and implementation of risk-informed plans, policies, programmes and investments are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We also recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased vulnerability to wider, growing risks and note with serious concern the stark warnings contained in the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and note that the Sendai Framework provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner. We also recognize the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and stress the need for resilient health systems.

24. We recognize that additional key economic and social sectors beyond health care and education, such as commodities, agriculture and food systems, social services, tourism, culture and sport, have been differently impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and we commit to scale up efforts to relaunch, promote and support these important drivers of sustainable development, including for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and decent job creation. We also recognize the impact of COVID-19 on the world drug problem and stress that addressing and countering the world drug problem requires coordinated multidisciplinary efforts, and that such efforts should become a top priority in the post-COVID-19 period, also in line with the 2021 statement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the implementation of Member States' joint commitments to address and counter all aspects of the world drug problem.¹⁴

25. We reaffirm the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development in addressing regional challenges and scaling up action among countries. We welcome the work of the regional commissions and recognize the valuable contribution of the regional forums on sustainable development, as the

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 8 (E/2021/28)*, chap. I, sect. B, resolution 64/1.

multi-stakeholder platforms to support their member States in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda in the regions and in the preparation of the voluntary national reviews, including at the local and regional levels.

III. Goals under in-depth review and voluntary national reviews

26. We commend the 44 countries¹⁵ that presented voluntary national reviews at the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development. We encourage all countries to use the key findings of the voluntary national reviews and the sharing of locally driven development approaches and pathways, to accelerate actions to implement the 2030 Agenda, including the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. We express our appreciation to the Group of Friends of the Voluntary National Reviews for supporting the voluntary national review preparation process. We further commend the 188 countries that have presented their voluntary national reviews to date.

27. We encourage the full, equal and meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, civil society organizations and academia, in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development strategies and in the preparation of voluntary national reviews. We encourage countries to consider developing national road maps of voluntary national reviews for presentation until 2030. We further encourage the involvement and empowerment of local authorities, to ensure ownership and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular by citizens, communities, civil society, local organizations, the private sector and academia. In this regard, we welcome voluntary subnational and local reviews as an essential tool to show progress and foster exchange on local implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in coordination and synergy with national actors. We recognize the importance of taking development cooperation policies into account in the voluntary national reviews, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

28. We encourage all relevant actors to better address interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between the Sustainable Development Goals, enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development and localization of the Goals, including through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, among others, as well as inclusive governance that can bring about transformative change.

29. We note with concern that the Sustainable Development Goal targets with a 2020 deadline have not been fully achieved. We commit to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda and achieve these targets in an accelerated time frame, reflecting the urgency conveyed in the Agenda, 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 Andorra, Argentina, Belarus, Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Togo, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

Goal 4, Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

30. We reaffirm our commitment to the goal of Sustainable Development Goal 4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and to implement all targets of Goal 4. We note with concern that the unprecedented global school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic have severely affected the learning, development and well-being of children and youth worldwide. The school closures have disproportionately impacted girls, children and youth in vulnerable situations, those living in rural areas, children with disabilities, children in situations of conflict and post-conflict settings, refugees, displaced children and youth, children belonging to minorities, as well as persons in vulnerable situations. This has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities between countries and between and within educational systems in access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. The digital divide became evident between those who had the means to continue education remotely and those who did not. The impact of the pandemic on equal learning opportunity is further exacerbated by these digital divides as well as by the rural-urban divide and the gender digital divide. More than ever, we are faced with an urgency to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 4.

31. The right to education is a human right and promotes the realization of other human rights and the achievement of sustainable development. Investing in inclusive and equitable quality education requires sustainable funding and we encourage Governments to invest in resilient, inclusive and shock-responsive public education, including but not limited to early childhood development, care and pre-primary education, which also directly reduces women's unpaid childcare work. We encourage all Governments to prioritize the increasing or maintaining of the share of public expenditure on education in line with the Paris Declaration: A Global Call for Investing in the Futures of Education, which encourages Governments to prioritize, protect and increase domestic and international funding for education towards the international benchmarks of public expenditure. While domestic financing for education is of paramount importance, there is a need for international funding to close the widening gap between resources and requirements in developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as middle-income countries. We also recognize the importance of education for sustainable development, including cultural diversity for sustainable development, and encourage all countries and other relevant stakeholders to promote it through educational tools.

32. We commit to take additional measures to avert a multigenerational crisis in education and call for mitigating the effects of school closures and cuts in national education budgets, including on learning, child nutrition, all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and child abuse. This includes safely reopening schools, providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all, taking all possible actions to ensure qualified teachers and learners' re-enrolment and re-engagement, learning recovery and well-being through a non-discriminatory, accessible, integrated, multisectoral, child-sensitive and gender-responsive approach. We also encourage scaling up efforts for remedial, accelerated learning and catch-up

strategies to mitigate learning losses, equipping children and adolescents with foundational skills, such as literacy and numeracy, and taking actions to ensure quality education and learning programmes beyond the schools for out-of-school children and youth and illiterate adults, particularly for the poorest and those in vulnerable situations, especially girls, persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, local communities, children and youth in situations of conflict and humanitarian emergencies, refugees, children and youth living in rural and remote areas, pregnant women and girls and young mothers and displaced children and youth.

33. We recognize the impacts of all natural and human-made disasters on education and call for strengthened disaster risk reduction in the education sector, taking into account crucial services such as health and nutrition, child protection, mental health and psychosocial support services. We emphasize the need for new and existing educational infrastructure, school facilities and teaching and learning practices to be risk-informed, resilient and fully accessible to all. This requires channelling financial and other resources towards strengthening these efforts. We stress the importance of promoting the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge and learning continuity in formal and non-formal education, as well as in professional education and training.

34. We acknowledge the importance of quality education for all to achieve sustainable development. We recall our commitment to ensure free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for all girls and boys, with specific attention to girls who are at higher risk of being left behind. We encourage Governments to adopt education and lifelong learning strategies, policies and budgets that ensure gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in and through education. We reaffirm our commitment to build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide safe, healthy, drug-free, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. We commit to connect and prioritize programmes and policies on education, training, skills development and decent employment of young people, including young women, recognizing that equal access to inclusive, equitable and quality education promotes youth and women's empowerment and enables their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership. We stress the key role of the teaching profession in efforts to improve quality of education and learning at all levels of education. We encourage the promotion of teachers' continuous professional development, including on digital competences and learner-centred pedagogies and seek to invest in their well-being and decent working conditions.

35. We encourage promoting digital technologies, including low- and no-tech strategies, access to broadband Internet and technology devices, connectivity, digital inclusion and literacy and incorporating digital competences into the education system, including with ad hoc investments for teachers and the teaching profession, enhancing digital skills and competences development, including through public investment in digital qualification, specialization in digital technologies, digital economy, digital infrastructure, public policies and institutional development and multi-stakeholder and international collaboration.

36. We recall the Paris Declaration: A Global Call for Investing in the Futures of Education, adopted in Paris at the 2021 Global Education Meeting, including the launch of the Sustainable Development Goal 4-Education 2030 High-level

Steering Committee. We commit to strengthen the global cooperation in education, including but not limited to through the Global Education Cooperation Mechanism and other relevant avenues, to help to ensure and monitor the efficient and effective delivery on the commitments made at the global meetings on education. We appreciate existing multilateral and multi-stakeholder partnerships for education and encourage continued support.

37. We look forward to the convening by the Secretary-General of the Transforming Education Summit, and call upon Member States in collaboration with other key education stakeholders, in particular youth and civil society, to work towards the transformation of education systems to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 4 and better prepare our societies for the future, by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all, as well as affordable technical, vocational and higher education; promoting universal literacy and numeracy, education for sustainable development and global citizenship; building and upgrading inclusive, equitable, safe and healthy schools; expanding higher education scholarships for developing countries; and increasing the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries. We invite the Summit to take into account the policies and actions recommended in the present declaration. We invite the Secretary-General to consult with countries and ensure youth participation in the preparations for and leading to and at the Summit.

Goal 5, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

38. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and to implement all targets of Sustainable Development Goal 5, which will make a crucial contribution to the implementation of all the Goals, making it a priority in the COVID-19 recovery and response measures and beyond. National and international efforts for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 must be gender-responsive and promote and ensure women's full, equal, meaningful participation and leadership at all levels. We will ensure full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, throughout their life course, without discrimination of any kind. The systemic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda remains crucial.

39. We reaffirm our commitment to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Women and girls often face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and, in this regard, we recognize the disproportionate impacts on all women and girls, especially those in vulnerable situations and conflict settings, as well as indigenous women and girls. We reiterate the urgency of addressing existing structural barriers such as discriminatory laws and policies, gender stereotypes, harmful practices and negative social norms and attitudes, so as to ensure the protection, respect and fulfilment of women's and girls' human rights, as well as their access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance and other resources, and access to credit, financial resources and services. We urge that countries fully integrate gender equality strategies into national sustainable development frameworks so as to promote accelerated action and greater policy coherence, recognizing that achieving gender equality will require both targeted

gender-responsive action and the systemic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all our policies and programmes.

40. We recognize the mutually reinforcing relationship among achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁷ and the outcome documents of their review conferences and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We take note of relevant international regional and national initiatives in this regard. We acknowledge that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making at all levels and in all sectors, are essential for achieving sustainable development, promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies, enhancing inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere and ensuring the well-being of all. We reaffirm that all women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development.

41. We recognize that women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risk, increased loss of livelihoods, sexual and gender-based violence, and even loss of life during and in the aftermath of disasters. We call for gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, plans, programmes and financing, and acknowledge the importance of women's leadership in gender-responsive risk governance. We recognize that empowering all women, including women with disabilities, to publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key to sustainable development, including to effectively manage disaster risk and for designing, resourcing and implementing gender-responsive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes.

42. We note with concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and it threatens to undermine progress towards the fulfilment of their human rights. Women and girls have suffered a disproportionate share of job and education losses while their already unequal unpaid care and domestic work has increased, particularly in the case of women and girls in vulnerable situations. We call for supporting the expansion of gender-responsive social protection programmes and strengthening safety nets through social protection systems and measures. All forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and domestic violence, have intensified during the pandemic, and access to essential sexual and reproductive health-care services has been affected. While women have played a key role in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as front-line health workers, care providers and as managers and leaders of recovery efforts, they remain underrepresented in leadership positions and their rights and priorities are often not explicitly addressed in response and recovery measures.

¹⁶ *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.

¹⁷ *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.

43. We commit to eliminating, preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls, in public and private spaces, both in person and in digital contexts, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicide, harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as child and forced labour, trafficking in persons, modern slavery and other forms of exploitation. We emphasize that violence against women and girls is a major impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and that it violates their full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and call for women's full access to justice, effective legal remedies, and health-care and psychosocial services, including protection, rehabilitation and reintegration.

44. We must continue to protect and promote the right to work and rights at work of all women, facilitate women's full and equal participation in the labour market and ensure the equal access of women to decent work and quality jobs in all sectors and at all levels. This requires policies based on social dialogue, aimed, among others, at eliminating occupational segregation, discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes, supporting the transition from informal to formal work in all sectors, ensuring equal pay for work of equal value, preventing and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence and sexual harassment, ensuring the safety of all women in the world of work and promoting the right to organize and bargain collectively. We will provide specific programmes and mobilize financial resources and technologies to support women to return to economic activity, including access to decent work, training and financial services, strengthening their economic empowerment.

45. We commit to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

46. We recognize the important roles and contributions of indigenous women and girls, women and girls living in rural and remote areas, women with disabilities, women smallholder and family farmers and entrepreneurs, and women in fisheries, as guardians of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and agents of change in responding to climate change, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, enhancing sustainable agricultural and fisheries development, and ensuring food security and nutrition. We support their access to and ownership of natural and economic resources and access to financial services. We will take steps to protect civil society actors, including women.

47. We reaffirm the need to recognize and value women's and girls' disproportionate share of paid and unpaid care and domestic work and adopt measures to reduce and redistribute this work, as well as the need to reward and represent paid care work, including improved wages and working conditions, social protection and guaranteeing that women caregivers participate in the design and decision-making to implement policies, budgets and plans. This requires promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities within the household and prioritizing, inter alia, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, gender-responsive social protection policies and accessible,

affordable and quality social services, including but not limited to care services, childcare and maternity, paternity or parental leave.

48. We acknowledge women's and girls' critical contributions to their families and communities. We recognize the importance of implementing family-friendly and family-oriented policies aimed at, inter alia, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their enjoyment of all human rights and also recognize the need to ensure that all sustainable development policies and programmes are responsive to the changing needs and expectations of families in fulfilling their numerous functions and that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected. We recognize the importance of fully engaging men and boys, as agents and beneficiaries of change, and as strategic partners and allies in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

49. We encourage strengthening and implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes and developing and strengthening methodologies and tools for the monitoring and evaluation of investments for gender equality results, and reaffirm the importance of collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data in order to develop and strengthen evidence-based public policies and programmes.

50. We reaffirm that the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding is one of the essential factors for the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security and, in this regard, we further reaffirm the continuing efforts of the United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to accord high priority to promoting the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda, in accordance with their respective mandates.

Goal 14, Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

51. We reaffirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use and manage the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and to act decisively and urgently, scaling up ocean action in order to accelerate implementation of all targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14. In this regard, we welcome the outcomes of the second United Nations Ocean Conference and its political declaration and we call for its full implementation.

52. We recognize that a healthy, productive, sustainable and resilient ocean is fundamental to life on our planet and that the well-being of present and future generations is inextricably linked to the health and productivity of our ocean. We renew our determination to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its marine and coastal ecosystems and to protecting, conserving and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We stress the need for an integrated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to ocean management, as well as for enhanced cooperation, coordination and policy coherence at all levels to conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. We recognize that the conservation and sustainable management of aquatic living resources is an effective strategy to protect and restore marine ecosystems, boost economic

growth, strengthen the resilience of livelihoods, reduce poverty, increase food security and improve nutrition. We will take effective measures, in line with the precautionary approach and ecosystem-based approaches, to conserve, protect and restore the ocean and its resources from natural and human-made hazards.

53. We affirm the need to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁸ which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.¹⁹

54. We are alarmed by the global emergency facing the ocean caused by the adverse impacts of climate change, including slow-onset changes and more frequent and severe sea level events which are projected to escalate in the coming decades, with coral reefs projected to decline by 70 to 90 per cent at 1.5 degrees Celsius, with larger losses (over 99 per cent) at 2 degrees Celsius of global warming. Rising sea levels, coastal erosion and ocean warming and acidification are serious threats for many coastal human communities and ecosystems, and can impact food and water availability and quality, especially in developing countries, with negative impacts on sustainable development.

55. We recognize the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the ocean-based economies, and in particular the ocean-based economies of small island developing States, as well as on seafarers and fishers, who have been disproportionately adversely affected. We also recognize the threat to ocean health caused by the COVID-19 pandemic due to improper waste management, including of plastic waste, such as personal protective equipment (PPE), which has exacerbated the problem of marine plastic litter and microplastics in the ocean.

56. We call for mobilizing actions for a healthy ocean to ensure that sustainable fisheries and aquaculture can deliver sufficient, safe and nutritious food, recognizing that achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14 is crucial for the transformation towards sustainable food systems and for achieving Goal 2 by 2030. We emphasize once again the importance of ending illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and we welcome the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies reached at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization. We recognize the importance of adopting sustainable, responsible and risk-informed fishing practices and of prohibiting harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, as well as improving the effective and inclusive implementation of fisheries governance mechanisms.

57. We support the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and stress the need to further increase marine scientific research and cooperation to inform and support decision-making, to promote knowledge hubs and networks to enhance the voluntary sharing of scientific data, best practices and know-how, enhance capacity-building at all levels, mobilize adequate financial resources from all sources and facilitate voluntary technology transfer to developing countries, to contribute to the protection of

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

the marine environment and the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, combat marine pollution of all kinds and ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. We reiterate the call for the promotion of marine science and research capacity in small island developing States and least developed countries, including through the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, in line with Sustainable Development Goal target 14.7.

58. We stress the urgency of taking immediate actions towards the long-term elimination of plastic pollution in marine environments, including through promoting national action plans to work towards the prevention, reduction and elimination of marine litter and plastic pollution from all sources, and promoting sustainable consumption and production approaches, including resources efficiency and life-cycle approaches, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be reused, remanufactured or recycled and therefore retained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, and the generation of waste is avoided or minimized. We will continue to raise public awareness and engage stakeholders in the prevention of plastic pollution through promoting sustainable and responsible production and consumption patterns.

59. We welcome resolution 5/14 adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in which it decided to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastics, and commit to actively follow up on the decision by engaging in the intergovernmental negotiating committee with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024.

60. We stress the need and call for an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity. We also recognize the importance of the effective and successful work being undertaken by 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 (BBNJ) and call upon participating delegations to reach an ambitious agreement without delay, recognizing the potential contribution of its outcomes to the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 14.

61. We underline the connection between sustainable and healthy oceans and climate action, highlighting the importance of sustainably using, protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems, including marine ecosystems, in order to meet the relevant Paris Agreement goals as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, once adopted. We recognize that greenhouse gas emissions and climate change seriously impact the ocean, including through sea level rise, increased temperatures and acidification and that the ocean is also a key source of solutions for climate change mitigation, as a key carbon sink, and adaptation. We emphasize in this regard the importance of implementing the commitments made under the Paris Agreement as well as the need to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in the work under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). We also welcome the invitation to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and

Technological Advice of the UNFCCC to hold an annual dialogue to strengthen ocean-based action.

62. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine environment and ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people. Recalling that 2022 is the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, we recognize the role of small-scale aquatic food producers in this regard and we encourage support to sustainable small-scale fisheries, including through the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and by increasing access to resources and markets for small-scale artisanal fisheries.

63. We recognize the importance of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, to addressing the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of oceans and their resources and their contribution to disaster risk reduction, and stress the importance of developing early warning systems and preparedness to prevent and mitigate the risks of ocean-related hazards, including through the incorporation of these approaches into integrated coastal zone management to prevent pollution, reduce risk, impacts and costs of disasters and build resilience to advance the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

64. We welcome the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session to establish a science-policy panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution.

65. We emphasize the fundamental importance of healthy oceans and sustainable ocean-based economies for women and girls and recognize the disproportionate impact of ocean degradation on them, including the consequences of plastic pollution in oceans and other water bodies on food security, livelihoods and the health of women and girls. We recognize the importance of ensuring that people, especially children and youth, are empowered with relevant knowledge and skills that enable them to understand the importance of and the need to contribute to the health of the ocean, including in decision-making, through promoting and supporting quality education and lifelong learning for ocean literacy.

Goal 15, Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

66. We reaffirm our commitment to protect, conserve, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss and to implement all targets of Sustainable Development Goal 15.

67. We emphasize that biodiversity, and the ecosystem functions and services that it provides, supports all forms of life on Earth and underpins sustainable development in all its dimensions. We acknowledge with grave concern that the interrelated challenges of biodiversity loss, climate change, deforestation, land degradation and desertification, ocean and freshwater degradation, pollution,

and increasing risks to human health and food security pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat to the achievement of sustainable development. We note with deep concern the continuous trend in desertification and land degradation and the fact that the impacts of deforestation, desertification, drought and floods are challenges of global dimension, felt most strongly by developing countries, as well as people in vulnerable situations, especially indigenous peoples and local communities. We also recognize that combating deforestation, desertification, land degradation and drought is important for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. We emphasize the urgent need to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and environmental degradation by 2030, as part of implementing the 2030 Agenda and promoting an inclusive economic transformation in rural areas, also recalling the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030.

68. We emphasize the necessity to build on and strengthen the complementarity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the three Rio conventions – on biodiversity, climate change and desertification – in order to promote a coherent approach to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation.

69. We emphasize the urgent need for the sustainable management of forests and the protection, restoration, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, drylands, mountains and other natural ecosystems, particularly those in protected areas, which act as natural sinks and reservoirs of biodiversity and greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts, allowing the continuity of the hydrological cycle. Those also support the vital role of indigenous peoples and local communities who depend on ecosystems for their livelihoods and have a key role in their stewardship, and we recall protecting the rights of indigenous peoples under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁰ and international human rights law. We further emphasize that forests, wetlands, drylands, mountain ecosystems and other natural ecosystems are essential for sustainable development and that climate change and global warming continue to pose a direct threat to them.

70. We recognize the importance of nature-based solutions,²¹ ecosystem-based approaches, that protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, addressing social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively. We stress the importance of providing long-term and affordable investments in these approaches and stepping up efforts on all fronts to tackle desertification, land degradation, erosion and drought, floods, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and water pollution, which are seen as major environmental, economic and social challenges for global sustainable development, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ensuring ecosystem functions and services and resilience and biodiversity benefits, and contributing to planetary and human health as well as socioeconomic development. We further recognize that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction and to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, including by

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

²¹ As defined in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5, entitled “Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development” (UNEP/EA.5/Res.5).

adding adaptive capacity and resilience to fragile ecosystems, including agroecosystems, and making them less vulnerable. We continue to call for increased political will, the provision and mobilization of resources, capacity-building, mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors, technical and scientific cooperation and momentum for ecosystem conservation and restoration and the promotion of these approaches for disaster risk reduction to achieve sustainable development at the global, regional, national and local levels.

71. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030²² and its global forest goals. We welcome the outcome of the seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, held from 9 to 13 May 2022, and we also reaffirm the role of the Forum in promoting sustainable management and conservation of forests, as well as the mobilization of means of implementation, including the promotion of traditional knowledge related to forests, technical cooperation, technical assistance and financial resources, especially for developing countries. We also take note with appreciation of the recent forest-related declarations, pledges and developments, including but not limited to the forest-relevant contributions of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use.

72. Recalling that 2022 is the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, we stress that sustainable use, protection, conservation and restoration of mountain ecosystems contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, recognize the important role of their cryosphere, particularly to biodiversity, food production and fresh water, highlight their cultural importance, and call for the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to developing mountain countries, particularly to eradicate poverty, eliminate food insecurity and address biodiversity loss.

73. We call upon Member States to support efforts to implement the strategic objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²³ and strongly encourage the parties to the Convention to align their national policies with the 2018–2030 strategic framework of the Convention.²⁴ We call for actions to combat sand and dust storms and recognize them as a serious challenge to sustainable development in the affected countries and regions.

74. We support the development of an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework, building on and going beyond the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020²⁵ and aligned with the 2030 Agenda, with a level of ambition that will facilitate the changes needed to achieve the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, including in terms of implementation and mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors and policies. We welcome the convening of the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological

²² See General Assembly resolution [71/285](#).

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁴ [ICCD/COP\(13\)/21/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.13, annex.

²⁵ United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27](#), annex, decision X/2, annex.

Diversity, in Kunming, China, under the proposed theme of the host, and take note of the Kunming Declaration of its high-level segment. We look forward to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference, in Montreal, Canada, and to its outcome, including the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

75. We highlight the need for long-term and affordable financing for biodiversity, including to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to enhance the mobilization of resources from all sources, public and private, maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of existing resources and facilitating access to support where needed, in order to significantly scale up support for biodiversity through capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, voluntary technology transfer to developing countries. In this regard, we note that incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are to be eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are to be developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

Goal 17, Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

76. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and implement all targets of Sustainable Development Goal 17.

77. Recalling the centrality of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, we reaffirm the outcome document of the 2022 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up.²⁶

78. We reaffirm that resource mobilization is crucial for the attainment of the 2030 Agenda. Fulfilling official development assistance (ODA) commitments is urgent, as international public finance is critical for supporting the sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, while taking into consideration that domestic and international efforts and enabling environments need to go hand in hand, and domestic revenue mobilization needs to be complemented with support from all sources. We note that official development assistance (ODA) reached its highest level in 2020 during the unprecedented COVID-19 crisis and underscore the need for this trend to continue. We urge development partners to scale up and fulfil their ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to the least developed countries.

79. We recognize that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels. Sound social, environmental and economic policies, including countercyclical fiscal policies, adequate fiscal space, good governance at all levels and democratic and transparent institutions responsive to the needs of the people are necessary to achieve our goals. We also emphasize the need to mobilize domestic

²⁶ [E/FFDF/2022/3](#).

resources, including by improving tax administration and capacity for other revenue mobilization, as well as meeting the commitments in effectively preventing corruption and money-laundering. We recommit to preventing and combating illicit financial flows and strengthening international cooperation and good practices on assets return and recovery. We will strengthen international cooperation and national institutions to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism. We note the report of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda.

80. We are concerned that surging global public debt is compounding debt vulnerabilities that predated the pandemic. We note with concern that about 60 per cent of least developed countries and other low-income countries are now assessed to be at high risk of or already in debt distress, while around a quarter of middle-income countries remain at high risk. We further note that 60 per cent of countries downgraded during the COVID-19 pandemic by credit rating agencies are middle-income countries. We are also concerned that interest costs are rising in the poorest countries and remain elevated in small island developing States, as they grapple with higher interest rates, slower recoveries, credit rating downgrades and persistent revenue shortfalls. We emphasize that debt financing can enable countries to respond to emergencies and fund long-term investments to achieve sustainable development. We reaffirm the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, and sound debt management, as appropriate.

81. We welcome the multilateral response to the pandemic, including the Group of 20 and Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative, while noting the lack of participation of private creditors. We acknowledge the ongoing implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and stress the importance of stepping up efforts to improve and implement the Common Framework in a timely, orderly and coordinated manner. We encourage the Group of 20 and Paris Club creditors to discuss options for implementing comparability of treatment of private and other official bilateral creditors, expanding support to highly indebted developing countries, considering the provision of temporary debt standstills on a case-by-case basis throughout negotiations, and facilitating rapid recovery of capital market access following restructuring. These enhancements would give more certainty to debtor countries and facilitate the International Monetary Fund's and multilateral development banks' quick provision of financial support.

82. We emphasize the need to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product (GDP) in order to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation.

83. We stress that partnerships will be critical to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as an effective instrument for mobilizing additional human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge. We note the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the public and private sectors and partnerships with civil society, to foster strategic long-term investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in areas that could contribute more to recover from COVID-19 and its resulting social and economic impacts, including through innovative financing, inter alia, in health

systems, including universal health coverage. We similarly encourage targeted measures and partnerships related to poverty eradication; food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, food systems and related supply chains; water; digital connectivity; job creation; social protection; the care economy; sustainable and quality infrastructure development and growth in productivity.

84. We recognize the important role that institutions play in shaping the conditions that affect financial flows and the mobilization of capital for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. We commit to support the implementation of integrated national financing frameworks to align financing policies and strategies with national investment priorities, legal frameworks, and disaster risk and sustainable development strategies consistent with the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement's long-term goals. We will take concrete steps to incentivize and scale up long-term affordable private finance for investments that contribute to and align with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. We also recognize the need to make private business more accountable for its impact on sustainable development and develop innovative financial mechanisms to support sustainable business models.

85. We welcome and reiterate the role of international development cooperation, especially North-South cooperation, which remains a fundamental catalyst for sustainable development. We welcome and reiterate the important contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the achievement of the overarching goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, as well as to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic; we reaffirm that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation and is an important element of international cooperation for development. We acknowledge the need to enhance development effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation.

86. We encourage international cooperation in supporting statistical capacity-building and data access in developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable countries, which face the greatest challenges in producing, collecting, analysing and using high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics. We encourage the United Nations system and all relevant actors to take advantage of emerging technologies and their applications, as appropriate, in order to maximize impact and effectiveness in data analysis and collection and stress the need to bridge the digital gap among and within countries.

87. We highlight the importance of continuing efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles.

88. We note the adoption by the Statistical Commission of the proposed new indicator 17.3.1 under Sustainable Development Goal target 17.3 (Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources). We will continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of ODA measurement and the new measure of "total official support for sustainable development" and we affirm that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made.

89. We invite the international community and all relevant stakeholders, without prejudice to ongoing support, to cooperate and mobilize resources and expertise, including through financial and in-kind assistance, as well as direct aid to host countries, refugee populations and countries of origin of refugees, with a view to enhancing the capacity of and reducing the heavy burden borne by countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, while fully respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality for humanitarian action.

90. We note the challenges faced by developing countries graduating from the least developed country category, particularly for graduating countries that are highly vulnerable to shocks and other disasters. While we recognize that progress has been made towards graduation from the least developed country category, there remain significant challenges in meeting the graduation criteria and in ensuring sustainable and irreversible graduation. We encourage the Committee for Development Policy to continue to engage with least developed countries, graduating countries and countries recently graduated from the least developed country category so that the full extent of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 are understood, in line with the work of the Committee on sustainable development and resilient recovery from the pandemic.

91. We call for sustainable, inclusive, affordable and resilient global and regional value chains and transport systems, including to and from landlocked developing countries, to help to respond effectively to the COVID-19 pandemic and other existing challenges and prevent future disruptions, while recognizing that regional economic integration is an important driver for sustainable development and integration into the global economy.

92. We reaffirm our commitment to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

93. We welcome the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the commencement of trading under the Agreement on 1 January 2021 to strengthen efforts aimed at doubling intra-African trade, which is strengthening Africa's resilience, post-COVID-19 recovery and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

94. We stress the role of financial inclusion as an essential tool to promote sustainable development, through increased and inclusive access to credit, financial products and services, including concessional ones, especially for women, and for improved public and private resource management. We recognize the role of digital inclusion as a means to enhance financial inclusion for all.

95. We welcome the convening of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and take note of the adoption of its outcome document entitled "Bridgetown Covenant".

IV. Other priority issues

96. We emphasize the need for concerted action to implement the outcomes of all relevant major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields.

97. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. We note with serious concern the findings in the contribution of Working Group I, Working Group II and Working Group III to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, including that climate and weather extremes and their adverse impacts on people and nature will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures. We urge the full implementation of existing global and national climate commitments from all public and private actors. We urge the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the outcomes of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Glasgow Climate Pact, and will work towards an ambitious twenty-seventh session (COP 27) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

98. We reaffirm the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels. We recognize that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 C compared with 2 C and resolve to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 C. We recognize that limiting global warming to 1.5 C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases. We recognize that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. In accordance with article 4 of the Paris Agreement, we also reiterate the aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing countries, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by source and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

99. We recall article 3 and article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and request countries to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances. We urge countries that have not yet done so to communicate, by the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances.

100. We reaffirm the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, contributing to progress towards the goals of the

Paris Agreement. We recognize the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing countries.

101. We call upon parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and the adoption of policies to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power and phasing-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition.

102. We note with deep regret that the goal of developed countries to mobilize jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and welcome the increased pledges made by many developed countries and the Climate Finance Delivery Plan. We urge developed countries to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and emphasize the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges. We welcome with appreciation the initiation of deliberations on a new collective quantified goal on climate finance and look forward to the ad hoc work programme established under decision 9/CMA.3 and to engaging constructively in the actions contained therein.

103. We emphasize the need to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including significantly increasing support for developing countries, beyond USD 100 billion per year. We urge all developed countries to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and encourage other countries to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily. We further urge developed countries to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

104. We recognize the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and welcome the launch of the comprehensive two-year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.

105. We call upon multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and encourage countries to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources.

106. We acknowledge that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow-onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat. We welcome the decision to establish the Glasgow Dialogue between countries, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.

107. We recall the need for enhancing international cooperation to assist developing countries in ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern energy for all. In this regard, we take note of the high-level dialogue on energy held on 24 September 2021 to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. We take note of the Secretary-General's proposed global road map for accelerated Sustainable Development Goal 7 action and reaffirm the need to continuously engage on the implementation of Goal 7.

108. We welcome the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General, and take note of its briefs on the three-dimensional crisis.

109. We recognize that inclusive and sustainable industrial development is an important source of economic diversification and productive capacity enhancement and income generation, allows for rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all people, and provides technological solutions to environmentally sound industrialization. We call for deepening cooperation to accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrialization and modernization of developing countries by providing, inter alia, support to domestic technology development, research and innovation, including through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and capacity-building on industrial production and manufacturing to help developing countries to better integrate into the global industrial, value and supply chains and markets.

110. We recognize the urgent need to create conditions for decent work for all, protect labour rights of all workers and achieve universal social protection, including by strengthening social protection systems. We take note with appreciation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, launched by the Secretary-General jointly with the International Labour Organization (ILO). We will continue to take into account also the crucial role of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in contributing to Sustainable Development Goal implementation through job creation and improving livelihoods for the poorest and most vulnerable, and promote support measures to engage micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in recovery efforts. We stress the need to enhance capacity-building and improve access to financing for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as promote financial inclusion. We also recognize the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development and further stress that entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation could promote economic growth and create decent quality jobs. We stress the importance of developing policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by achieving and recovering economic growth, investing in

human resource development, promoting technologies that generate productive employment, and encouraging self-employment, entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises. We encourage countries to tackle the long-term structural challenges faced by rural populations and to establish social protection systems that are adapted to rural populations, address the multiple dimensions of poverty, and food insecurity in rural areas, invest in sustainable agricultural development and enhance multisectoral policies and national action plans to strengthen the resilience and adaptability of small-scale producers and family farmers.

111. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 and in order to enhance efforts to realize the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation and to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic and prevent other diseases, we need to urgently, inter alia, enhance efforts to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, improve water quality, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, also in order to ensure a sustainable supply of water for life, agriculture and food production and water-related ecosystems and their services and other benefits. We also recall the need to expand international cooperation and capacity-building to support developing countries in these regards and support the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. We recall the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, and its aim to further cooperation and partnership at all levels in order to contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed water-related goals and targets. We also call for an ambitious, pragmatic, inclusive and action-oriented United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in 2023.

112. We support emerging avenues in support of acceleration of the 2030 Agenda, such as the “Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development and its implementation plan,²⁷ as a forward-looking strategy for reaffirming and strengthening the contribution of space activities and space tools for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals while recognizing that the benefits of space will be brought to everyone, everywhere.

113. We recognize the positive role and contributions of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, including by enriching societies through human, socioeconomic and cultural capacities. We call upon Member States to take steps to support the full inclusion of migrants in the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, in line with national circumstances. Furthermore, we recommit to promoting faster, safer and cheaper remittances and, by 2030, reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminating remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent. To this end, we will further develop existing conducive policy and regulatory environments that enable competition, regulation and innovation on the remittance market and provide instruments that enhance the financial inclusion of migrants and their families. We take note of

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 76/3.

the first Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum, adopted by the General Assembly.²⁸

114. We welcome the appointment by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level panel of experts to finalize a multidimensional vulnerability index for small island developing States by the end of 2022. We look forward to the deliberations of the panel of experts that will inform the General Assembly on the work of the panel and we encourage the international community to consider multidimensional vulnerability, including the potential of a multidimensional vulnerability index, as criteria to access concessional finance.

115. We acknowledge the critical role of young people as agents for sustainable development, climate action and peace. As critical agents of change and torchbearers of the 2030 Agenda for current and future generations, we emphasize the importance of engaging and supporting the full, effective, meaningful and inclusive participation of children, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²⁹ and youth, particularly those in vulnerable situations, in the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. We commit to including youth in the development, monitoring and implementation of intergenerational strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and to ensure that education, skills development and decent employment of young people, as well as youth agency and leadership are prioritized. In these regards, we take note of Youth2030: the United Nations Youth Strategy and we encourage its accelerated, system-wide implementation, as appropriate. We recognize the importance of the Economic and Social Council youth forum as a main platform for youth engagement in the work of the United Nations and we encourage additional engagement of youth in the sessions of the high-level political forum and other United Nations sessions and forums, including as part of national delegations as appropriate. We also commend the commitment of young people to climate action and we commit to meaningfully engage with youth in the relevant policy and decision-making processes, building upon relevant existing initiatives such as Youth4Climate, the United Nations Climate Change Conference of Youth (COY) and the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBD) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

116. We recognize that building sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient societies must begin with investing in all children and youth, respecting their rights and helping to ensure that from early childhood they grow up in a safe and healthy environment free from poverty and hunger, and all forms of discrimination, violence, neglect, bullying, abuse and exploitation, both in person and in digital contexts, and through the elimination of all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, paying specific attention to children affected by armed conflict. We recognize that preventing and addressing violations of their rights is key to facilitating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustaining peace.

²⁸ General Assembly resolution [76/266](#), annex.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

117. We welcome the growing contribution of the repositioned United Nations development system in maximizing the impact of United Nations action in support of countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

V. Our road map for the way forward

118. We call for a renewed global commitment to sustainable development to achieve a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery and address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the current global instability and conflicts, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as well as other systemic obstacles for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We urge countries to adopt sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery strategies as an important element contributing to a sustainable global recovery and growth action and to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and drive transformative change towards more inclusive and just societies. We call for the implementation of the present declaration and reaffirm our commitment to the actions in the political declaration adopted at the 2019 Sustainable Development Goals Summit³⁰ and past ministerial declarations of the high-level political forum and recognize the urgent need to accelerate action on all levels and by all relevant stakeholders, including through COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, to fulfil the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

119. In reaffirming the centrality of multilateralism and international cooperation and solidarity, with the United Nations at its core, in dealing with global challenges and accelerating actions for sustainable development, we take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda"³¹ as a concrete vision and a basis for further consideration by Member States to advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action, *inter alia*.

120. We recommit to leaving no one behind and accelerating action to reduce inequalities, including, in particular, by strengthening international and national efforts for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. We reaffirm that the realization of gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in decision- and policymaking is necessary and will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. All actions, including those with regard to the response and recovery from COVID-19, should be gender-responsive and ensure all women's and girls' full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

121. We recognize the need to increase and better align public and private resource mobilization in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development. We also recognize the need to harness innovation and technology, including digital technology, and strengthen effective multi-stakeholder partnerships, noting the need to increase transparency and accountability.

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 74/4, annex.

³¹ A/75/982.

122. We are committed to accelerate actions to address climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and pollution crises, taking into account national circumstances, needs and priorities, by:

(a) Scaling up financial resources with the aim of achieving a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies and the priorities and needs of developing countries, and making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, in line with the Paris Agreement as well as the intergovernmental agreed outcomes under the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, including the Glasgow Climate Pact;

(b) Combating environmental pollution and enhancing our ability to sustainably use, restore and protect ecosystem services and prevent overexploitation of natural resources;

(c) Promoting the need for a sound management of chemicals and waste, in order to protect human and animal health and the environment worldwide and in particular working towards the adoption of a strengthened global framework for the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020 at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management;

(d) Strengthening local, national, regional and global efforts and funding for financial and technical cooperation to prevent, reduce and control pollution of all kinds and in all the environments;

(e) Realizing access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all and enhancing tools for effective implementation of water policies and strategies at all levels, by better integrating water issues into all other relevant sectors. We call for closing the water financing gap by mobilizing innovative and inclusive finances from public and private sources and international and domestic sources;

(f) Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment;

(g) In reviewing in depth Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15, we take note of the voluntary commitments by more than 100 Member States to ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land and of the ocean are protected or conserved within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030.

123. We urge additional global action in support of an equitable and sustainable economic recovery, amending imbalances in the global financial system and recommitting towards an equitable global economic system. We take note with interest of the Secretary-General's proposal for convening a biennial summit to promote a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient global economy. We underscore the importance of ensuring inclusivity in our discussions on macroeconomic and financial issues at the United Nations.

124. We recognize that infrastructure impacts the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Investment in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient

infrastructure is critical for the COVID-19 recovery and the achievement of sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. We reaffirm our strong political commitment to create an enabling environment at all levels, in order to achieve relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 9 to facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to them, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

125. We call for supporting increased foreign direct investments, particularly in developing countries, which have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, recognizing their key role for economic growth and development. We recognize that foreign direct investments can reduce inequalities and can help commodity-dependent countries to transition to manufacturing activities and other higher-value-added activities.

126. We resolve to address investment barriers, including high perceived and real risks related to sustainable investments in low- and middle-income countries and the lack of pipelines of bankable sustainable projects. In this regard, we recognize the important role of the United Nations development system, the World Bank, regional development banks and other multilateral institutions in addressing the capacity and funding gaps in sustainable and quality infrastructure investments, working through existing initiatives, and we resolve to take steps to deploy blended finance at scale, as appropriate, to utilize all infrastructure financing sources.

127. We call upon Member States with strong external positions to consider the voluntary channelling of special drawing rights to countries in need, in a timely manner, including through the International Monetary Fund Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust. We look forward to the expedited operationalization of the International Monetary Fund Resilience and Sustainability Trust as a new mechanism to voluntarily channel special drawing rights to provide affordable long-term financing to low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries, with due consideration to national legal frameworks. We will continue to explore viable options to voluntarily channel special drawing rights through multilateral development banks.

128. We take note with appreciation of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, convened by the Secretary-General on 23 and 24 September 2021, as well as its pre-Summit, held from 26 to 28 July 2021 in Rome. We note also the Chair's Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General. We also take note of the Nutrition for Growth Summit held in December 2021 in Tokyo, Japan. We call upon all actors to implement the respective voluntary commitments of the 2021 Food Systems Summit, including the national pathways and coalitions of action, as appropriate, building on regional and national priorities and respecting national policies and priorities. We take note of the establishment of the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, and call upon the United Nations system to work with the Hub in order to support Governments to develop and strengthen Sustainable Development Goal-based national pathways for sustainable food systems transformation, already developed by 117 countries. We encourage the relevant United Nations actors and the Hub to consult with

countries on the format and modality of the 2023 stocktaking moment. We look forward to the reporting on the follow-up to the United Nations Food Systems Summit at the sessions of the high-level political forum. We also recall the important role of United Nations Rome-based agencies and of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). We commit to advance integrated, balanced and holistic food system approaches, through cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and intergenerational dialogue, to ensure food security and nutrition, reduce food loss and waste and build sustainable and resilient food systems.

129. We call upon countries and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, including capacity for seeding, protecting standing crops, rearing livestock, infrastructure for processing food, and all logistical systems, ensure the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimize food loss and waste, support workers and farmers, including women farmers, in agriculture and food supply chains to continue their essential work, including cross-border, in a safe manner, mobilize and allocate adequate resources and enhance sustainable infrastructure and institutional capacities for an accelerated implementation of sustainable agriculture and food systems, provide continued access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and provide adequate social safety nets and assistance to minimize the negative effects of loss of livelihoods and increasing food prices on food insecurity and malnutrition, and underline that this is exacerbating existing high levels of acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs. We remain committed to keeping a strong focus on the sustainable transformation of the global agrifood system, aiming for a global system that can deliver sufficient, safe, affordable, nutritious food and healthy diets for all people and provide employment and income, particularly in rural areas, while at the same time fully respecting planetary boundaries in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and its upcoming post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

130. We take note of the quadrennial report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.³² We reaffirm that, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed, the New Urban Agenda will continue to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. We encourage Member States that have not done so to submit their first-cycle national reports.

131. We recognize that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including

³² [A/76/639-E/2022/10](#).

by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right to self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

132. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

133. We commit to stepping up our efforts to fight against racism, all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion and respect for diversity. We call to take measures to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

134. We commit to a responsible and inclusive use of key enablers and multipliers for accelerated action for the Sustainable Development Goals, such as digital technologies and new and emerging tools, including by:

(a) Strengthening the science-policy interface through evidence-based policymaking and support for research and development. In this regard, we take note of the Co-Chairs' summary of the seventh multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;³³

(b) Accelerating global connectivity for all by 2030, while promoting digital cooperation and implementing policies on digital inclusion and closing the digital divides;

(c) Leveraging information and communications technology and science, technology and innovation to promote inclusive digital economy and connectivity and build resilience across sectors, infrastructure connectivity and technical assistance as well as innovation, and increasing digital skills and literacy, including media and information literacy, especially in developing countries;

(d) Leveraging rapid technological change, which can contribute to the faster achievement of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, we take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation"³⁴ and the ongoing work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and we look forward to further discussions on the proposed Global Digital Compact;

(e) Reaffirming that any use of digital technologies must protect and respect the same human rights that people have, offline and online, with special regard given to the protection of children and people in vulnerable situations, in line with relevant regulations.

³³ See [E/HLPF/2022/6](#).

³⁴ [A/74/821](#).

135. We commit to strengthen the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at all levels, including through involving and empowering local authorities to ensure local ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through the empowerment of citizens, communities, civil society and local organizations, in order to ensure local implementation of development priorities.

136. We appeal to the international community and national Governments to work together to ensure development and investments in national statistical and data ecosystems that enable high-quality, timely, open and reliable data, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts for evidence-based decision-making and to ensure that every individual is represented. We commit to strengthening partnerships to provide a rapid response in times of uncertainty when timely data are needed the most. We stress the importance of risk-informed and science-based policies, prevention and response to future health emergencies, building resilience, and reliable data collection.

137. We reaffirm that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges, recent devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and other obstacles that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda. We call upon the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the recently adopted Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries³⁵ and the 2030 Agenda in the least developed countries, in line with our collective pledge to leave no one behind. We look forward to the convening of the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will be held in Doha in 2023.

138. We welcome the decision to hold the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in 2024 to undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024³⁶ and to formulate and adopt a renewed framework for international support to address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and to strengthen partnerships between the landlocked developing countries and transit countries and their development partners.

139. We welcome the decision to convene a fourth United Nations conference on small island developing States (SIDs), to be held in 2024, given the short remaining years of the mandates of the SAMOA Pathway,³⁷ underlining the urgency of finding additional solutions to the unique and particular vulnerabilities facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining the momentum realized in implementing the

³⁵ General Assembly resolution [76/258](#), annex.

³⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/137](#), annex II.

³⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/15](#), annex.

Barbados Programme of Action,³⁸ the Mauritius Strategy³⁹ and the SAMOA Pathway and achieving the 2030 Agenda.

140. We also look forward to the mapping exercise to be conducted by the Secretary-General to provide a detailed overview of the current support available to middle-income countries aimed at better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated and inclusive support to middle-income countries. We also look forward to the meeting to be convened by the President of the General Assembly during the seventy-seventh session of the Assembly, to discuss the gaps and challenges of middle-income countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

141. We recognize the importance of the recent major conferences and their outcomes, including the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (COP 26), the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15), the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2) and UNEP@50, and the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (COP 15), and we recognize further the importance of the Stockholm+50 international meeting, the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to assess the progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations Ocean Conference, the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC 5), as well as the extension by the General Assembly of the mandate of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns to 2030, and take note of the decision of the board of the 10-Year Framework to continue the development of a new Global Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

142. We encourage ambitious and action-oriented outcomes for the other major events, including the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention (COP 27) in 2022, the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15), the Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, the high-level meetings on tuberculosis and universal health coverage, the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2023, as well the Secretary-General’s upcoming Transforming Education Summit and the Summit of the Future. We encourage all countries to participate in the September 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Summit at the highest possible level. We call upon countries and institutions to take measures to make progress in the 10

³⁸ *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.

³⁹ *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.

cross-cutting accelerated action areas identified in the political declaration of the 2019 Summit between now and September 2023. We will use the 2023 Summit to provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development and follow-up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including through national and regional consultations. We invite the Secretary-General to mobilize Governments, the United Nations system and stakeholders in preparing for the Summit so that it marks the beginning of a new phase of accelerated progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Conclusion of the high-level segment

35. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 18 July 2022, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.
36. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a closing statement and concluded the high-level segment.

Chapter VII

High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/290](#), decided that the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 6) should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. The Assembly also decided, in reviewing the implementation of its resolution [61/16](#), contained in the annex to its resolution [68/1](#), that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be included in the high-level segment of the Council.
2. The Council, in its resolution [2022/1](#) and decision 2022/302, decided that the forum would be held from 5 to 7 and 11 to 15 July 2022. The Council also decided that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from 13 to 15 July 2022.
3. The proceedings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2022 session, including the three-day ministerial meeting, are contained in the report of the forum ([E/HLPF/2022/7](#)).

Ministerial declaration

4. On 15 July 2022, at its 16th meeting, the high-level political forum on sustainable development adopted its draft ministerial declaration ([E/2022/L.14-E/HLPF/2022/L.1](#)) as submitted by the President of the Council (for the text of the ministerial declaration, see chap. VI, sect. D, para. 34, above).

Chapter VIII

Operational activities for development segment: operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#), the Council held the operational activities for development segment of its 2022 session from 17 to 19 May 2022.
2. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council convened the operational activities for development segment (agenda item 7 and sub-items (a) and (b)) from 17 to 19 May 2022, in the course of which it held six plenary meetings and two hybrid informal meetings. The proceedings of the hybrid informal meetings of the operational activities for development segment are reflected in annex IV, section III, to the present document.
3. The Council considered agenda item 7 (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) at its 14th to 19th plenary meetings, from 17 to 19 May 2022, and at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. The Council considered agenda item 7 (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council) at its 14th to 16th, 18th and 19th plenary meetings, from 17 to 19 May, and agenda item 7 (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme) at its 17th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.14](#), [E/2022/SR.15](#), [E/2022/SR.16](#), [E/2022/SR.17](#), [E/2022/SR.18](#) and [E/2022/SR.19](#)).
4. At the 14th plenary meeting, on 17 May 2022, the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) opened the segment, after which the Council viewed a video presentation on the work of United Nations country teams.
5. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement (via video link).
6. Also at the same meeting, the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session and the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) made statements.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

7. Under agenda item 7 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system ([A/77/69-E/2022/47](#));
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding of the United Nations development system ([A/77/69/Add.1-E/2022/47/Add.1](#));
 - (c) Report of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the Development Coordination Office ([E/2022/54](#)).

Dialogue with the Secretary-General of the United Nations

8. At the 14th plenary meeting, on 17 May 2022, the Secretary-General addressed the Council, in the course of which he introduced his reports on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system ([A/77/69-E/2022/47](#) and [A/77/69/Add.1-E/2022/47/Add.1](#)).

9. An interactive dialogue ensued and the Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Colombia (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries) and New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), as well as by the observers for Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Turkey (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea), Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Malawi (on behalf of the least developed countries) and Mauritania (on behalf of the Group of African States).

10. The representative of the European Union (on behalf of its Member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), in its capacity as observer, also participated in the discussion.

11. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Peru, Oman, Thailand, Japan, Nigeria, India, Finland, Bangladesh, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and China, as well as by the observers for Norway, Morocco, South Africa, the Philippines and Egypt.

Dialogue with the Deputy Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office

12. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 17 May 2022, the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General made a statement, in the course of which she introduced her report as Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the Development Coordination Office ([E/2022/54](#)).

14. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office.

15. An interactive dialogue ensued and the Deputy Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Mexico, Japan, the United States of America, India, Canada, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observers for Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Cuba, Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Armenia, Norway, Germany, Bhutan, Spain, Morocco, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Panel discussion

Regional repositioning: role of regional leadership in supporting countries

16. At its 16th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme “Regional repositioning: role of regional leadership in supporting countries” chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland), who made a statement.

17. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Deputy Secretary-General.
18. Also at the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office moderated the discussion and made a statement.
19. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe, and Coordinator of the Regional Commissions, Olga Algayerova (via video link); Vice-Chair, Regional Collaborative Platform for Asia and the Pacific, and United Nations Development Programme Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, Kanni Wignaraja; Regional Director, Development Coordination Office for Africa, Yacoub El Hillo; and Regional Director for the Americas, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Jose Samaniego (via video link).
20. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Director of the think-tank CEPEI (Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional), Philipp Schönrock.
21. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Canada, Mexico and India, as well as by the observers for Morocco and Egypt.
22. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Panel discussion

Funding compact: committing to needed changes in funding patterns and behaviours to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

23. At the 18th plenary meeting, on 19 May 2022, a presentation was made by the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office.
24. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme “Funding compact: committing to needed changes in funding patterns and behaviours to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals” chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) and moderated by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations and President of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, Yoka Brandt, who made a statement.
25. The following panellists responded to questions posed by the moderator: Policy Director for United Nations Development Activities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Marianne Loe; Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, United Nations Development Programme, Jennifer Topping; Representative of the United Nations Children’s Fund in Tunisia, Marilena Viviani (via video link); and United Nations Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan, Sezin Sinanoglu (via video link).
26. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists and the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Peru, Belgium and Canada, as well as by the observers for Germany, the Netherlands, Malawi, Switzerland and Sweden.

Panel discussion

Just transitions: support to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

27. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 19 May 2022, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme “Just transitions: support to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States” chaired by the

Vice-President of the Council (Finland) and moderated by the Acting High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Heidi Schroderus-Fox, who made statements.

28. The following panellists responded to the questions posed by the moderator: Resident Coordinator, multi-country office for the North Pacific, Federated States of Micronesia, Jaap van Hierden (via video link); Permanent Representative of Kiribati to the United Nations, Teburoro Tito; Managing Partner, Pacific Advisory, Vanuatu, Glen Craig (via video link); Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations and Global Coordinator of the Group of Least Developed Countries, Agnes Mary Chimhiri Molande; and Founder and Director, Hill Resource Centre, Bangladesh, Chandra Tripura (via video link).

29. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Colombia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe, as well as by the observers for Barbados (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Antigua and Barbuda and Paraguay.

30. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme

31. Under agenda item 7 (b), the Council had before it the following reports:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2021 ([E/2021/34/Rev.1-E/ICEF/2021/7/Rev.1](#));

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2021 ([E/2021/35](#));

(c) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2021 ([E/2022/12](#));

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2021 ([E/2022/36](#)).

Dialogue with executive heads of the United Nations development system

32. At its 17th plenary meeting, on 18 May 2022, the Council heard a keynote address by the Minister in the Presidency of South Africa, Mondli Gungubele (pre-recorded video).

33. At the same meeting, the Council held a dialogue with the executive heads of the United Nations development system chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) and moderated by the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations, Ivan Šimonović.

34. The following panellists responded to questions posed by the moderator: Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund, Catherine M. Russell; Executive

Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Sima Bahous (via video link); Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Inger Andersen (via video link); Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund, Natalia Kanem (via video link); and Vice-Chair, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Achim Steiner (via video link).

35. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists and the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Diene Keita, responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Colombia, Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and the United States of America, as well as by the observers for Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Germany.

Conclusion of the segment

36. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 19 May 2022, the Council heard closing statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the President of the Council (pre-recorded video).

37. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) made a closing statement and concluded the operational activities for development segment.

Chapter IX

Coordination segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [75/290 A](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#), the Council held the coordination segment of its 2022 session on 3 and 4 February 2022.
2. The Council considered agenda item 8 (Coordination segment) at its 5th to 8th plenary meetings, on 3 and 4 February 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.5](#), [E/2022/SR.6](#), [E/2022/SR.7](#) and [E/2022/SR.8](#)).
3. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 3 February 2022, the President of the Council opened the segment and made a statement.
4. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) made a statement.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

Discussion on the theme “People-centred and inclusive recovery from the pandemic, including through strengthening social protection”

6. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 3 February 2022, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand), who posed questions to the following presenters: Director-General, International Labour Organization, Guy Ryder (via video link); Deputy Director-General, World Health Organization, Zsuzsanna Jakab (via video link); and Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations and Chair of the sixtieth session of the Commission for Social Development, María del Carmen Squeff.
7. The presenters made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the Vice-President of the Council and the representatives of Colombia (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries), Japan, Mexico, China, the United States of America and Guatemala, as well as by the observers for Lebanon, Morocco and Malawi (on behalf of the least developed countries).
8. The observer for the Holy See and the representative of the European Union (on behalf of its Member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Turkey), in its capacity as observer, also participated in the discussion.

Discussion on the theme “Protecting the planet”

9. Also at the 5th plenary meeting, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand), who posed questions to the following presenters: Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Inger Andersen (pre-recorded video); Managing Director, Environment and Energy Directorate, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Stephan Sicars (via video link); Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation of Suriname and Chair-designate of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its seventeenth session, Miriam Mac Intosh (via video link); and Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-sixth session, Mathu Joyini.
10. The presenters made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the Vice-President of the Council and the representatives of Finland, the

Republic of Korea, Peru, the United States of America, China, Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as well as by the observers for Egypt, Kenya, Sweden and Senegal.

11. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) made a statement.

Discussion on the theme “Pathways for a resilient and inclusive economic recovery”

12. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 3 February 2022, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand), who posed questions to the following presenters: Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Achim Steiner; Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Rebeca Grynspan (via video link); Deputy Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, Bo Li (via video link); and President, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, and Vice-Chair of the Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session, Gabriella Vukovich (via video link).

13. The presenters made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the Vice-President of the Council and the representatives of Indonesia, Nigeria, the United States of America, Belize, Kazakhstan, Peru and Bangladesh, as well as by the observers for Grenada (also on behalf of Iceland, as co-facilitators of the draft conclusions and recommendations of the 2022 forum on financing for development follow-up) and Costa Rica.

Discussion on the theme “Harnessing science, technology and innovation, including digital technologies”

14. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 3 February 2022, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand), who posed questions to the following presenters: Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union, Houlin Zhao (via video link); Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund, Catherine M. Russell; General Manager for International Affairs, Communications and Information Technology Commission of Saudi Arabia, and Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fifth session, Mansour Al-Qurashi; and Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna and Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session, Takeshi Hikihara (via video link).

15. The presenters made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the Vice-President of the Council and the representatives of Latvia, China, Chile, Guatemala and Bangladesh, as well as by the observers for Singapore and Slovenia.

16. The Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) summarized the highlights of the discussions at the 5th and 6th plenary meetings.

Discussion on the theme “Leveraging regional perspectives for an inclusive and resilient recovery guided by the 2030 Agenda”

17. At its 7th plenary meeting, on 4 February 2022, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) and heard a joint video presentation by the regional commissions.

18. At the same meeting, statements were made (via video link) by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Executive Secretary

of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Presentations by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

19. At its 7th plenary meeting, on 4 February 2022, the Council heard a joint video presentation by the President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and Vice-Chair of the Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session, Gabriella Vukovich; the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-fifth session, Enrique A. Manalo; the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its sixtieth session, María del Carmen Squeff; the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-sixth session, Mathu Joyini; the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna and Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-fifth session, Ghislain D’Hoop; the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna and Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session, Takeshi Hikihara; the Adviser at the Ministry for Innovation and Technology of Hungary and Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fourth session and Vice-Chair of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, Peter Major; the Director General for International Affairs at the Communications and Information Technology Commission of Saudi Arabia and Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fifth session, Mansour Al-Qurashi; the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation of Suriname and Chair-designate of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its seventeenth session, Miriam Mac Intosh; the Deputy Director of the Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, United States Department of Labor and Chair of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals at its tenth session, Maureen Ruskin; the President of the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards Board and Chair of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting at its thirty-eighth session, Elsa Beatriz García Bojorges; the President of the National Commission of Toponymy of France and Chair of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its second session, Pierre Jaillard; the Director of the National Geographic Institute of Belgium and Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management at its eleventh session, Ingrid Vanden Berghe; Vice-President of the Subsystem of Geographical Information, Environment, Territorial and Urban Planning at the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management at its eleventh session, Paloma Merodio Gómez; Professor, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University and Chair, Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-third session, José Antonio Ocampo; the Chancellor of the Nelson Mandela University and Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its twentieth session, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi; the Head of the Department of International Taxation of the Internal Revenue Service of Chile and Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, Liselott Kana; the Director of the Tax Policy and Advisory Department of the Federal Inland Revenue Service of Nigeria and Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax

Matters at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, Mathew Gbonjubola; and the Member of the Saami Parliament of Finland and Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twentieth session, Anne Nuorgam.

20. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Indonesia (on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Group of Friends for Disaster Risk Reduction, Australia, Indonesia, Norway and Peru), Bulgaria (in her capacity as Vice-President of the Council), Mexico, Austria, the Russian Federation, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, India, Peru, Czechia and the United States of America, as well as by the observers for Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Brazil, Egypt, Morocco, Armenia, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Lebanon and El Salvador.

21. The following presenters responded to comments made and questions posed by delegations: Chair, Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its twentieth session, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi; Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Alicia Bárcena; Chair, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its seventieth and seventy-first sessions, Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim; Chair, Commission for Social Development at its sixtieth session, María del Carmen Squeff; Chair, Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-fifth session, Ghislain D'Hoop; Chair, Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-third session, José Antonio Ocampo; Vice-Chair, Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session, Gabriella Vukovich; Chair, Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-fifth session, Enrique A. Manalo; Co-Chair, Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management at its eleventh session, Ingrid Vanden Berghe; Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe, Olga Algayerova; and Co-Chair, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, Liselott Kana.

22. The Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) made a statement.

Discussion on the theme “Recovery from the pandemic through the lens of Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17”

23. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 4 February 2022, the Council held a discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) and heard presentations by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Qu Dongyu (via video link); the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Audrey Azoulay (pre-recorded video); the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Sima Bahous; and Professor, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, and Chair of the Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-third session, José Antonio Ocampo (via video link).

24. In the ensuing discussion, the presenters responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Greece, Panama and Bangladesh, as well as by the observers for Qatar and South Africa.

25. The representative of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction also participated in the discussion.

26. The Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) summarized the highlights of the discussions at the 7th and 8th plenary meetings, as well as the way forward for the Council.

Conclusion of the segment

27. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 4 February 2022, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement (pre-recorded video).

28. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Thailand) made a closing statement and concluded the coordination segment.

Chapter X

Meeting on the transition from relief to development

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#) and decision 2022/323, the Council held the meeting on the transition from relief to development of its 2022 session on 20 June 2022. The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice-Presidents of the Council responsible for the humanitarian affairs segment (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and the operational activities for development segment (Finland) (see Council decision 2022/301).
2. In accordance with Council decision 2022/323, the theme of the meeting was “Recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising food insecurity and displacement”.
3. At its 23rd and 24th plenary meetings, on 20 June 2022, the Council considered agenda item 12 (Coordination, programme and other questions) and its sub-items (e), (f) and (g). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.23](#) and [E/2022/SR.24](#)). At the 23rd plenary meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) opened the meeting on the transition from relief to development and made a statement.
4. At the 23rd meeting, on 20 June 2022, the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) made a statement.
5. At the same meeting, keynote statements were made by the President of the Council and the Deputy Secretary-General

Round table 1

Recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising food insecurity

6. The round table was moderated by the Director of the Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
7. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Chief Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Maximo Torero; Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations, Robert Powell; Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Rabab Fatima; Assistant Executive Director, World Food Programme, Valerie Guarnieri (pre-recorded video); Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and Chair of the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, Robert Keith Rae; Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel, Abdoulaye Mar Dieye; General Manager for Central America, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic and Country Representative in Costa Rica, Inter-American Development Bank, Fernando Quevedo; Chief, Rural Development and Food Security Thematic Group, Asian Development Bank, Qingfeng Zhang (via video link); and Deputy Country Director in Burkina Faso, Action against Hunger, Laurence Gros (via video link).
8. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Indonesia, Thailand, the Russian Federation, Zimbabwe and Argentina, as well as by the observers for the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Haiti, Zambia, Switzerland and Norway.

9. The Vice-Presidents of the Council (Finland and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) made statements and summarized the highlights of the discussions.

Round table 2

Recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising displacement

10. At the 24th plenary meeting, on 20 June 2022, the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) opened the meeting and made a statement.

11. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) also made a statement.

12. The round table was moderated by the Director of Policy and Programming of the Development Coordination Office, who made a statement.

13. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement, Robert Piper; Assistant Secretary-General and United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Kelly Tallman Clements; Deputy Director General for Operations, International Organization for Migration, Ugochi Daniels; Acting Director-General, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, European Commission, Michael Köhler; President, Cadre de liaison inter-organisations, Haiti, Rose-May Guignard (via video link); Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Mission in South Sudan, Sara Beysolow Nyanti (via video link); and Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian, Cultural and Social Affairs and Special Envoy to Afghanistan of the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Tarig Ali Bakheet (pre-recorded video).

14. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of the United States of America, as well as by the observers for Norway and Switzerland.

15. A statement was made by the Acting Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

16. The Vice-Presidents of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia and Finland) made statements and summarized the highlights of the discussions.

Chapter XI

Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#) and decision 2022/322, the Council held the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2022 session from 21 to 23 June 2022.
2. In accordance with Council decision 2022/322, the theme of the segment was “Strengthening humanitarian assistance: good practices and mobilizing action in the application of international humanitarian law, the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and in response to the climate crisis”, and three panel discussions were convened on the overarching theme.
3. The Council considered agenda item 9 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 25th to 29th plenary meetings, on 21 to 23 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.25](#), [E/2022/SR.26](#), [E/2022/SR.27](#), [E/2022/SR.28](#) and [E/2022/SR.29](#)).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations ([A/77/72-E/2022/50](#)).
5. At the 25th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.
6. At the same meeting, a keynote statement was made by the President of the Council.
7. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard keynote statements by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session (both by pre-recorded video).
8. Also at the 25th plenary meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, in the course of which he introduced the report of the Secretary-General.
9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twenty-first session, Darío José Mejía Montalvo (Colombia), the Executive Director of the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, Emeline Siale Ilolahia, and a youth journalist in the children’s parliament from Mali, Hawa Coulibaly.

High-level panel 1

Humanitarian assistance and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic: working together to ensure children and women are not left behind

10. At its 26th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the theme “Humanitarian assistance and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic: working together to ensure children and women are not left behind” chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and moderated by the Director of the Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, who made statements.
11. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund, Catherine Russell; Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy

Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund, Ib Petersen; representative of the Presidency of the Group of 20 and Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, Arrmanatha Christiawan Nasir; Under-Secretary-General, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Xavier Castellanos (via video link); President and Chief Executive Officer, Save the Children, United States of America, Janti Soeripto; and Director, Education Cannot Wait, Yasmine Sherif (via video link).

12. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists and the Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes at the United Nations Children's Fund, Manuel Fontaine, on behalf of the Executive Director of the Fund, responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of the United States of America and Thailand, as well as by the observers for El Salvador, Norway and South Africa.

13. The representatives of the International Organization for Migration and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also participated in the discussion.

14. The Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) made closing remarks.

High-level panel 2

Reaching people in need, supporting humanitarian assistance for all in times of conflict and promoting good practices in the application of international humanitarian law

15. At its 27th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the theme "Reaching people in need, supporting humanitarian assistance for all in times of conflict and promoting good practices in the application of international humanitarian law" chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and moderated by the Director of the Operations and Advocacy Division at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, who made statements.

16. Presentations were made by the following panellists: European Union Commissioner for Crisis Management, Janez Lenarčič, (pre-recorded video); Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Fatima Kyari Mohammed; President, International Committee of the Red Cross, Peter Maurer (pre-recorded video); Director, Office of Emergency Programmes, United Nations Children's Fund, Manuel Fontaine; Vice-President, Humanitarian Policy and Practice, InterAction, Julien Schopp; former Intersectional Legal Director and International Humanitarian Law Senior Adviser, Médecins sans frontières, Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier (via video link); and Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina and Pro-tempore President of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, Santiago Andres Cafiero (pre-recorded video).

17. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists and the Director-General a.i. at the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid of the European Union, Michael Köhler (on behalf of the European Union Commissioner for Crisis Management), and the Permanent Observer of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, Laetitia Courtois (on behalf of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross), responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of the United States of America and Canada, as well as by the observers for Switzerland, South Africa, El Salvador, Norway, Egypt, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Iceland.

18. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also participated in the discussion.

19. The Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) made closing remarks.

High-level panel 3

Humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis: escalating risks, challenges and actions

20. At its 28th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the theme “Humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis: escalating risks, challenges and actions” chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland), who made a statement.

21. The high-level panel discussion was moderated by the Chief of the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

22. Presentations were made by the following panellists: United Nations Climate Change High-Level Champion of Egypt for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-seventh session and Executive Director, International Monetary Fund, Mahmoud Mohieldin (via video link); Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and Senior Advisor for Climate at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ko Barrett; Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Joyce Msuya; Associate Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Carina Bachofen; Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations and Chair of the Caribbean Community, Carlos Fuller; Deputy Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations and Deputy Chair and Lead Climate Negotiator of the Alliance of Small Island States, Conrod Hunte; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, Adam Abdelmoula (via video link); Executive Manager, Health and Nutrition Development Society, Pakistan, Sumera Javeed (via video link); and President, White Helmets Commission of Argentina, Sabina Frédéric (pre-recorded video).

23. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists and the Vice-President of the White Helmets Commission of Argentina, Pablo Virasoro (on behalf of the President of the White Helmets Commission of Argentina), responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Guatemala, Thailand, the United States of America, Greece and Portugal, as well as by the observers for El Salvador, Switzerland and Norway.

24. The representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization also participated in the discussion.

25. The Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) made closing remarks.

Action taken by the Council

26. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution [2022/10](#).

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

27. At its 29th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” ([E/2022/L.11](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) on the basis of informal consultations.

28. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/10](#)).

29. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Hungary.

Conclusion of the segment

30. At the 29th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator made closing remarks.

31. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) made a closing statement and concluded the humanitarian affairs segment.

Chapter XII

Management segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290](#) A and Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/1](#), the management segment of the 2022 session of the Council was held on 8 and 9 June 2022, at its 20th to 22nd plenary meetings, and on 21 and 22 July 2022, at its 33rd and 34th plenary meetings. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.20](#), [E/2022/SR.21](#), [E/2022/SR.22](#), [E/2022/SR.33](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

2. The Council also took action at its 3rd and 9th to 11th plenary meetings, on 1 November 2021 and 16 February and 13 and 21 April 2022, on agenda items scheduled for consideration at its management segment. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.3](#), [E/2022/SR.9](#), [E/2022/SR.10](#) and [E/2022/SR.11](#)).

A. The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

3. The Council considered agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) and agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12](#) B, [57/270](#) B, [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290](#) A and B) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

4. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 10.

B. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

5. The Council considered agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) and its sub-items (a) and (b) as described below.

6. The Council considered agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) jointly with agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12](#) B, [57/270](#) B, [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290](#) A and B) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

7. The Council considered agenda item 11 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

8. The Council considered agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020) at its 21st and 34th plenary meetings, on 8 June and 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.21](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

9. For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions, outcomes and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security ([A/77/70-E/2022/49](#)) and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UN-Nutrition ([E/2022/48](#)).

10. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security, Gabriel Ferrero de Loma-Orsorio (Spain), presented the report of the Committee ([A/77/70-E/2022/49](#)) and the Assistant Director-General for Universal Health Coverage and Healthier Populations of the World Health Organization and Chair of UN-Nutrition presented the report of UN-Nutrition ([E/2022/48](#)) (via video link) (see [E/2022/SR.20](#)).

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

11. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up ([E/FFDF/2022/3](#)) and the summary by the President of the Council of the 2022 forum on financing for development follow-up ([A/77/82-E/2022/64](#)).

Action taken by the Council

12. Under agenda item 11 (a), the Council adopted decision 2022/335.

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2022 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

13. At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council decided to transmit to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2022 session, the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the forum on financing for development follow-up ([E/FFDF/2022/3](#), para. 1) (see Council decision 2022/335) (see [E/2022/SR.21](#)).

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

14. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries ([A/77/73-E/2022/53](#)).

15. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chief of the Policy Development and Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting Service of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States introduced the report of the Secretary-General ([A/77/73-E/2022/53](#)).

Action taken by the Council

16. Under agenda item 11 (b), the Council adopted resolution [2022/19](#).

Programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2022–2031

17. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2022–2031” ([E/2022/L.23](#)), as submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution [E/2022/L.12](#), which was submitted by Pakistan,¹ on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/19](#)).

19. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China). After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

C. Coordination, programme and other questions

20. The Council considered agenda item 12 (Coordination, programme and other questions) and its sub-items (a) to (g) as summarized below.

21. The Council considered agenda item 12 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 21st and 34th plenary meetings, on 8 June and 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.21](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

22. The Council considered agenda item 12 (b) (Proposed programme budget for 2023) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

23. The Council considered agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with agenda item 18 (i) (Economic and environmental questions: women and development) and agenda item 19 (a) (Social and human rights questions: advancement of women) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, and took action on agenda item 12 (c) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.20](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

24. The Council considered agenda item 12 (d) (Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

25. The Council considered agenda item 12 (e) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) at its 9th and 34th plenary meetings, on 16 February and 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.9](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

26. The Council considered agenda item 12 (f) (African countries emerging from conflict) and agenda item 12 (g) (Sustainable development in the Sahel) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

¹ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1. Reports of coordination bodies

27. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (a), the Council had before it the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2021 ([E/2022/13](#)) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its sixty-second session ([A/77/16](#)).

28. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Secretary of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination introduced the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2021 ([E/2022/13](#)) ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

Action taken by the Council

29. Under agenda item 12 (a), the Council adopted decision 2022/347.

30. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its sixty-second session ([A/77/16](#)) (see Council decision 2022/347).

2. Proposed programme budget for 2023

31. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (relevant fascicles of [A/77/6](#)).

Action taken by the Council

32. Under agenda item 12 (b), the Council adopted decision 2022/348.

Proposed programme budget for 2023

33. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (relevant fascicles of [A/77/6](#)) (see Council decision 2022/348).

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

34. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system ([E/2022/62](#)).

35. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Director of the United Nations System Coordination Division of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) introduced the report of the Secretary-General ([E/2022/62](#)) (via video link).

Action taken by the Council

36. Under agenda item 12 (c), the Council adopted resolution [2022/18](#).

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

37. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system” ([E/2022/L.13](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria) on the basis of informal consultations.

38. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/18](#)).

4. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

39. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases ([E/2022/59](#)).

40. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Director of the New York Office of the World Health Organization introduced the report of the Director-General ([E/2022/59](#)).

Action taken by the Council

41. Under agenda item 12 (d), the Council adopted decision 2022/355.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

42. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” ([E/2022/L.19](#)) submitted by the President of the Council.

43. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/355).

5. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

44. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti ([E/2022/52](#)) and a letter dated 24 November 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2022/11](#)).

Action taken by the Council

45. Under agenda item 12 (e), the Council adopted resolution [2022/20](#) and decision 2022/314.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

46. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti” ([E/2022/L.2](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria).

47. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/314).

48. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Canada.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

49. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas,² Barbados,² Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil,² Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic,² El Salvador,² France, Guyana,² Haiti,² Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saint Lucia,² Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,² Spain,² Suriname,² Trinidad and Tobago,² the United States of America and Uruguay,² introduced a draft resolution entitled “Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti” (E/2022/L.24).

50. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Equatorial Guinea and Jamaica had also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

51. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2022/20).

52. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Haiti.

6. African countries emerging from conflict

53. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system (E/2022/63).

Action taken by the Council

54. Under agenda item 12 (f), the Council adopted decision 2022/349.

African countries emerging from conflict

55. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “African countries emerging from conflict” (E/2022/L.20), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria).

56. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/349).

7. Sustainable development in the Sahel

57. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system (E/2022/63).

Action taken by the Council

58. Under agenda item 12 (g), the Council adopted decision 2022/350.

Sustainable development in the Sahel

59. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Sustainable development in the Sahel” (E/2022/L.21), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria).

² In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

60. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/350).

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290 A and B](#)

61. The Council considered agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290 A and B](#)) jointly with agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) and agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

Action taken by the Council

62. Under agenda item 13, the Council adopted decision 2022/334.

Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council

63. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council” ([E/2022/L.9](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria) on the basis of informal consultations.

64. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/334).

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

65. The Council considered agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

66. For its consideration of agenda item 14, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations ([A/77/66](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people ([A/77/93-E/2022/67](#));

(c) Report of the President of the Council on information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2022/51).

67. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Vice-Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Indonesia) introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/77/66).

Action taken by the Council

68. Under agenda item 14, the Council adopted resolution 2022/21.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

69. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations” (E/2022/L.22) submitted by Grenada,³ also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba,³ Ecuador,³ Indonesia, Iraq,³ Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea,³ Saint Kitts and Nevis,³ Saint Lucia,³ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,³ Sierra Leone,³ the Syrian Arab Republic³ and Timor-Leste³.

70. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Botswana and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, India also joined as sponsor of the draft resolution.

71. Also at the same meeting, before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

72. At the 34th plenary meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 23 to 0, with 25 abstentions (see Council resolution 2022/21). The voting was as follows:⁴

In favour:

Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Madagascar, Montenegro, Oman, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

73. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Argentina.

³ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁴ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Madagascar that it had intended to not participate in the vote.

F. Regional cooperation

74. The Council considered agenda item 15 (Regional cooperation) at its 9th and 33rd plenary meetings, on 16 February and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.9](#) and [E/2022/SR.33](#)).

75. For its consideration of agenda item 15, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields ([E/2022/15](#) and [E/2022/15/Add.1](#));

(b) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Europe, 2021–2022 ([E/2022/16](#));

(c) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Africa, 2021–2022 ([E/2022/17](#));

(d) Summary of the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2021–2022 ([E/2022/18](#));

(e) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021–2022 ([E/2022/19](#));

(f) Summary of the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 2021–2022 ([E/2022/20](#)).

76. At the 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Director of the New York Office of the Regional Commissions introduced the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields ([E/2022/15](#) and [E/2022/15/Add.1](#)).

Action taken by the Council

77. Under agenda item 15, the Council adopted resolutions [2022/2](#) and [2022/11](#).

Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe

78. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe” ([E/2022/L.4](#)), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

79. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/2](#)).

80. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Recommendation contained in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

81. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to advance sustainable development” ([E/2022/15/Add.1](#), chap. I) (see Council resolution [2022/11](#)).

82. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

G. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

83. The Council considered agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

84. For its consideration of agenda item 16, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan ([A/77/90-E/2022/66](#)).

85. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Director of the Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia introduced the note by the Secretary-General ([A/77/90-E/2022/66](#)) (via video link).

Action taken by the Council

86. Under agenda item 16, the Council adopted resolutions [2022/22](#) and [2022/23](#).

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

87. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the observer for Pakistan⁵ introduced, on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [52/250](#), a draft resolution entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” ([E/2022/L.16](#)).

88. At the same meeting, before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the European Union) and Israel.

89. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 43 to 4, with 4 abstentions (see Council resolution [2022/22](#)). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, Liberia, United States of America.

⁵ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Abstaining:

Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

90. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Canada, Mexico and New Zealand. A statement was also made by the observer for the State of Palestine.

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

91. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the observer for Pakistan⁶ introduced, on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 52/250, a draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women" (E/2022/L.18).

92. At the same meeting, before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel.

93. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 40 to 6, with 4 abstentions (see Council resolution 2022/23). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Czechia, Israel, Liberia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Austria, Croatia, Guatemala, Solomon Islands.

94. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mexico, Canada and New Zealand.

H. Non-governmental organizations

95. The Council considered agenda item 17 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 3rd, 10th and 33rd plenary meetings, on 1 November 2021 and 13 April and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2022/SR.3, E/2022/SR.10 and E/2022/SR.33).

96. For its consideration of agenda item 17, the Council had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2021 session (E/2022/32 (Part I)) and on its 2022 regular session (E/2022/32 (Part II)).

Action taken by the Council

97. Under agenda item 17, the Council adopted decisions 2022/303 to 2022/309, 2022/320 and 2022/344 to 2022/346.

⁶ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 resumed session

Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

98. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/303).

Withdrawal of consultative status of nine non-governmental organizations

99. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Withdrawal of consultative status of nine non-governmental organizations” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/304).

Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

100. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision III) (see Council decision 2022/305).

Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

101. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision IV) (see Council decision 2022/306).

Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

102. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision V) (see Council decision 2022/307).

Dates and provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

103. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Dates and provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision VI) (see Council decision 2022/308).

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 resumed session

104. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on

its 2021 resumed session” (E/2022/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision VII) (see Council decision 2022/309). At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2022

105. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2022” (E/2022/L.5) submitted by the President of the Council.

106. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/320).

Applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

107. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft decision entitled “Applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council” (E/2022/L.27) on behalf of Albania,⁷ Australia,⁷ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia,⁷ Finland, France, Georgia,⁷ Germany,⁷ Ireland,⁷ Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein,⁷ Lithuania,⁷ Luxembourg,⁷ Malta,⁷ Montenegro, the Netherlands,⁷ New Zealand, North Macedonia,⁷ Poland,⁷ Portugal, the Republic of Moldova,⁷ Romania,⁷ Slovakia,⁷ Slovenia,⁷ Sweden,⁷ the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Norway joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

108. At the same meeting, before the vote, a statement was made by the observer for Belarus. Statements in explanation of vote were also made by the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), the Russian Federation, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and China.

109. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 23 to 7 with 18 abstentions (see Council decision 2022/344). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

China, India, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Madagascar, Mauritius, Oman, Peru, Solomon Islands, Thailand.

⁷ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

110. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of India, Mexico, Indonesia and Chile. A statement was also made by the observer for Estonia.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2022 regular session

Applications for consultative status and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

111. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Applications for consultative status and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations” (E/2022/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I) as amended by decision 2022/344 (see Council decision 2022/345).

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2022 regular session

112. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2022 regular session” (E/2022/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/346).

I. Economic and environmental questions

113. The Council considered agenda item 18 (Economic and environmental questions) and its sub-items (a) to (l) as described below.

114. The Council considered agenda item 18 (a) (Sustainable development) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.20).

115. The Council considered agenda item 18 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.33).

116. The Council considered agenda item 18 (c) (Statistics) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.20).

117. The Council considered agenda item 18 (d) (Environment) at its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.21).

118. The Council considered agenda item 18 (e) (Population and development) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.20).

119. The Council considered agenda item 18 (f) (Public administration and development) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2022/SR.20).

120. The Council considered agenda item 18 (g) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 9th and 33rd plenary meetings, on 16 February and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2022/SR.9 and E/2022/SR.33).

121. The Council considered agenda item 18 (h) (Geospatial information) at its 3rd and 34th plenary meetings, on 1 November 2021 and 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2022/SR.3 and E/2022/SR.34).

122. The Council considered agenda item 18 (i) (Women and development) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Coordination, programme and other questions: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 19 (a) (Social and human rights questions: advancement of women) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

123. The Council considered agenda item 18 (j) (United Nations Forum on Forests) at its 33rd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.33](#)).

124. The Council considered agenda item 18 (k) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

125. The Council considered agenda item 18 (l) (Human settlements) at its 11th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.11](#)).

1. Sustainable development

126. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session ([E/2022/33](#)).

127. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Vice-Chair of the Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-fourth session, Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan), presented the report of the Committee ([E/2022/33](#)).

Action taken by the Council

128. Under agenda item 18 (a), the Council adopted resolution [2022/8](#).

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session

129. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session” ([E/2022/L.10](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria) on the basis of informal consultations.

130. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/8](#)).

2. Science and technology for development

131. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session ([E/2022/31](#)) and the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels ([A/77/62-E/2022/8](#)).

132. At the 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Head of the Science, Technology and ICT Branch in the Division on Technology and Logistics at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development introduced the report of the Secretary-General ([A/77/62-E/2022/8](#)).

Action taken by the Council

133. Under agenda item 18 (b), the Council adopted resolutions [2022/15](#) and [2022/16](#) and decision 2022/340.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

134. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society” (E/2022/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution 2022/15).

Science, technology and innovation for development

135. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Science, technology and innovation for development” (E/2022/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution 2022/16).

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its twenty-sixth session

136. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its twenty-sixth session” (E/2022/31, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2022/340).

3. Statistics

137. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session (E/2022/24);
- (b) Identical letters dated 18 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/76/428-E/2022/5);
- (c) Identical letters dated 3 November 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/76/510-E/2022/6);
- (d) Letter dated 15 December 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/76/605-E/2022/7).

138. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Vice-Chair of the Statistical Commission at its fifty-third session, Georges-Simon Ulrich (Switzerland), presented the report of the Commission (E/2022/24) (via video link).

Action taken by the Council

139. Under agenda item 18 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2022/3 and decision 2022/324.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session

140. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, before the adoption of the recommendations contained in the report of the Statistical Commission, a statement was made by the representative of India.

Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem

141. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem” (E/2022/24, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council resolution 2022/3).

Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-fourth session

142. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-fourth session” (E/2022/24, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2022/324).

4. Environment

143. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (d), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session (A/77/25).

144. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme presented the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly (A/77/25).

Action taken by the Council

145. Under agenda item 18 (d), the Council adopted decision 2022/336.

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session

146. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session (A/77/25) (see Council decision 2022/336).

5. Population and development

147. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session (E/2022/25).

148. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-fifth session, Enrique Manalo (Philippines) presented the report of the Commission (E/2022/25).

Action taken by the Council

149. Under agenda item 18 (e), the Council adopted decisions 2022/331 and 2022/332.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its fifty-sixth session

150. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its

fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its fifty-sixth session” (E/2022/25, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/331).

Cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

151. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development” (E/2022/25, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/332).

6. Public administration and development

152. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session (E/2022/44).

153. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its twenty-first session, Geraldine Fraser-Moleket (South Africa) presented the report of the Committee (E/2022/44) (via video link).

Action taken by the Council

154. Under agenda item 18 (f), the Council adopted resolution 2022/9 and decision 2022/333.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session

155. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, before the adoption of the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session

156. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session” (E/2022/44, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council resolution 2022/9).

Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

157. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration” (E/2022/44, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2022/333).

7. International cooperation in tax matters

158. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (g), the Council had before it the reports of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twenty-third (E/2022/45) and twenty-fourth sessions (E/2022/45/Add.1).

Action taken by the Council

159. Under agenda item 18 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2022/315 and 2022/342.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twenty-third session

Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

160. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” ([E/2022/45](#), chap. I) (see Council decision 2022/315).

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twenty-fourth session

Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

161. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” ([E/2022/45/Add.1](#), chap. I) (see Council decision 2022/342).

8. Geospatial information

162. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (h), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session ([E/2022/46](#));

(b) Identical letters dated 18 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council ([A/76/428-E/2022/5](#));

(c) Identical letters dated 3 November 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council ([A/76/510-E/2022/6](#));

(d) Letter dated 15 December 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([A/76/605-E/2022/7](#));

(e) Letter dated 15 June 2022 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management addressed to the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2022/68](#)).

Action taken by the Council

163. Under agenda item 18 (h), the Council adopted resolution [2022/24](#) and decision 2022/310.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and dates of its twelfth session

164. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and dates of its twelfth session” ([E/2022/46](#), chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2022/310).

Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements

165. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements” (E/2022/L.26) submitted by Equatorial Guinea,⁸ Fiji⁸ and Germany⁸.

166. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications of the draft resolution (E/2022/SR.34).

167. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that Australia, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Slovakia and Switzerland had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

168. Also at its 34th plenary meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2022/24).

169. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, Denmark (also on behalf of Belgium, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada.

9. Women and development

170. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (i), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session (E/2022/27).

171. There was no proposal submitted under agenda item 18 (i).

10. United Nations Forum on Forests

172. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (j), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth session (E/2022/42).

173. At its 33rd meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Chair of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its seventeenth session, Miriam Mac Intosh (Suriname) presented the report of the Forum (E/2022/42) (via video link).

Action taken by the Council

174. Under agenda item 18 (j), the Council adopted resolution 2022/17 and decision 2022/341.

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth session

Outcome of the seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

175. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Outcome of the seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests” (E/2022/42, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council resolution 2022/17).

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda of its eighteenth session

176. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth

⁸ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

session and provisional agenda of its eighteenth session” ([E/2022/42](#), chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2022/341).

11. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

177. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 18 (k).

12. Human settlements

178. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (l), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda ([A/76/639-E/2022/10](#)).

179. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2022, the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme introduced the report of the Secretary-General ([A/76/639-E/2022/10](#)).

Action taken by the Council

180. Under agenda item 18 (l), the Council adopted decision 2022/321.

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

181. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2022, upon the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (see Council decision 2022/321).

J. Social and human rights questions

182. The Council considered agenda item 19 (Social and human rights questions) and its sub-items (a) to (h) as described below.

183. The Council considered agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Coordination, programme and other questions: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 18 (i) (Economic and environmental questions: women and development) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

184. The Council considered agenda item 19 (b) (Social development) at its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.20](#)).

185. The Council considered agenda item 19 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) at its 9th and 33rd plenary meetings, on 16 February and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.9](#) and [E/2022/SR.33](#)).

186. The Council considered agenda item 19 (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 9th and 20th plenary meetings, on 16 February and 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.9](#) and [E/2022/SR.20](#)).

187. The Council considered agenda item 19 (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) at its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

188. The Council considered agenda item 19 (f) (Human rights) at its 21st and 33rd plenary meetings, on 8 June and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.21](#) and [E/2022/SR.33](#)).

189. The Council considered agenda item 19 (g) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.34](#)).

190. The Council considered agenda item 19 (h) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) at its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

1. Advancement of women

191. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session ([E/2022/27](#));

(b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions ([A/77/38](#));

(c) Letter dated 13 October 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([E/2022/3](#)).

192. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-sixth session (South Africa) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2022/27](#)).

Action taken by the Council

193. Under agenda item 19 (a), the Council adopted resolutions [2022/4](#) and [2022/5](#) and decisions 2022/325 and 2022/326.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

194. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women” ([E/2022/27](#), chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution [2022/4](#)).

Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

195. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women” ([E/2022/27](#), chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution [2022/5](#)).

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-seventh session

196. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-seventh session” ([E/2022/27](#), chap. I, sect. C) (see Council decision 2022/325).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions

197. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions ([A/77/38](#)) for transmittal to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session (see Council decision 2022/326).

2. Social development

198. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session ([E/2022/26](#));
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes ([A/77/61-E/2022/4](#));
- (c) Note by the Secretariat on “A world fit for children” ([E/2022/61](#)).

199. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Director of the Division for Inclusive Social Development in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes ([A/77/61-E/2022/4](#)) and the Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its sixtieth session, María del Carmen Squeff (Argentina) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2022/26](#)).

Action taken by the Council

200. Under agenda item 19 (b), the Council adopted resolutions [2022/6](#) and [2022/7](#) and decisions 2022/219, 2022/327 and 2022/328.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

201. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development” ([E/2022/26](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution [2022/6](#)).

Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

202. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda” ([E/2022/26](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution [2022/7](#)).

Priority theme of the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development

203. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Priority theme of the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development” (E/2022/26, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/327).

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-first session

204. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-first session” (E/2022/26, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/328).

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

205. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (c), the Council had before it the reports of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session (E/2021/30/Add.1) and its thirty-first session (E/2022/30).

206. At the 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session, Takeshi Hikihara (Japan) presented the report of the Commission (E/2022/30) (pre-recorded video).

Action taken by the Council

207. Under agenda item 19 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2022/12, 2022/13 and 2022/14 and decisions 2022/219, 2022/316, 2022/317, 2022/318 and 2022/339.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

208. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” (E/2021/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/316).

Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

209. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” (E/2021/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/317).

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session

210. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session” (E/2021/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III) (see Council decision 2022/318).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session

Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

211. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution 2022/12).

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

212. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration” for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution 2022/13).

Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse

213. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse” for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III) (see Council resolution 2022/14).

Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

214. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council endorsed the appointment of Jonathan Lucas (Seychelles) and Omar Rifai (Jordan) as members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/219).

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda of its thirty-second session

215. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda of its thirty-second session” (E/2022/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/339).

4. Narcotic drugs

216. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session (E/2021/28/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session ([E/2022/28](#));

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2021 ([E/INCB/2021/1](#)).

217. At the 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the sixty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Ghislain D’Hoop (Belgium), presented the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ([E/2022/28](#)) and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, Jagjit Pavadia, presented the report of the Board for 2021 ([E/INCB/2021/1](#)).

Action taken by the Council

218. Under agenda item 19 (d), the Council adopted decisions 2022/316, 2022/319, 2022/329 and 2022/330.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

219. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” ([E/2021/28/Add.1](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/316).

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session

220. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session” ([E/2021/28/Add.1](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/319).

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session

221. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session” ([E/2022/28](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/329).

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

222. At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the International Narcotics Control Board” ([E/2022/28](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/330).

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

223. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (e), the Council, at its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, heard an oral report by the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (via video link), on behalf of the High Commissioner, on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

224. There was no proposal submitted under agenda item 19 (e).

6. Human rights

225. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions ([E/2022/22](#)) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights ([A/77/36](#)).

226. At the 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Chair of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions, Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt), presented the report of the Committee ([E/2022/22](#)) ([E/2022/SR.21](#)).

227. At the 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented the highlights of the report of the High Commissioner ([A/77/36](#)).

Action taken by the Council

228. Under agenda item 19 (f), the Council adopted decision 2022/337.

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions

229. At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions ([E/2022/22](#)) (see Council decision 2022/337).

7. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

230. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session ([E/2022/43](#)).

231. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twenty-first session, Dario José Mejía Montalvo (Colombia), presented the report of the Permanent Forum ([E/2022/43](#)).

Action taken by the Council

232. Under agenda item 19 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2022/352, 2022/353 and 2022/354.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session

International expert group meeting on the theme “Truth, transitional justice and reconciliation processes”

233. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “International expert group meeting on the theme ‘Truth, transitional justice and reconciliation processes’” (E/2022/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2022/352).

Venue and dates of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

234. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue and dates of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues” (E/2022/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2022/353).

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda of its twenty-second session

235. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it the draft decision entitled “Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda of its twenty-second session” (E/2022/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III).

236. At the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia, also on behalf of Bangladesh and India, introduced and orally revised an amendment to draft decision III.

237. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the amendment, the United Republic of Tanzania had also joined in sponsoring the amendment, as orally revised.

Action on the amendment contained in document E/2022/L.25

238. At the 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland, Czechia (on behalf of the European Union), the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the United States of America.

239. At the same meeting, the Council rejected the amendment contained in document E/2022/L.25, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 25 to 12 with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:⁹

In favour:

Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

⁹ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Nicaragua that it had intended to vote in favour of the amendment.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Benin, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Israel, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Tunisia.

240. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Colombia, Mexico, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Canada and Nicaragua.

Action on draft decision III contained in chap. I, sect. A, of document [E/2022/43](#)

241. At the 34th plenary meeting, before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Mexico.

242. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda of its twenty-second session" ([E/2022/43](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III) by a recorded vote of 42 to 0, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Israel, Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania.

8. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

243. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 19 (h).

K. Round table discussion to integrate key messages from the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations system on the Council's main theme, develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up and feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development

244. At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 9 June 2022, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A, the Council held a round table discussion to integrate key messages from the subsidiary bodies of the Council and the United Nations system on the Council's main theme, develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up and feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

245. The round table was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria), who made a statement. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2022/SR.22](#)).

246. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Armida Salsiah

Alisjahbana (via video link); Chief, New York Office of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Chantal Line Carpentier; Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-sixth session, Mathu Joyini; Director, New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme, Jamil Ahmad; Professor, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, and Chair of the Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-fourth session, José Antonio Ocampo (via video link); Chancellor, Nelson Mandela University, and Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its twenty-first session, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi (via video link); and Political Scientist, National University of Colombia, and Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twenty-first session, Darío José Mejía Montalvo (via video link).

247. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Italy, Czechia, Indonesia, Colombia and Thailand, as well as by the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer.

Chapter XIII

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 4 (Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments) at its 4th, 9th, 10th, 21st, 22nd and 33rd plenary meetings, on 8 December 2021 and 16 February, 13 April, 8 and 9 June and 21 July 2022. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.4](#), [E/2022/SR.9](#), [E/2022/SR.10](#), [E/2022/SR.21](#), [E/2022/SR.22](#) and [E/2022/SR.33](#)).

2. The following documents were submitted to the Council for its consideration of agenda item 4:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2022/9](#));

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Committee for Development Policy ([E/2022/9/Add.1](#));

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments ([E/2022/9/Add.2](#));

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination ([E/2022/9/Add.3](#));

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations ([E/2022/9/Add.4](#));

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ([E/2022/9/Add.5](#));

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: biographical information on candidates ([E/2022/9/Add.6](#));

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments and appointment of eight members by the President of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2022/9/Add.7](#));

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments ([E/2022/9/Add.8](#));

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund ([E/2022/9/Add.9](#));

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services ([E/2022/9/Add.10](#));

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women ([E/2022/9/Add.11](#));

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme ([E/2022/9/Add.12](#));

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ([E/2022/9/Add.13](#));

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments ([E/2022/9/Add.14](#)).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2022/201, 2022/202 A, 2022/202 B, 2022/202 C, 2022/203 A, 2022/203 B, 2022/203 C, 2022/204 A, 2022/204 B, 2022/205 A, 2022/205 B, 2022/205 C, 2022/206 A, 2022/206 B, 2022/206 C, 2022/206 D, 2022/207, 2022/208 A, 2022/208 B, 2022/209, 2022/210, 2022/211, 2022/212, 2022/213 A, 2022/213 B, 2022/214, 2022/215 A, 2022/215 B, 2022/216 A, 2022/216 B, 2022/217 and 2022/218.

4. Under agenda item 19 (c), the Council adopted decision 2022/219 (see chap. XII, para. 214 above).

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

5. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development (see Council decision 2022/202 A), the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (decision 2022/204 A), the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (see Council decision 2022/205 A) and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (see Council decision 2022/206 A).

6. At the same meeting, the Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the candidates for appointment as members of the Committee for Development Policy (see Council decision 2022/201).

7. Also at the same meeting, the Council nominated, by acclamation, candidates for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2022/203 A).

8. Also at its 4th plenary meeting, the Council elected candidates by secret ballot to the International Narcotics Control Board (decision 2022/207) and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (see Council decision 2022/208 A).

9. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council elected a candidate, by acclamation, to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (see Council decision 2022/206 B).

10. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development (see Council decision 2022/202 B), the Commission for Social Development (see Council decision 2022/209), the Commission on the Status of Women (see Council decision 2022/210), the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (decision 2022/208 B), the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (see Council decision 2022/211), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see Council decision 2022/212), the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (see Council decision 2022/213 A), the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (see Council decision 2022/214), the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (see Council decision 2022/215 A), the Executive Board of the United

Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (see Council decision 2022/216 A), the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (decision 2022/217), the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (see Council decision 2022/205 B), the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (see Council decision 2022/206 C), the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (see Council decision 2022/218) and the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (see Council decision 2022/204 B).

11. At the same meeting, the Council nominated, by acclamation, candidates for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2022/203 B).

12. Also at the same meeting, the Council elected candidates by secret ballot to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (see Council decision 2022/211), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (see Council decision 2022/212), the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (see Council decision 2022/213 A), the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (see Council decision 2022/214) and the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (see Council decision 2022/216 A).

13. At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (see Council decision 2022/215 B) and the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (see Council decision 2022/216 B).

14. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council was informed of the appointment of members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (see Council decision 2022/213 B).

15. At the same meeting, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development (decision 2022/202 C), the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (decision 2022/205 C) and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (see decision 2022/206 D).

16. Also at the same meeting, the Council nominated a candidate for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2022/203 C).

Chapter XIV

Organizational matters

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council was adjusted to a July-to-July cycle. In accordance with Assembly resolutions [72/305](#) and [75/290](#) A and Council resolutions [2021/1](#) and [2022/1](#) and decision 2022/302, the meetings of the 2022 session of the Council were held at Headquarters as follows:

(a) Organizational session on 23 July 2021 (1st plenary meeting). The Council also took action on organizational and other urgent matters relating to its programme of work on 1 November and 8 December 2021 and 16 February, 28 April, 6 May, 8 June and 21 and 22 July 2022 (at its 3rd, 4th, 9th, 12th, 13th 21st, 33rd and 34th plenary meetings);

(b) Coordination segment (see chap. IX) on 3 and 4 February 2022 (5th to 8th plenary meetings);

(c) A management meeting to conduct elections (see chap. XIII) on 13 April 2022 (10th plenary meeting). The Council also held elections to fill vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies on 8 December 2021 and 16 February, 8 June and 21 July 2022 (4th, 9th, 21st and 33rd plenary meetings);

(d) Operational activities for development segment (see chap. VIII) from 17 to 19 May 2022 (14th to 19th plenary meetings);

(e) Management segment (see chap. XII) on 8 and 9 June and on 21 and 22 July 2022 (20th to 22nd, 33rd and 34th plenary meetings);

(f) Meeting on the transition from relief to development (see chap. X) on 20 June 2022 (23rd and 24th plenary meetings);

(g) Humanitarian affairs segment (see chap. XI) from 21 to 23 July 2022 (25th to 29th plenary meetings);

(h) High-level segment (see chap. VI), including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (see chap. VI, sect. A) from 13 to 15 and on 18 July 2022 (30th to 32nd plenary meetings).

2. The Council also held a number of special meetings (see chap. II), on 20 October 2021 (2nd plenary meeting), 18 March 2022 (hybrid informal meeting) and 21 April 2022 (11th plenary meeting), as well as its one-day special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 8 April 2022 (see chap. III and annex IV, sect. II).

3. An account of the proceedings of the plenary meetings of the Council is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2022/SR.1](#), [E/2022/SR.2](#), [E/2022/SR.3](#), [E/2022/SR.4](#), [E/2022/SR.5](#), [E/2022/SR.6](#), [E/2022/SR.7](#), [E/2022/SR.8](#), [E/2022/SR.9](#), [E/2022/SR.10](#), [E/2022/SR.11](#), [E/2022/SR.12](#), [E/2022/SR.13](#), [E/2022/SR.14](#), [E/2022/SR.15](#), [E/2022/SR.16](#), [E/2022/SR.17](#), [E/2022/SR.18](#), [E/2022/SR.19](#), [E/2022/SR.20](#), [E/2022/SR.21](#), [E/2022/SR.22](#), [E/2022/SR.23](#), [E/2022/SR.24](#), [E/2022/SR.25](#), [E/2022/SR.26](#), [E/2022/SR.27](#), [E/2022/SR.28](#), [E/2022/SR.29](#), [E/2022/SR.30](#), [E/2022/SR.31](#), [E/2022/SR.32](#), [E/2022/SR.33](#) and [E/2022/SR.34](#)).

4. The Council also held at Headquarters the 2022 forum on financing for development follow-up (see chap. IV) from 25 to 28 April 2022; the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (see chap. V) on 5 and 6 May 2022; and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, (see chap. VII) from 5 to 7

and on 11 and 12 July 2022, as well as the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (see chap. VI, sect. A) from 13 to 15 July 2022.

Action taken by the Council

5. Under agenda item 1 (Election of the Bureau), the Council adopted four decisions (see Council decisions 2022/200 A, 2022/200 B, 2022/200 C and 2022/200 D).

6. Under agenda item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters), the Council adopted one resolution and 10 decisions (see Council resolution [2022/1](#) and Council decisions 2022/300, 2022/301, 2022/311 to 2022/313, 2022/322, 2022/323, 2022/338, 2022/343 and 2022/351).

7. Under agenda item 3 (Basic programme of work of the Council), the Council adopted one decision (see Council decision 2022/302).

Opening of the 2022 session

8. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the outgoing President of the Council, Munir Akram (Pakistan), opened the 2022 session of the Council and made a statement.

9. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

A. Election of the Bureau

10. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the Council elected, by acclamation, Collen Vixen Kelapile (Botswana) as President of the Council for its 2022 session, and Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand),¹ Diego Pary Rodríguez (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and Jukka Salovaara (Finland),² as Vice-Presidents of the Council for its 2022 session (see Council decision 2022/200 A).

11. Following their election to the Bureau of the Council at its 2022 session, the newly elected President and Vice-Presidents (Thailand and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) addressed the Council.

12. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Council elected, by acclamation, Lachezara Stoeva (Bulgaria) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2022 session (see Council decision 2022/200 B).

13. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Council elected, by acclamation, Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2022 session to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Srivihok, in accordance with rule 22 of its rules of procedure (see Council decision 2022/200 C).

14. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 6 May 2022, the Council elected, by acclamation, Miia Rainne (Finland) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2022 session to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Salovaara, in accordance with rule 22 of its rules of procedure (see Council decision 2022/200 D).

¹ Mr. Srivihok subsequently completed his term as Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in New York in October 2021.

² Mr. Salovaara subsequently completed his term as Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations in New York in April 2022.

B. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council for 2022

15. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the Council had before it the provisional agenda ([E/2022/1](#)) of its 2022 session.

16. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the provisional agenda (see annex I) (see Council decision 2022/300).

17. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Bulgaria), the Council decided to include in the agenda of its 2022 session, under agenda item 18 (Economic and environmental questions), the sub-item entitled “Human settlements” ([E/2022/1/Add.1](#)) (see Council decision 2022/311).

Working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

18. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council” ([E/2022/L.1](#)), submitted by the President of the Council.

19. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2022/1](#)).

Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session

20. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, in its decision 2022/301, the Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for its 2022 session would be as follows:

(a) The high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2022, convened under the auspices of the Council, the Council forum on financing for development follow-up and the special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters, as well as any joint meetings and other forums and special meetings that might be convened should the need arise, would be the responsibility of the President of the Council;

(b) The coordination segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President to be elected from among the Asia-Pacific States;³

(c) The operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Finland);

(d) The humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

(e) The management segment, including meetings to hold elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria).

Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2022 session of the Council

21. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease

³ Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand) was subsequently elected as Vice-President of the Council to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Srivihok (see decision 2021/200 C).

(COVID-19) pandemic at the 2022 session of the Council” ([E/2022/L.3](#)), submitted by the President of the Council.

22. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Vice-President (Bulgaria), the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/312).

Change in dates of Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies during the 2022 session of the Council

23. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Bulgaria), the Council decided that the fifty-third session of the Statistical Commission would be held from 28 February to 2 March and on 4 March 2022,⁴ and that the regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 17 to 26 May and on 7 June 2022 and its resumed session would be held from 29 August to 7 September and on 15 September 2022⁵ (see Council decision 2022/313).

Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

24. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council” ([E/2022/L.6](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia) on the basis of informal consultations.

25. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/322).

Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development

26. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development” ([E/2022/L.7](#)), submitted by the Vice-Presidents of the Council (Plurinational State of Bolivia and Finland) on the basis of informal consultations.

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/323).

Report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the Economic and Social Council

28. At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the Economic and Social Council” ([E/2022/L.8](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria).

29. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/338).

30. After the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of Italy.

⁴ Letter dated 26 January 2022 addressed by the Chair of the Statistical Commission to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

⁵ Letter dated 19 January 2022 addressed by the Vice-Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2023

31. At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2023” ([E/2022/L.15](#)), submitted by the President of the Council.

32. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/343).

Dates of the youth forum in 2023

33. At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Dates of the youth forum in 2023” ([E/2022/L.28](#)), submitted by the President of the Council.

34. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2022/351).

C. Basic programme of work of the Council

Change in dates of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at the 2022 session

35. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, following a statement by the President, the Council decided to change the dates of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, to be held from 5 to 7 and 11 to 15 July 2022 (see Council decision 2022/302).

Annex I

Agenda of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

The agenda was adopted at the 1st and 4th plenary meetings, on 23 July and 8 December 2021 (see Council decisions 2022/300 and 2022/311).

Provisional agenda

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment on building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:
 - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) High-level policy dialogue, including future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme and the long-term impact of current trends.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.
8. Coordination segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:¹
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;

¹ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/290 A](#), the item and its sub-items (e), (f) and (g) will be considered at the one-day meeting on the transition from relief to development.

- (b) Proposed programme budget for 2023;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (e) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (f) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (g) Sustainable development in the Sahel.
13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290 A and B](#).
 14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
 15. Regional cooperation.
 16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
 17. Non-governmental organizations.
 18. Economic and environmental questions:
 - (a) Sustainable development;
 - (b) Science and technology for development;
 - (c) Statistics;
 - (d) Environment;
 - (e) Population and development;
 - (f) Public administration and development;
 - (g) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (h) Geospatial information;
 - (i) Women and development;
 - (j) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (k) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;
 - (l) Human settlements.
 19. Social and human rights questions:
 - (a) Advancement of women;
 - (b) Social development;
 - (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
 - (d) Narcotic drugs;
 - (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) Human rights;
 - (g) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
 - (h) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure¹ for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

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

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [42/10](#))

African Union (General Assembly resolution [2011 \(XX\)](#) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution [43/6](#))

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution [52/6](#))

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution [67/101](#))

Arab States (League of) (General Assembly resolutions [477 \(V\)](#) and [36/24](#))

ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (General Assembly resolution [72/126](#))

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution [35/2](#))

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [57/30](#))

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [75/149](#))

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (General Assembly resolution [73/216](#))

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution [53/5](#))

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution [61/44](#))

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [54/5](#))

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution [46/8](#))

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (General Assembly resolution [71/157](#))

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution [50/2](#))

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute (General Assembly resolution [75/148](#))

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution [66/111](#))

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution [59/50](#))

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution [60/26](#))

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution [48/237](#))

¹ The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution [31/3](#))

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution [54/10](#))

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution [56/92](#))

Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries (General Assembly resolution [71/153](#))

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution [62/77](#))

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution [62/78](#))

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution [44/6](#))

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution [53/216](#))

Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [69/129](#))

East African Community (General Assembly resolution [58/86](#))

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution [55/161](#))

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution [59/51](#))

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [48/2](#))

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution [62/75](#))

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [62/76](#))

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution [58/84](#))

Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (General Assembly resolution [72/127](#))

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution [67/102](#))

European Public Law Organization (General Assembly resolution [73/215](#))

European Union (General Assembly resolutions [3208 \(XXIX\)](#) and [65/276](#))

Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution [72/128](#))

Global Dryland Alliance (General Assembly resolution [75/150](#))

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution [64/122](#))

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution [68/124](#))

Group of Seven Plus (General Assembly resolution [74/196](#))

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution [60/27](#))

Holy See (General Assembly resolution [58/314](#))

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution [60/28](#))

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution [61/43](#))

Indian Ocean Rim Association (General Assembly resolution [70/123](#))

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [55/160](#))

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution [66/112](#))

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution [68/122](#))

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution [57/31](#))

International Chamber of Commerce (General Assembly resolution [71/156](#))

International Civil Defence Organization (General Assembly resolution [70/122](#))

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution [45/6](#))

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution [64/123](#))

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (General Assembly resolution [73/214](#))

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution [58/318](#))

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (General Assembly resolution [51/1](#))

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution [56/90](#))

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution [49/2](#))

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution [63/133](#))

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution [64/121](#))

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution [56/91](#))

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution [58/83](#))

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution [68/121](#))

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (General Assembly resolution [72/125](#))

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution [64/3](#))

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution [33/18](#) and decision [53/453](#))

International Organization for Migration (resolution [47/4](#), 16 October 1992)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution [66/110](#))

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution [51/6](#))

International Solar Alliance (General Assembly resolution [76/123](#))

International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution [73/217](#))

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution [51/204](#))

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution [54/195](#))

International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (General Assembly resolution [71/154](#))

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution [57/32](#))

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution [61/259](#))

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution [62/74](#))

Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (General Assembly resolution [35/3](#))

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution [60/25](#))

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution [48/4](#))

New Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [73/213](#))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution [61/42](#))

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution [59/52](#))

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM (General Assembly resolution [58/85](#) and decision 71/556)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (General Assembly resolution [53/6](#))

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution [48/5](#))

Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (General Assembly resolution [36/4](#))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution [253 \(III\)](#))

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [3369 \(XXX\)](#))

Pacific Community (General Assembly resolution [69/130](#))

Pacific Islands Development Forum (General Assembly resolution [71/155](#))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution [49/1](#))

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution [68/123](#))

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution [64/124](#))

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution [57/29](#))

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution [48/3](#))

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution [62/73](#))

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [59/48](#))

Small Island Developing States Dock (SIDS DOCK) (General Assembly resolution [75/147](#))

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [59/53](#))

South Centre (General Assembly resolution [63/131](#))

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution [59/49](#))

Sovereign Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution [48/265](#))

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions [3237 \(XXIX\)](#), [43/160 A](#), [43/177](#), [52/250](#), and [67/19](#))

Union for the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution [70/124](#))

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution [66/109](#))

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution [63/132](#))

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution [66/113](#))

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)
Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)
Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)
Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))
Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)
Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)
Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-Alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)
Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (Council decision 2018/226)
Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)
International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)
International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)
Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)
Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)
Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))
Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)
Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)
World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)
African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)
Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)
Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)
International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

A. Economic and Social Council¹

(54 members; three-year term)

2022	2023	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2024
Argentina	Argentina	2023
Austria	Belgium	2024
Bangladesh	Belize	2024
Belgium	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023
Belize	Botswana	2025
Benin	Brazil	2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bulgaria	2023
Botswana	Cabo Verde	2025
Bulgaria	Cameroon	2025
Canada	Canada	2024
Chile	Chile	2024
China	China	2025
Colombia	Colombia	2025
Congo	Costa Rica	2025
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	2024
Croatia	Croatia	2024
Czechia	Czechia	2024
Denmark	Denmark	2025
Eswatini	Equatorial Guinea	2025

¹ At its 81st plenary meeting, on 10 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Liechtenstein to the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the term of office of Austria, beginning on 1 January 2023. At the same meeting, the 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, elected Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden to the Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see Assembly decision 76/413). There is one outstanding vacancy among the Eastern European States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

2022	2023	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Finland	Eswatini	2024
France	France	2023
Gabon	Greece	2025
Greece	Guatemala	2023
Guatemala	India	2024
India	Indonesia	2023
Indonesia	Israel	2023
Israel	Italy	2024
Italy	Japan	2023
Japan	Kazakhstan	2024
Kazakhstan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025
Latvia	Liberia	2023
Liberia	Libya	2023
Libya	Liechtenstein	2023
Madagascar	Madagascar	2023
Mauritius	Mauritius	2024
Mexico	Mexico	2023
Montenegro	New Zealand	2025
New Zealand	Nigeria	2023
Nicaragua	Oman	2024
Nigeria	Peru	2024
Oman	Portugal	2023
Panama	Qatar	2025
Peru	Republic of Korea	2025
Portugal	Slovakia	2025
Republic of Korea	Slovenia	2025
Russian Federation	Solomon Islands	2023
Solomon Islands	Sweden	2025
Thailand	Tunisia	2024
Tunisia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023

2022	2023	Term expires on 31 December
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Republic of Tanzania	2024
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	2024
United States of America	Zimbabwe	2023
Zimbabwe		

B. Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Brazil	Australia	2025
Canada	Brazil.	2023
Colombia	Burundi	2025
Czechia	Colombia.	2024
Denmark	Czechia	2023
Egypt	Cuba	2025
Equatorial Guinea	Finland	2025
Georgia	Georgia	2023
Germany	Germany	2024
Hungary	Hungary.	2024
Japan	Japan	2024
Kuwait	Kuwait.	2023
Madagascar	Madagascar	2023
Mexico	Mexico	2024
Netherlands	Netherlands	2025
Peru	Republic of Korea	2023
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2025
Russian Federation	Samoa	2024
Samoa	Sierra Leone	2023
Sierra Leone	Tunisia.	2025
South Africa	Switzerland	2024
Switzerland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America.	2023
United States of America	Zambia	2025

Commission on Population and Development²

(47 members; four-year term)

<i>Fifty-fifth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Fifty-sixth session (2022/23)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Argentina	Argentina ^a	2026
Australia	Australia	2025
Bangladesh	Belarus	2023
Belarus	Belgium	2025
Belgium	Botswana	2025
Botswana	Chad	2026
Bulgaria	Canada	2024
Burkina Faso	China	2026
Canada	Comoros	2025
China	Costa Rica	2025
Colombia	Cuba	2025
Comoros	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023
Costa Rica	Denmark	2025
Côte d'Ivoire	Dominican Republic ^a	2024
Cuba	El Salvador	2023
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	2025
Denmark	India	2025
El Salvador	Indonesia	2026
Ethiopia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023

² At its 10th plenary meeting, held on 13 April 2022, in accordance with Council decisions 1995/320 and 2005/213, the Council elected the Gambia, Iran (Islamic republic of), Israel, Panama, Tajikistan and Uruguay to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of its sixtieth session in 2027 (see decision 2022/202 B). At its 33rd plenary meeting, held on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Council decisions 1995/320 and 2005/213, the Council elected Nigeria to the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of its sixtieth session in 2027 (see decision 2022/202 B). As of the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023, the following vacancies will remain to be filled: one vacancy from Eastern European States and two vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session in 2026; and one vacancy from Eastern European States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of its sixtieth session in 2027 (see decision 2022/202 B).

<i>Fifty-fifth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Fifty-sixth session (2022/23)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Germany	Israel.	2023
Haiti	Jamaica.	2023
India	Japan.	2025
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kenya	2026
Israel	Lebanon	2024
Jamaica	Libya	2024
Japan	Malaysia	2023
Lebanon	Mauritania	2026
Libya	Mexico	2025
Malaysia	Morocco	2026
Mauritania	Netherlands.	2026
Mexico	Pakistan	2026
Nepal	Philippines	2025
Netherlands	Portugal	2026
Philippines	Republic of Moldova	2025
Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	2026
Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	2026
Somalia	Somalia.	2024
Togo	Togo	2023
Turkey	Turkey	2024
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2024
Ukraine	Ukraine.	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2025
United States of America	United States of America	2026
Vanuatu	Zambia	2024
Zambia		

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with Council decisions 1995/320 and 2005/213, the Council elected the Dominican Republic to the Commission on Population and Development for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2024 (see decision 2022/202 A). At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Council elected Argentina to the Commission for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session in 2026 (see decision 2022/202 B).

Commission for Social Development³

(46 members; four-year term)

<i>Sixtieth session (2021/22) and sixty-first session (2022/23)^a</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Afghanistan	2025
Argentina	2023
Austria	2023
Brazil	2025
Chad	2023
China	2025
Colombia	2023
Costa Rica	2025
Cuba	2024
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2024
Djibouti	2025
Dominican Republic	2024
Ecuador	2025
Ethiopia	2024
Finland	2025
Guatemala	2023
Guinea	2025
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2024
Iraq	2023
Israel	2023
Japan	2024
Libya	2024
Morocco	2023
Nigeria	2024
North Macedonia	2024
Paraguay	2024

³ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with Council decision 2002/210, the Council elected Austria, Bangladesh, Burundi, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, India, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Ukraine to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of its sixty-fifth session in 2027 (see decision 2022/209).

<i>Sixtieth session (2021/22) and sixty-first session (2022/23)^a</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Poland	2025
Portugal	2023
Qatar	2023
Republic of Korea	2024
Russian Federation	2024
Sierra Leone	2023
South Africa	2023
Switzerland	2025
Tajikistan	2025
Turkey	2024
Turkmenistan	2025
Uganda	2025
Ukraine	2023
United States of America	2024
Zambia	2025

^a As of the first meeting of the Commission's sixty-second session in 2023, the following five vacancies will remain to be filled on the Commission: one member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2024; one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session of the Commission in 2025; and one member from African States and one member from Western European and other states for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's sixty-second session in 2023 and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-fifth session in 2027 (see decision 2022/209).

Commission on the Status of Women⁴

(45 members; four-year term)

<i>Sixty-sixth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Sixty-seventh session (2022/23)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2025
Algeria	Algeria	2026
Argentina	Argentina	2025
Armenia	Armenia	2023
Australia	Australia	2023
Austria	Austria	2025
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2023
Belarus	Belarus	2023
Brazil	Brazil	2024
Colombia	Cabo Verde	2026
Comoros	China	2026
Congo	Colombia	2024
Cuba	Costa Rica	2026
Denmark	Cuba	2023
Dominican Republic	Denmark	2024
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	2025
Equatorial Guinea	Egypt	2026
Germany	Equatorial Guinea	2023
Ghana	Germany	2023
Haiti	India	2025
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2026
Iraq	Israel	2025
Israel	Japan	2026
Japan	Latvia	2025
Kenya	Lebanon	2026

⁴ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with decision 2002/234, the Council elected Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liechtenstein, Mozambique, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Ukraine to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-eighth session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of its seventy-first session in 2027 (see decision 2022/210).

<i>Sixty-sixth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Sixty-seventh session (2022/23)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Latvia	Malaysia	2023
Malaysia	Mauritania	2026
Mexico	Mexico	2024
Mongolia	Mongolia	2024
Morocco	Morocco	2025
Nicaragua	Nigeria	2025
Nigeria	Pakistan	2026
Philippines	Panama	2026
Republic of Korea	Philippines	2024
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2024
Saudi Arabia	Senegal	2024
Senegal	Somalia	2024
Somalia	South Africa	2023
South Africa	Switzerland	2024
Switzerland	Togo	2023
Togo	Trinidad and Tobago	2026
Turkey	Tunisia	2026
Turkmenistan	Turkey	2025
United States of America	United States of America	2023
Zambia	Zambia	2025

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	Algeria	2025
Algeria	Angola	2023
Angola	Australia	2025
Australia	Austria	2023
Austria	Bahrain	2023
Bahrain	Bangladesh	2025
Belgium	Belgium	2025
Brazil	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2025
Burkina Faso	Brazil	2025
Canada	Canada	2025
Chile	China	2023
China	Colombia	2025
Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	2025
Côte d'Ivoire	Ecuador	2023
Croatia	Egypt	2023
Cuba	El Salvador	2023
Czechia	France	2025
Ecuador	Germany	2023
Egypt	Ghana	2025
El Salvador	Hungary	2023
France	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025
Germany	Italy	2023
Hungary	Jamaica	2023
India	Japan	2023
Iraq	Kazakhstan	2023
Italy	Kenya	2023
Jamaica	Libya	2023
Japan	Lithuania	2025
Kazakhstan	Mexico	2023

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Kenya	Morocco	2023
Kyrgyzstan	Nepal	2023
Libya	Netherlands	2023
Mexico	Nigeria	2023
Morocco	Pakistan	2023
Nepal	Peru	2023
Netherlands	Poland	2023
Nigeria	Republic of Korea	2025
Pakistan	Russian Federation	2025
Peru	Saudi Arabia	2025
Poland	Slovenia	2025
Russian Federation	South Africa	2023
South Africa	Spain	2023
Spain	Sweden	2023
Sweden	Switzerland	2025
Switzerland	Thailand	2023
Thailand	Trinidad and Tobago	2025
Togo	Tunisia	2025
Turkey	Turkey	2023
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2023
Ukraine	Ukraine	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
United States of America	United States of America	2023
Uruguay	Uruguay	2023

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Angola	2023
Angola	Armenia	2023
Armenia	Austria	2024
Austria	Bahrain	2024
Belarus	Belarus	2024
Brazil	Brazil	2024
Burkina Faso	Bulgaria	2024
Cameroon	Cameroon	2023
China	Canada	2024
Colombia	Chile	2024
Côte d'Ivoire	China	2023
Cuba	Colombia	2023
Ecuador	Côte d'Ivoire	2023
El Salvador	Cuba	2024
Eritrea	Dominican Republic	2024
Eswatini	El Salvador	2023
France	Eritrea	2023
Germany	France	2024
Guatemala	Ghana	2024
India	Germany	2024
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2024
Iraq	Italy	2023
Italy	Japan	2023
Japan	Kenya	2023
Kenya	Libya	2024
Kuwait	Mauritius	2023
Mauritius	Morocco	2023
Mexico	Namibia	2023
Morocco	Nigeria	2024

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Namibia	Pakistan	2024
Nigeria	Paraguay	2024
North Macedonia	Peru	2023
Peru	Qatar	2024
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2023
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2023
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2023
Thailand	Thailand	2024
Turkey	Togo	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
United States of America	United States of America	2024

Commission on Science and Technology for Development⁵

(43 members; four-year term)

<i>Membership for 2021 and 2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	2024
Belarus	2024
Belgium	2022
Botswana	2022
Brazil	2024
Burundi	2024
Cameroon	2024
Canada	2022
China	2022
Cuba	2022
Dominican Republic	2022
Ecuador	2022
Egypt	2022
Ethiopia	2022
Finland	2024
Gambia	2024
Guatemala	2024
Guinea	2024
Hungary	2022
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2022
Israel ^a	2024
Japan	2024
Kenya	2022
Latvia	2022

⁵ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with Council decision 2006/267, the Council elected Algeria, Belize, Botswana, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, India, Latvia, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States Of America and Uzbekistan to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/208 B). As at 1 January 2023, two vacancies will remain on the Commission for members from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/208 B).

<i>Membership for 2021 and 2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Liberia	2022
Madagascar	2022
Nepal	2022
Oman	2022
Panama	2022
Paraguay	2024
Peru	2024
Philippines	2024
Portugal	2024
Romania	2022
Russian Federation	2024
Saudi Arabia	2024
South Africa	2024
Switzerland	2024
Thailand	2022
Turkey	2022
Turkmenistan	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2022
United States of America	2022

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with Council decision 2006/267, the Council elected Israel to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/208 A).

C. Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa⁶

(54 members)

Algeria	Liberia
Angola	Libya
Benin	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burkina Faso	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cabo Verde	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Namibia
Comoros	Niger
Congo	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Egypt	Seychelles
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	Somalia
Eswatini	South Africa
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe

⁶ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe⁷

(56 members)

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Montenegro
Belgium	Netherlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	North Macedonia
Bulgaria	Norway
Canada	Poland
Croatia	Portugal
Cyprus	Republic of Moldova
Czechia	Romania
Denmark	Russian Federation
Estonia	San Marino
Finland	Serbia
France	Slovakia
Georgia	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Tajikistan
Ireland	Türkiye
Israel	Turkmenistan
Italy	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kyrgyzstan	United States of America
Latvia	Uzbekistan

⁷ The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean⁸

Members (46)

Antigua and Barbuda	Italy
Argentina	Jamaica
Bahamas	Japan
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Netherlands
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Nicaragua
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Portugal
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Spain
France	Suriname
Germany	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada	Türkiye
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guyana	United States of America
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

⁸ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (nine)

Anguilla	Guadeloupe
Aruba	Martinique
Bermuda	Montserrat
British Virgin Islands	Puerto Rico
Cayman Islands	Sint Maarten
Curaçao	Turks and Caicos Islands
French Guiana	United States Virgin Islands

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific⁹

Members (53)

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Japan	Timor-Leste
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Türkiye
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Maldives	United States of America
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

⁹ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (nine)

American Samoa	Hong Kong, China
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Macao, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue
Guam	

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia**(20 members)**

Algeria	Oman
Bahrain	Qatar
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Somalia
Jordan	State of Palestine
Kuwait	Sudan
Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
Libya	Tunisia
Mauritania	United Arab Emirates
Morocco	Yemen

D. Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination¹⁰

(34 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Angola	Armenia	2023
Argentina	Belarus	2023
Armenia	Belgium ^a	2024
Belarus	Botswana	2024
Brazil	Brazil	2023
Cameroon	Cameroon	2023
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	2023
China	Chile	2024
Comoros	China	2022
Cuba	Comoros	2022
Eritrea	Cuba	2023
Eswatini	Dominican Republic ^a	2023
Ethiopia	Eritrea	2023
France	Eswatini	2023
Germany	Kenya	2024
India	France ^a	2024
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	2023
Italy	India	2023
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Liberia	Italy	2023
Mali	Japan	2023
Malta	Liberia	2022
Mauritania	Mali	2023

¹⁰ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with General Assembly decision 42/450, the Council nominated Argentina, China, Liberia, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia for election by the Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/203 B). At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Assembly decision 42/450, the Council nominated the Philippines for election by the Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/203 C).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Pakistan	Malta	2023
Paraguay	Mauritania	2022
Philippines	Pakistan	2023
Poland	Paraguay	2024
Republic of Korea	Philippines	2022
Russian Federation	Poland	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Republic of Korea	2022
United States of America	Russian Federation	2024
Uruguay	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
	United States of America	2023
	Uruguay	2022

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with General Assembly decision 42/450 the Council nominated the Dominican Republic for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023, and nominated France for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2022/203 A). The Council also nominated Belgium for election by the Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for an outstanding vacancy beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/203 B).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations¹¹

(19 members; four-year term expiring on 31 December 2022)

Bahrain	Libya
Brazil	Mexico
Burundi	Nicaragua
China	Nigeria
Cuba	Pakistan
Estonia	Russian Federation
Eswatini	Sudan
Greece	Turkey
India	United States of America
Israel	

¹¹ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with its resolution 1981/50, the Council elected Algeria, Bahrain, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Israel, Liberia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zimbabwe as members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for a four year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/211).

E. Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina	Kenya
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China	Portugal
Czechia	Republic of Korea
Finland	Russian Federation
France	South Africa
Germany	Spain
India	Sweden
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Switzerland
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**(36 members)**

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Nigeria
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Qatar
Czechia	Republic of Korea
Denmark	Russian Federation
Finland	Senegal
France	Serbia
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sweden
Ireland	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting¹²

(34 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Albania	Chad	2024
Belarus	Brazil	2024
Brazil	Cameroon	2023
Cambodia	China	2023
Cameroon	Colombia	2024
China	Côte d'Ivoire	2023
Colombia	Ecuador ^a	2023
Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt	2023
Egypt	Gambia	2023
Gambia	Germany	2023
Germany	Guatemala	2023
Guatemala	Italy	2023
Italy	Kazakhstan	2024
Kazakhstan	Kenya	2024
Kenya	Kyrgyzstan ^a	2024
Kyrgyzstan	Mauritania	2024
Morocco	Mexico	2024
Netherlands	Morocco	2024
Nigeria	Netherlands	2023
Philippines	Nigeria ^a	2023
Russian Federation	North Macedonia	2024
Saudi Arabia	Philippines	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Russian Federation	2023

¹² As at 13 April 2022, the following six vacancies remained to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy each from Asia-Pacific States and Latin American and Caribbean States, and three vacancies from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023; and one vacancy from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/218).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
United States of America	Saudi Arabia	2023
	Turkey ^a	2023
	Ukraine	2024
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
	United States of America	2023

^a At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with resolutions 1982/67 and 1985/71 the Council elected Ecuador, Nigeria and Turkey to the Intergovernmental Working Group for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023 and elected Kyrgyzstan for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/218).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term expiring on 31 December 2024)

Adriana Abdenur (Brazil)
Fatuma Abdulkadir Adan (Kenya)
Sabina Alkire (United States of America)
Debapriya Bhattacharya (Bangladesh)
Sofia Borges (Timor-Leste)
Ha-Joon Chang (Republic of Korea)
Stefan Dercon (Belgium)
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)
Ahmed Galal (Egypt)
Arunabha Ghosh (India)
Trudi Hartzenberg (South Africa)
Anne-Laure Kiechel (France)
Carlos Lopes (Guinea-Bissau)
Amina Mama (Nigeria)
Jacqueline Musiitwa (Zambia)
Keith Nurse (Trinidad and Tobago)
José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia)
Annalisa Prizzon (Italy)
Liliana Rojas-Suarez (Peru)
Taffere Tesfachew (Ethiopia)
Kori Udovicki (Serbia)
Rolph van der Hoeven (Netherlands)
Natalya Volchkova (Russian Federation)
Xufeng Zhu (China)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term expiring on 31 July 2024)

Marta Eugenia Acosta Zúñiga (Costa Rica)

Yamini Aiyar (India)

Rolf Alter (Germany)

Linda Bilmes (United States of America)

Augustin K. Fosu (Ghana)

Geraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi (South Africa)

Paul Jackson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Aigul Kosherbayeva (Kazakhstan)

Ronald U. Mendoza (Philippines)

Louis Meuleman (Netherlands)

Lamia Moubayed Bissat (Lebanon)

Juraj Nemec (Slovakia)

Katarina Ott (Croatia)

Soonae Park (Republic of Korea)

Alketa Peci (Brazil)

Mauricio Rodas (Ecuador)

Devon Rowe (Jamaica)

Carlos Santiso (France)

Henry Sardaryan (Russian Federation)

David Moinina Sengh (Sierra Leone)

Sherifa Fouad Sherif (Egypt)

Aminata Touré (Senegal)

Lan Xue (China)

Najat Zarrouk (Morocco)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹³

(18 members; four-year term)

<i>Membership in 2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2022
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2024
Nadir Adilov (Azerbaijan)	2024
Asraf Ally Caunhye (Mauritius)	2022
Mohammed Amarti (Morocco)	2024
Laura Maria Crăciunean-Tatu (Romania)	2024
Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria)	2022
Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium)	2022
Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez (El Salvador)	2022
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2024
Seree Nonthasoot (Thailand)	2024
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2024
Preeti Saran (India)	2022
Shen Yongxiang (China)	2024
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2022
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia)	2022
Michael Windfuhr (Germany)	2024
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2022

¹³ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with its resolution 1985/17, the Council elected Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation), Asraf Ally Canhye (Mauritius), Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium), YoungJoo Lee (Republic of Korea), Santiago Manuel Fiorio Vaesken (Paraguay), Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria), Karla Vanessa Lemus De Vásquez (El Salvador), Julieta Rossi (Argentina) and Preeti Saran (India) to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/212).

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues¹⁴

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022

Elected by the Council (8 experts)

Vital Bambanze (Burundi)

Tove Søvndahl Gant (Denmark)

Grigory Evguenievich Lukiyantsev (Russian Federation)

Bornface Museke Mate (Namibia)

Irma Pineda Santiago (Mexico)

Sven-Erik Soosaar (Estonia)

Lourdes Tibán Guala (Ecuador)

Zhang Xiaolan (China)

Appointed by the President of the Council (8 experts)

Phoolman Chaudhary (Nepal)

Simón Freddy Condo Riveros (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim (Chad)

Hannah McGlade (Australia)

Dario José Mejía Montalvo (Colombia)

Anne Nuorgam (Finland)

Geoffrey Scott Roth (United States of America)

Aleksei Tsykarev (Russian Federation)

¹⁴ At its 10th plenary meeting, held on 13 April 2022, in accordance with its resolution 2000/22 and decisions 2001/316 and 2016/205, the Council elected Vital Bambanze (Burundi), Ali Hajilari (Islamic Republic of Iran), Keith M. Harper (United States of America), Nan Li (China), Suleiman Mamutov (Ukraine), Rodrigo Eduardo Paillalef Monnard (Chile), Bornface Museke Mate (Namibia) and Tove Søvndahl Gant (Denmark) to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/213 A). At its 33rd plenary meeting, held on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Council resolution 2000/22 and decisions 2001/316 and 2016/205, the Vice-President (Bulgaria) informed the Council that, in accordance with Council resolution 2000/22, the President (Botswana) had appointed the following eight members to the Permanent Forum for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023: Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim (Chad), Aluki Kotierk (Canada), Hannah McGlade (Australia), Naw Ei Ei Min (Myanmar), Hanieh Moghani (Islamic Republic of Iran), Dario Mejía Montalvo (Colombia), Geoffrey Roth (United States of America) and Valentina Sovkina (Russian Federation) (see decision 2022/213 B).

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**(25 members; term beginning 22 July 2021 and expiring on 30 June 2025)**

Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed (Pakistan)
Rasmi Ranjan Das (India)
Matthew Olusanya Gbonjubola (Nigeria)
Liselott Kana (Chile)
YoungJoo Lee (Republic of Korea)
Wazona Ligomeka (Malawi)
Nana Akua Achiaa Amoako Mensah (Ghana)
Enrique Bolado Muñoz (Mexico)
Kapembwa Elizabeth Namuyemba-Sikombe (Zambia)
Marlene Patricia Nembhard-Parker (Jamaica)
Eamonn O'Dea (Ireland)
Pande Putu Oka Kusumawardani (Indonesia)
Mya Oo (Myanmar)
El Hadramy Oubeid (Mauritania)
Carlos Protto (Argentina)
Elisângela Rita (Angola)
Aart Roelofsen (Netherlands)
Alexander Smirnov (Russian Federation)
Stephanie Smith (Canada)
Trude Steinnes Sønvisen (Norway)
Titia Stolte-Detring (Germany)
José Troya (Ecuador)
Mario Visco (Italy)
Ingela Willfors (Sweden)
Yan Xiong (China)

F. Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund¹⁵

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Algeria	2024
Australia	Argentina	2023
Bangladesh	Australia	2024
Belgium	Bangladesh	2024
Benin	Belgium	2023
Burundi	Chad	2024
Cameroon	China	2022
China	Comoros	2024
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	2023
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2024
Djibouti	Cuba	2022
Estonia	Denmark	2022
Ethiopia	Estonia	2022
Finland	Ethiopia	2023
Germany	France	2024
Italy	Germany	2024
Japan	Grenada	2024
Liberia	Italy	2022
Lithuania	Kazakhstan	2023
Mexico	Lebanon	2024
Mongolia	Liberia	2023
Morocco	Monaco	2024

¹⁵ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [48/162](#), the Council elected Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Japan, Mozambique, Norway, Tajikistan and Turkey to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/214). The Council also elected Austria, for the remainder of the term of office of Belgium, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and Greece and Luxembourg for the remainder of the terms of office of France and Monaco, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/214).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Netherlands	Netherlands	2023
New Zealand	Norway	2022
Norway	Paraguay	2022
Pakistan	Poland	2024
Paraguay	Republic of Korea	2023
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2022
Russian Federation	Rwanda	2024
Slovakia	Slovakia	2023
Switzerland	Sweden	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Arab Emirates	2024
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2022
Yemen	United States of America	2023
Zimbabwe	Yemen	2022
	Zimbabwe	2022

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(107 members)

Afghanistan	Ecuador
Algeria	Egypt
Argentina	Estonia
Armenia	Ethiopia
Australia	Fiji
Austria	Finland
Azerbaijan	France
Bangladesh	Georgia
Belarus	Germany
Belgium	Ghana
Benin	Greece
Brazil	Guinea
Bulgaria	Holy See
Burkina Faso	Hungary
Cameroon	Iceland
Canada	India
Chad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Chile	Ireland
China	Israel
Colombia	Italy
Congo	Japan
Costa Rica	Jordan
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya
Croatia	Latvia
Cyprus	Lebanon
Czechia	Lesotho
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lithuania
Denmark	Luxembourg
Djibouti	Madagascar

Malawi	Senegal
Mali	Serbia
Malta	Slovakia
Mexico	Slovenia
Montenegro	Somalia
Morocco	South Africa
Mozambique	Spain
Namibia	Sudan
Netherlands	Sweden
New Zealand	Switzerland
Nicaragua	Thailand
Nigeria	Togo
North Macedonia	Tunisia
Norway	Turkey
Pakistan	Turkmenistan
Paraguay	Uganda
Peru	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Philippines	United Republic of Tanzania
Poland	United States of America
Portugal	Uruguay
Republic of Korea	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Republic of Moldova	Yemen
Romania	Zambia
Russian Federation	Zimbabwe
Rwanda	

**Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/
United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for
Project Services¹⁶**

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Algeria	Algeria	2023
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2023
Belgium	Bulgaria	2022
Botswana	Cameroon	2024
Bulgaria	Chad	2024
Cameroon	China	2022
China	Colombia	2022
Colombia	Costa Rica	2024
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2024
Czechia	Cuba	2023
Denmark	Czechia	2022
Finland	Finland	2023
Gambia	Germany	2024
Germany	Greece	2024
Greece	Guatemala	2023
Guatemala	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
India	Japan	2022
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Kazakhstan	2024
Japan	Kenya	2024

¹⁶ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162, the Council elected China, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Turkey and the United States of America to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/215 A). The Council also elected Belgium, Iceland and Ireland for the remainder of the term of office of Finland, New Zealand and Spain, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and Canada and Denmark for the remainder of the term of office of Greece and the Netherlands, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/215 A). At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162, elected Ethiopia to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/215 B).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Kuwait	Kuwait	2022
Mexico	Lesotho	2024
Netherlands	Myanmar	2024
New Zealand	Netherlands	2024
Nigeria	New Zealand	2023
Norway	Nigeria	2023
Peru	Norway	2022
Republic of Korea	Peru	2022
Russian Federation	Qatar	2024
Rwanda	Russian Federation	2023
Somalia	Somalia	2022
South Africa	Spain	2023
Spain	Sweden	2024
Ukraine	Switzerland	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ukraine	2024
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
Vanuatu	United States of America	2022

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women^{17,18}

(41 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Andorra	Afghanistan	2024
Angola	Argentina	2022
Argentina	Australia	2024
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2024
Brazil	Brazil	2022
Burundi	Burundi	2022
Chile	Cameroon	2024
China	China	2022
Colombia	Colombia	2024
Cuba	Denmark	2022
Denmark	Dominican Republic	2024
Eswatini	Egypt	2024
Equatorial Guinea	Eswatini	2024
Finland	Gambia	2024
Georgia	Guyana	2024

¹⁷ For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), see General Assembly resolution 64/289, paras. 60–63, Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

¹⁸ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Council elected, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Japan, Latvia, Qatar, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe to the Executive Board of UN-Women for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/216 A).

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Council, in accordance with Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, elected France, Gabon, New Zealand and Switzerland to the Executive Board of UN-Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/216 B).

At the same meeting, in accordance with Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, the Council elected Ireland and Italy to the Executive Board of UN-Women for the remainder of the term of office of Australia and Monaco, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/216 B). Also at the same meeting, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, the Council elected Finland, Germany, Norway and the United States of America to the Executive Board of UN-Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/216 B).

As at 1 January 2023, the following two vacancies will remain to be filled on the Executive Board of UN-Women: under the category in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of Assembly resolution 64/289: two members from the top 10 voluntary core contributing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/216 B).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Germany	Iceland	2022
Ghana	India	2024
Hungary	Japan	2022
India	Kazakhstan	2022
Italy	Kenya	2024
Japan	Lebanon	2022
Kazakhstan	Lithuania	2022
Kenya	Madagascar	2022
Lebanon	Mexico	2022
Lithuania	Monaco	2024
Luxembourg	Netherlands	2022
Madagascar	Nigeria	2022
Mexico	Norway	2022
Mongolia	Poland	2024
Morocco	Republic of Korea	2022
Nepal	Russian Federation	2022
Nigeria	Senegal	2022
Republic of Korea	Sierra Leone	2022
Russian Federation	South Africa	2024
Saudi Arabia	Sweden	2022
Senegal	Thailand	2024
Sierra Leone	Turkey	2022
Sweden	Turkmenistan	2024
Turkey	Ukraine	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2022
United States of America	United States of America	2022

Executive Board of the World Food Programme¹⁹

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>Membership in 2021 Elected by the Economic and Social Council</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>	<i>Membership in 2022 Elected by the Economic and Social Council</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	2022	Australia	2022
Burkina Faso	2021	Burundi	2022
Burundi	2022	China	2023
China	2023	Cuba	2022
Cuba	2022	France	2024
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021	Ghana	2024
Italy	2021	India	2024
Japan	2023	Japan	2023
Lesotho	2023	Lesotho	2023
Madagascar	2022	Madagascar	2022
Mexico	2023	Mexico	2023
Poland	2023	Poland	2023
Republic of Korea	2021	Republic of Korea	2024
Russian Federation	2021	Russian Federation	2024
Spain	2022	Spain	2022
Sweden	2021	Sweden	2024
Turkmenistan	2022	Turkmenistan	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023

¹⁹ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Council elected, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [65/266](#), Australia, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Panama and Spain to the Executive Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/217).

<i>Membership in 2021 Elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>		<i>Membership in 2022 Elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	
	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>		<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	2021	Argentina	2023
Angola	2022	Bangladesh	2024
Dominican Republic	2022	Brazil	2023
Brazil	2023	Canada	2022
Canada	2022	Denmark	2023
Côte d'Ivoire	2021	Dominican Republic	2022
Denmark	2023	Germany	2022
Germany	2022	Hungary	2023
Guatemala	2023	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2024
Hungary	2023	Morocco	2023
India	2021	Netherlands	2024
Morocco	2023	Norway	2023
Netherlands	2021	Peru	2024
Norway	2023	Saudi Arabia	2022
Peru	2021	Senegal	2024
Saudi Arabia	2022	Somalia	2022
Somalia	2022	South Africa	2022
United States of America	2021	United States of America	2024

International Narcotics Control Board²⁰

(13 members; five-year term)

<i>Membership from 2 March 2020</i>	<i>Term expires on 1 March</i>
Sevil Atasoy (Turkey)	2022
Cornelis de Joncheere (Netherlands)	2022
Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez (Mexico)	2022
David T. Johnson (United States of America)	2022
Galina A. Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2022
Bernard Leroy (France)	2025
Viviana Manrique Zuluaga (Colombia)	2025
Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia)	2022
Luis Alberto Otárola Peñaranda (Peru)	2022
Jagjit Pavadia (India)	2025
César Tomás Arce Rivas (Paraguay)	2025
Jallal Toufiq (Morocco)	2025
Zuriswa Zingela (South Africa)	2025

²⁰ Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961.

<i>Membership from 2 March 2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 1 March</i>
Sevil Atasoy (Turkey)	2027
Cornelis de Joncheere (Netherlands)	2027
David T. Johnson (United States of America)	2027
Galina A. Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2027
Bernard Leroy (France)	2025
Lu Lin (China)	2027
Richard Muscat ^a (Malta)	2025
Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia)	2027
Jagjit Pavadia (India)	2025
Nirinomenjanahary Larissa Razanadimby (Madagascar)	2027
César Tomás Arce Rivas (Paraguay)	2025
Jallal Toufiq (Morocco)	2025
Zuriswa Zingela (South Africa)	2025

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Council elected Richard Muscat (Malta) to the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by Governments for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 1 March 2025 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Viviana Manrique Zuluaga (Colombia) (see decision 2022/207).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award

(10 members; three-year term expiring on 31 December 2021)

Côte d'Ivoire

Fiji

Gambia

Iceland

Indonesia

Lebanon

Liberia

Panama

Romania

Trinidad and Tobago

(10 members; three-year term beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024)^a

Bulgaria^b

Côte d'Ivoire^b

Indonesia

Lebanon

Liberia

Mauritania

Portugal^c

Trinidad and Tobago^b

^a As at 13 April 2022, two vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/204 B).

^b At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [36/201](#), the Council elected Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire and Trinidad and Tobago as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2022/204 A).

^c At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [36/201](#), the Council elected Portugal as a member of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2022/204 B).

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS²¹

(22 members; three-year term)

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Belarus	Belarus	2022
Brazil	Botswana	2024
Cameroon	Cameroon	2023
Canada	Canada	2023
China	China	2024
Denmark	Côte d'Ivoire	2024
El Salvador	Dominican Republic	2024
Germany	El Salvador	2022
Guyana	Germany	2022
India	Guyana	2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2022
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Kenya	Japan	2024
Liberia	Kenya	2022
Luxembourg	Netherlands ^a	2024
Namibia	Norway ^a	2023
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2024
Switzerland	Switzerland	2024
Thailand	Thailand	2022
Tunisia	Tunisia	2022

²¹ At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with Council decision 1995/223, the Council elected Brazil, Kenya, Libya and the United States of America to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/205 B). At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Council decision 1995/223, the Council elected Germany to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/205 C). As at 1 January 2023, the following three vacancies will remain to be filled on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/205 C).

<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2024
United States of America	United States of America	2022

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with Council decision 1995/223, the Council elected the Netherlands for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2022/205). At the same meeting, the Council elected Norway for the remainder of the term of office of Denmark, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2023 (see decision 2022/205).

United Nations Habitat Assembly²²

The membership of the United Nations Habitat Assembly comprises all States Members of the United Nations (see General Assembly resolution [73/239](#)).

²² By its resolution [73/239](#), the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and to replace it with the United Nations Habitat Assembly, with universal intergovernmental membership.

G. Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the United Nations Forum on Forests comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Council resolution 2000/35).

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission²³

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable, membership through 31 December 2022)

Selected by the Security Council (seven members)

China
France
Kenya
Russian Federation
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Elected by the Economic and Social Council (seven members)^a

Colombia
Latvia^a
New Zealand
Nigeria
Portugal^a
Republic of Korea
Thailand

Providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the agencies, funds and programmes, including to a standing peacebuilding fund (five members)^b

Canada
Germany
Japan
Netherlands
Sweden

²³ For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, see General Assembly resolution [60/180](#), paras. 4–6, and Security Council resolutions [1645 \(2005\)](#), paras. 4–6, and [1646 \(2005\)](#), para. 1. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, in accordance with Assembly resolution [60/180](#) and Council resolution 2015/1, the Council elected Peru to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, or until Peru ceases to be a member of the Council (see decision 2022/206 C). At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Assembly resolution [60/180](#) and Council resolution [2015/1](#), the Council elected Brazil, Denmark, Italy and Nigeria to the Organizational Committee of the Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, or until the country ceases to be a member of the Council (see decision 2022/206 D). As at 1 January 2023, the following two vacancies will remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy each from Asia-Pacific States and Eastern European States for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 (see decision 2022/206 D).

**Providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions
(five members)^b**

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

India

Pakistan

Rwanda

Elected by the General Assembly (seven members)

Brazil

Bulgaria^c

Costa Rica

Dominican Republic^c

Egypt

Lebanon

South Africa

^a At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) and [63/145](#) and Council resolution [2015/1](#), the Council elected Latvia as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2022, or until the country ceases to be a member of the Council (see decision 2022/206 A). At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) and [63/145](#) and Council resolution [2015/1](#), the Council elected Portugal as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Commission for a term of office beginning on 16 February 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022, or until the country ceases to be a member of the Council (see decision 2022/206 B).

^b Selected by and from among the top 10 providers.

^c At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 16 December 2021, the Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions [60/180](#), [60/261](#) and [63/145](#), elected Bulgaria and the Dominican Republic as members of the Organizational Committee of the Commission 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 Peru and Slovakia (see Assembly decision 76/412).

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti^{24,25}

(19 members)

Argentina	France
Bahamas	Haiti
Belize	Mexico
Benin	Peru
Brazil	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Canada	Spain
Chile	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	United States of America ²⁶
Dominican Republic	Uruguay
El Salvador	

²⁴ The Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the Member State concerned is appointed as a member of the Group.

²⁵ Pursuant to Council decision 2004/322, the President of Council is an ex-officio member of the Group.

²⁶ Pursuant to Council decision 2011/207, the Representative of the United States of America to the Council is appointed as a member of the Group.

Annex IV

Virtual and hybrid informal meetings held during the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

I. Special meeting on “Natural resources, peaceful societies and sustainable development: Lessons from the Kimberley Process”

1. On 18 March 2022, the Economic and Social Council held a special meeting on “Natural resources, peaceful societies and sustainable development: lessons from the Kimberley Process” in a hybrid format, chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement.
2. At the same meeting, opening statements were also made by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, the President of the Security Council for the month of March (United Arab Emirates), the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (Bangladesh) and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (on behalf of the Secretary-General).
3. Also at the same meeting, keynote addresses were made by the President of Botswana, Mokgweetsi Masisi (via video link), the Minister of Mining and Geology of Senegal, Oumar Sarr (on behalf of the President of Senegal and Chair of the African Union) (pre-recorded video) and the Deputy Head of Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Silvio Gonzato.

Presentations

4. Also at the special meeting on 18 March 2022, statements were made by the Minister of Minerals of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chair of the African Diamond Producers Association, Doto Mashaka Biteko, the Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, João Samuel Caholo (Angola) (pre-recorded video), the Director of Climate Change, Natural Resource Management and Technology of the Economic Commission for Africa, Jean-Paul Adam (on behalf of the Executive Secretary) (pre-recorded video), the Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation and Outgoing Chair of the Kimberley Process, Alexey Moiseev (pre-recorded video), and the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Mineral Resources of Botswana, Coordinator of Diamond Hub and Incoming Chair of the Kimberley Process, Jacob Thamage (pre-recorded video).
5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following civil society representatives: Coordinator, Kimberley Process Civil Society Coalition, Michel Yoboue (pre-recorded video); President and Chief Executive Officer, Diamond Development Initiative at RESOLVE, Stephen D’Esposito (pre-recorded video); President, World Diamond Council, Edward Asscher; and representative of FemWise-Africa, Léonnie Kandolo (pre-recorded video).

Interventions by Member States

6. At the same meeting, interventions were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Nigeria, Mozambique, India and Belgium.

Conclusion of the special meeting

7. Also at the special meeting, a keynote closing address was made by the former President of Botswana, Festus Mogae.
8. The President of the Council made a closing statement.

II. Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

9. On 8 April 2022, the Council held two hybrid informal meetings on international cooperation in tax matters. The theme of the meetings was “Strengthening international tax cooperation for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery and beyond: examining the future of corporate taxation and tackling tax-related illicit financial flows”.

10. At the first hybrid informal meeting, the President of the Council made opening remarks.

11. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and Head of the Department of International Taxation, Internal Revenue Service of Chile, Liselott Margareta Kana, made a statement.

Panel discussion

The future of corporate taxation in a digitalized and globalized world

13. At the first hybrid informal meeting, on 8 April 2022, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Director of the Knowledge Centre and Chair of the Centre for Studies in African Taxation, International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, Belema Obuoforibo, who made a statement.

14. The following panellists made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Co-Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and Director of the Tax Policy and Advisory Department, Federal Inland Revenue Service of Nigeria, Mathew Gbonjubola; Member of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and Deputy Director General, International Taxation Department, State Taxation Administration of China, Yan Xiong; Commissioner, Financial Services Commission of Belize, Stephen Coakley-Wells; Director, Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development, Marilou Uy; and Deputy Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Grace Perez-Navarro.

15. Statements were also made by the following respondents: Tax Commentator and Contributing Editor of Tax Analysts, Lee Sheppard; H. Heward Stikeman Chair in the Law of Taxation, McGill University Faculty of Law, Allison Christians; and Senior Adviser to the Executive Secretary of the African Tax Administration Forum, Varsha Singh.

16. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of China, the United States of America, Indonesia, Oman and Thailand.

17. The representative of the World Bank Group participated in the discussion.

18. A statement was made by a member of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

19. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: the European Network on Debt and Development and the Society for International Development.

20. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

21. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

Panel discussion

Tackling tax aspects of illicit financial flows for sustainable development

22. At the second hybrid informal meeting, on 8 April 2022, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by a Member of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and Board Member, Federal Board Revenue of Pakistan, Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed, who made a statement.

23. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Chief Executive Officer, African Union Development Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki.

24. The following panellists made statements and responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: State Secretary for International Sustainable Development of Norway, Bjørg Sandkjær; Deputy Director, Anti-Shadow Economy Division - Customer Relations Unit, Finnish Tax Administration, Tarja Valsi; Executive Secretary, Inter-American Centre for Tax Administration, Marcio Verdi; and Member of the FACTI Panel and Independent Commissioner for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation, Irene Ovonji-Odida.

25. Statements were also made by the following respondents: Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Rola Dashti, and Chief Executive of the Tax Justice Network, Alex Cobham.

26. An interactive discussion ensued during which comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Nigeria and Bangladesh.

27. The representative of the International Monetary Fund participated in the discussion.

28. A statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

29. A statement was also made by a civil society representative from the European Network on Debt and Development/Global Alliance for Tax Justice.

30. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Conclusion of the special meeting

31. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

32. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

III. Operational activities for development segment

33. The Council held the operational activities for development segment (agenda item 7 and sub-items (a) and (b)) of its 2022 session from 17 to 19 May 2022, in the course of which it held six plenary meetings (see chap. VIII), and two informal meetings on 18 and 19 May.

Informal meetings

Supporting integrated policies on equitable and universal access to social protection

34. On 18 May 2022, at the first informal meeting of its operational activities for development segment, the Council held an informal dialogue with host Governments and resident coordinators on the topic of "Supporting integrated policies on equitable and universal access to social protection".

35. The meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) and moderated by the Special Representative to the United Nations and Director of the New York Office of the International Labour Organization, Beate Andrees, who made statements.

36. Presentations were made (via video link) by the following panellists: Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of Albania, Denada Seferi, jointly with United Nations Resident Coordinator in Albania, Fiona McCluney; Secretary-General, National Economic and Social Development Council of Thailand, Danucha Pichayanan, jointly with the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Thailand, Gita Sabharwal; and Undersecretary of Territorial Management in the Technical Secretariat of the Ecuador Grows without Child Malnutrition Plan, María José Enriquez, jointly with the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Ecuador, Lena Savelli.

37. Statements were also made by the following discussants: Deputy Head of Global Cooperation at the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Christine Schneeberger; Secretary-General of the International Organization of Employers, Roberto Suarez-Santos; and Deputy General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation, Mamadou Diallo.

38. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists and discussants responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Mexico and Canada, as well as by the observers for the Philippines, Sweden, Brazil, Ecuador and Malawi.

39. The representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer, also participated in the discussion.

Addressing root causes of conflict and humanitarian crises to achieve sustainable development

40. On 19 May 2022, at the second informal meeting of its operational activities for development segment, the Council held an informal dialogue on the topic of “Addressing root causes of conflict and humanitarian crises to achieve sustainable development”.

41. The meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Finland) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Strengthening Programmatic Integration, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, who made statements.

42. The following panellists responded to the questions posed by the moderator: Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel, Abdoulaye Mar Dieye; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Mali, Alain Noudéhou (via video link); Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq, Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano (via video link); Country Director of the World Food Programme in Bangladesh, Jane Pearce (via video link); Assistant High Commissioner for Operations in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Raouf Mazou (via video link); and Director for Political Affairs and Deputy Head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, Awa Dabo.

43. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada, as well as by the observers for Germany and Sweden.

Annex V

Annual informal meetings convened by the Economic and Social Council

A. Partnership forum

1. The annual partnership forum was convened by the President of the Council in a hybrid informal format on 2 February 2022.
2. The proceedings of the partnership forum are available from the website of the Council (<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/events/2022/partnership-forum>).

B. Youth forum

3. The annual youth forum was convened by the President of the Council in virtual informal meetings held on 19 and 20 April 2022.
 4. The proceedings of the youth forum are available from the website of the Council (<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/events/2022/youth-forum>).
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