

# Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly  
during its seventy-seventh session

Volume III

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## **NOTE**

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

### **Regular sessions**

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

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

### **Special sessions**

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

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

### **Emergency special sessions**

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

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

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

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 31 December 2022 to 5 September 2023. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 13 September to 30 December 2022 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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## RESOLUTION 77/268

Adopted at the 57th plenary meeting, on 18 January 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.44](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands,<sup>1</sup> Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia

### 77/268. Education for democracy

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Reaffirming also* the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>3</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>4</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>5</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities<sup>6</sup> and other relevant instruments,

*Recalling* its resolutions [67/18](#) of 28 November 2012, [69/268](#) of 5 March 2015, [71/8](#) of 16 November 2016, [73/134](#) of 13 December 2018 and [75/199](#) of 21 December 2020 and the results of the plan of action for the third phase (2015–2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,<sup>7</sup> recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions [39/3](#) of 27 September 2018<sup>8</sup> and [42/7](#) of 26 September 2019<sup>9</sup> on the World Programme for Human Rights Education, and taking note with appreciation of the plan of action for the fourth phase (2020–2024) of the World Programme,<sup>10</sup>

*Taking note* of section VII, entitled “Supporting the global citizenship agenda through education for democracy”, of resolution 1 adopted on 20 November 2013 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-seventh session,<sup>11</sup>

*Recalling* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>12</sup> are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of taking measures to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including expanded opportunities for all children, particularly girls, to access quality education, as well as the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

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<sup>1</sup> On 3 March 2023, the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that “Netherlands (Kingdom of the)” was to be used as the short form of the country name.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

<sup>3</sup> See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigenda ([A/69/53/Add.1](#), [A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.1](#) and [A/69/53/Add.1/Corr.2](#)), chap. IV, sect. A, resolution [27/12](#).

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/73/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/74/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

<sup>10</sup> [A/HRC/42/23](#).

<sup>11</sup> See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-seventh Session, Paris, 5–20 November 2013*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, sect. IV.

<sup>12</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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*Recognizing* the importance of equal opportunities for young people, including young women, to be an integral part of decision-making processes and participate in all spheres of life, and reaffirming that lifelong learning is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century and for promoting inclusive and equitable societies,

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

*Reaffirming* that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,<sup>13</sup>

*Recognizing* that education for democracy nurtures responsible and active learners, capable of contributing effectively to peace and prosperity in their societies and beyond,

*Recognizing also* the profound and disproportionate negative impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on gender equality and on the realization of the right to education, deeply concerned that the related disproportionate impacts of the unprecedented global school closures, including on equal learning opportunities, have exacerbated pre-existing inequalities between and within countries, such as the digital divides, and stressing the importance of ensuring a proper return to school for all children and youth still out of school as a consequence of the pandemic, in particular girls, who are among those disproportionately lacking access to education,

*Taking note* of the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030 – towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015,<sup>14</sup> which affirmed the understanding of education as a main driver of development that is essential for peace, tolerance, human fulfilment and sustainable development, as well as key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication,

*Taking note also* of the Global Education Ministers Conference on addressing hate speech through education, which was jointly organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide on 26 October 2021,

*Taking note, further* of the *Global Education Monitoring Reports*, which monitor progress towards the education targets within the Sustainable Development Goals framework, and affirming that education can encourage constructive and inclusive political participation,

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

*Mindful* of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,<sup>15</sup> the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,<sup>16</sup> the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy,<sup>17</sup> the World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/113 A of 10 December 2004 and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,<sup>18</sup>

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

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<sup>13</sup> Resolution 60/1, para. 135.

<sup>14</sup> See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19–22 May 2015* (Paris, 2015).

<sup>15</sup> A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

<sup>16</sup> *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.

<sup>17</sup> A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

<sup>18</sup> Resolution 66/137, annex.

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*Acknowledging* the important role of international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders in support of democracy and education for democracy,

*Recognizing* that education contributes to the strengthening of democracy, good governance and the rule of law at all levels, the reduction of economic inequality, the realization of human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the achievement of all internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the development of human potential, the eradication of poverty and the fostering of greater understanding among peoples,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report entitled “Literacy for life: shaping future agendas, and education for democracy”, submitted by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;<sup>19</sup>

2. *Reaffirms* the fundamental link between democratic governance, peace, development and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

3. *Recalls* the Global Education First initiative, launched by the Secretary-General on 26 September 2012, in particular its third priority area on fostering global citizenship;

4. *Also recalls* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which Member States committed themselves to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development, and further recalls the importance of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Goals;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen their efforts to promote the values of peace, human rights, democracy, respect for religious and cultural diversity, and justice and the rule of law through education;

6. *Strongly encourages* Member States and national, regional and local education authorities, as appropriate, to integrate education for democracy, along with civic education, human rights education and education for sustainable development into their education standards and to develop and strengthen programmes, curricula and curricular and extracurricular educational activities aimed at the promotion and consolidation of democratic values and democratic governance and human rights, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices in the field, in order to facilitate the empowerment of citizens and their participation in political life and policymaking at all levels;

7. *Encourages* Member States and national, regional and local education authorities, as appropriate, to further efforts to strengthen, through education, the connections between democratic governance, peace, sustainable development and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Encourages* Member States to intensify their efforts towards educating and empowering young people, in particular to shape, in the aftermath of COVID-19, societies that are anchored in respect for human rights and the rule of law;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to work with relevant stakeholders to take steps to close the digital divides, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and promote digital inclusion by addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, including those living in rural and remote areas, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations and the importance of promoting inclusive learning environments, and providing distance learning opportunities, especially in developing countries;

10. *Encourages* Member States to further their efforts to develop and strengthen educational policies and initiatives that contribute to combating disinformation, misinformation, stigmatization, racism, xenophobia, hate

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<sup>19</sup> [A/77/187](#).

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speech, discrimination, exclusion, and violence, in particular through accessible media and information literacy and digital literacy to improve education for democracy in the emerging digital environment;

11. *Takes note* of the Transforming Education Summit, convened by the Secretary-General from 16 to 19 September 2022 in New York, as well as its pre-Summit, hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 28 to 30 June 2022 in Paris;

12. *Also takes note* of Member States' engagement throughout the Transforming Education Summit process, including through national consultations, and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and relevant stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goal 4-Education 2030 High-level Steering Committee, to support Member States, upon their request, in the country-level implementation of their national commitments made during the Transforming Education Summit process;

13. *Invites* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Democracy Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide appropriate expertise and resources for the development of relevant educational programmes and materials for democracy;

14. *Encourages* international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates, to share their best practices and experiences in the field of education for democracy, including but not limited to civic education, with each other and with the United Nations system, as appropriate;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its seventy-ninth session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields";

16. *Invites* Governments, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to promote education for democracy, requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit a report, within existing reporting obligations, to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and invites the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to education, within her existing mandate, to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General.

### RESOLUTION 77/269

Adopted at the 58th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 6 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.43](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia

#### 77/269. Global Tourism Resilience Day

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

*Recalling* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,<sup>20</sup> decision XII/11 of 17 October 2014 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on biodiversity and tourism development,<sup>21</sup> the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”,<sup>22</sup> the outcome document of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,<sup>23</sup> and the proclamation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystems Restoration 2021–2030,<sup>24</sup> the declaration of the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”,<sup>25</sup> and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030,<sup>26</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution [77/178](#) of 14 December 2022 on the promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection,

*Recognizing* that tourism is a cross-cutting industry that contributes to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including by fostering economic growth, alleviating poverty, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, accelerating the change to more sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, promoting local culture, improving the quality of life and the economic empowerment of women, young people and Indigenous peoples and promoting rural development and better living conditions for rural populations and local communities,

*Recognizing also* that the use of sustainable and resilient tourism, as a tool to foster sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and financial inclusion, enables the formalization of the informal sector, the promotion of domestic resource mobilization and environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources and the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship in sustainable tourism,

*Acknowledging* that tourism is among the economic sectors hardest hit by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, noting that the COVID-19 pandemic cut tourism direct gross domestic product by more than half in 2020, reducing it by 2.0 trillion United States dollars, with a cumulative loss for 2020 and 2021 of 3.6 trillion dollars in tourism direct gross domestic product, representing approximately 70 per cent of the overall decline in world gross domestic product in 2020,<sup>27</sup> as compared with pre-pandemic values, noting also that the number of international tourist arrivals declined by 84 per cent between March and December 2020 compared with the previous year, leading to unprecedented direct losses on foreign currency earnings, gross domestic product and jobs,

*Recalling* the high-level thematic debate on tourism, on the theme “Putting sustainable and resilient tourism at the heart of an inclusive recovery”, convened by the President of General Assembly in New York in May 2022, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, as an important milestone in working towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level within the United Nations system,

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<sup>20</sup> Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/11.

<sup>22</sup> Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

<sup>23</sup> Resolution [69/137](#), annex II.

<sup>24</sup> See resolution [73/284](#).

<sup>25</sup> Resolution [76/296](#).

<sup>26</sup> See resolution [72/73](#).

<sup>27</sup> World Tourism Organization, *The Economic Contribution of Tourism and the Impact of COVID-19* (Madrid, 2021).

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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*Emphasizing* the need to foster resilient tourism development to deal with shocks, taking into account the vulnerability of the tourism sector to emergencies, and for Member States to develop national strategies for rehabilitation after disruptions, including through private-public cooperation and the diversification of activities and products,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Decides* to proclaim 17 February as Global Tourism Resilience Day, to be observed annually;

3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and entities of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, as well as academic institutions, the private sector, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe Global Tourism Resilience Day, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with global, regional and national priorities, including through education and activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of sustainable tourism;

4. *Encourages* the holding of further high-level thematic events on tourism, to be convened, as in 2022, by the President of the General Assembly in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, as a regular platform for consultation within the United Nations system on tourism, in order to build on the work already begun, with a view to advancing towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level and maximizing its contribution to the sustainability agenda;

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

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote the observance of the Global Day.

### RESOLUTION 77/270

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L45/Rev.1](#), sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Türkiye

#### **77/270. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [57/2](#) of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution [57/7](#) of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [76/297](#) of 21 July 2022, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/9](#) of 8 June 2021 on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

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

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<sup>28</sup> [A/77/219](#).

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environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

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

*Recalling* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

*Recognizing* the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term political strategy for Africa's development and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key flagship projects and programmes to be fast-tracked during the decade, and recognizing the commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted on 22 September 2008,<sup>29</sup>

*Reaffirming* the Paris Agreement<sup>30</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>31</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Noting* the need for all parties to submit enhanced nationally determined contributions in the framework of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in line with the best available science, and to protect people in vulnerable situations, especially in Africa,

*Welcoming* the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 9 to 20 May 2022, and the offer made by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Government of Mongolia to host the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties, in 2024 and 2026, respectively,

*Reiterating its appreciation* for the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha, noting the substantive and organizational preparations for the Conference, to be held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023, at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, and recalling the adoption in New York on 17 March 2022 of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, endorsed by the General Assembly on 1 April 2022,<sup>32</sup>

*Highlighting* the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda,<sup>33</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>34</sup> and other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

*Noting with great concern* the continuing multidimensional repercussions of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on African countries, including significant impacts on poverty, food security, unemployment, trade, disrupted supply chains, tourism and financial flows, as well as its social impacts, including violence against women and girls, causing more challenges for African countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and

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<sup>29</sup> Resolution 63/1.

<sup>30</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>31</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>32</sup> Resolution 76/258, annex.

<sup>33</sup> Resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>34</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

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recognizing the great efforts made by African countries in combating the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives and achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery,

*Recalling* its resolution [77/154](#) of 14 December 2022 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development,

*Underlining* the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and reaffirming that good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems and global collaboration and mutual accountability measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts,

*Recalling* its resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and its resolution [66/293](#) of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the fifth biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session,

*Welcoming* the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2022 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme "Build resilience in nutrition: accelerate Africa's human capital and socioeconomic development", in close partnership with the African Union Commission and other United Nations system and African organizations,

*Emphasizing* economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa, bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic, social and environmental development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and recalling the African Union Strategy on Small and Medium Enterprise/Industries and its Delivery Framework, adopted in 2019,

*Welcoming* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to Agenda 2063, the African Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa,

*Noting* that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the inequalities caused by digital divides, especially in African countries, since the poorest and the most vulnerable, who are the hardest hit, are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

*Noting with great concern* the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

*Reaffirming* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,<sup>35</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

<sup>36</sup> Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

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*Taking note with appreciation* of the transformation of the New Partnership Planning and Coordinating Agency into the African Union Development Agency in conformity with the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to rename the African Union Development Agency as the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>37</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: nineteenth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support",<sup>38</sup>

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>39</sup> and in this regard reaffirms the essential role played by the New Partnership Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee, welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership and underscores the importance of coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>40</sup> while acknowledging that much needs to be done to overcome the challenges in its implementation;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards implementing the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure, while recognizing the importance of sustainable and resilient urbanization, and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and sustainable urbanization investment, through both foreign and domestic investment, and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard recognizes the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

5. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and of achieving substantial and universal coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;

6. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa through healthy diets and sustainable food systems with the support of Africa's development partners, and welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021;

7. *Welcomes* the focus of the 2022 theme of the African Union on taking action on food security and nutrition goals and convening of the African Union High-level Conference on Food Security and Nutrition in October 2022, and calls upon the international community to continue its support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and its results framework, which is an integral component of the Programme that provides guidance on planning and implementing investment programmes, and in this regard, also welcomes the establishment of a 1.5 billion United States dollar African Emergency Food Production Plan facility by the African Development Bank to boost food security, nutrition and resilience on the continent;

8. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, including in Africa, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner by aligning actions with national and regional response plans, making full use of endogenous mechanisms, including local, national and regional reserves;

9. *Calls for* effective measures and targeted investments to strengthen national health systems and to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including the Ebola virus disease and coronavirus disease (COVID-19), recognizes in this regard that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, to expand, strengthen and maintain surveillance systems in the

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<sup>37</sup> See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 November 2018.

<sup>38</sup> A/76/888.

<sup>39</sup> A/57/304, annex.

<sup>40</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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health sector, in order to implement and comply with the International Health Regulations (2005),<sup>41</sup> and to eliminate diseases, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the transition towards universal health coverage in Africa;

10. *Recalls* the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, as reflected in its resolution 73/3 of 10 October 2018, the political declaration on HIV and AIDS, as reflected in its resolution 75/284 of 8 June 2021, the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as reflected in its resolution 73/2 of 10 October 2018, as well as the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,<sup>42</sup> and calls upon developed countries, international health funds and other development partners to continue their support, including financial and technical support, to African countries to scale up their national efforts to fully implement, as appropriate, the actions committed to by the Heads of State and Government and their representatives;

11. *Notes* the unprecedented impact of COVID-19 on the continent's hard-won development and economic gains; welcomes the continued efforts of African leaders in mitigating the risks and impact of the pandemic on their countries and citizens; expresses its highest appreciation to all partners and international organizations for their continued support of the continent's efforts in mitigating the effects of COVID-19; notes that there is a need for additional support to reduce the effects of and recover from the pandemic to enable the continent to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and to support the implementation of the Adapted Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Pandemic, fully operationalize and enhance the capacity of the African Medicines Agency and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, including to support Africa's manufacture of vaccines against COVID-19 and other viral diseases, and in this regard calls for global solidarity, particularly with regard to global equitable, affordable and timely access to vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other medical products in Africa, including as supported through the World Health Organization and the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility, and urges Member States and the international community to support the continental development and manufacture of safe and effective vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and medical products, and other relevant initiatives, including African initiatives such as the Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing and the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust accelerating post-COVID-19 economic and social development;

12. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in enhancing education and vocational training and stresses in this regard the importance of creating a conducive environment for science, technology and innovation, taking advantage of frontier technologies and investing in digitalization to strengthen connectivity, and urges all relevant stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, especially African countries;

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

14. *Reiterates* the need to support African countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

15. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to its adverse impacts, expresses deep concern about the increasing challenges posed by drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences on the fight against poverty, famine and hunger, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, voluntary transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation by their respective parties of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement,<sup>43</sup> and the Convention on

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<sup>41</sup> World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

<sup>42</sup> See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

<sup>43</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

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Biological Diversity<sup>44</sup> and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>45</sup> as well as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>46</sup> including its 2018–2030 strategic framework,<sup>47</sup> and urges developed countries to fully deliver on the commitment to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion dollars per year urgently and through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, for climate action, particularly for climate adaptation, in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

16. *Reiterates its deep concern* about the growing illicit financial flows, internationally and domestically, including those derived from crimes, welcomes the political declaration adopted on 2 June 2021 at the thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”,<sup>48</sup> reiterates the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion, corruption and organized crime through strengthened national regulation and international cooperation in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>49</sup> and its implementation, acknowledges the need to strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery, and emphasizes that illicit financial flows reduce the availability of valuable resources, including for financing for development;

17. *Notes* the report of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda,<sup>50</sup> recognizes the importance of scaling up international tax cooperation, and welcomes the adoption of resolution [77/244](#) of 30 December 2022, entitled “Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations”;

18. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment at all levels, to ensure women’s equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and discrimination in all its forms;

19. *Welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 42 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 24 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process by 2023, as envisaged in the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, takes note of the decision on its institutional reform,<sup>51</sup> and emphasizes African ownership of the process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action;

20. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the financing for development landscape in Africa and recalls that public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are important to the achievement of sustainable development, including through improving efficiency in public expenditures, strengthening revenue collection, sound debt management, empowering the private financial sector for development, combating illicit financial flows, improving fiscal and debt transparency and

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<sup>44</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>45</sup> Adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Part II), Montreal, Canada, 7–19 December 2022.

<sup>46</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>47</sup> [ICCD/COP\(13\)/21/Add.1](#), decision 7/COP.13, annex.

<sup>48</sup> Resolution [S-32/1](#), annex.

<sup>49</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>50</sup> [A/75/810/Rev.1](#), annex.

<sup>51</sup> See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI), sect. XI.

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harnessing global and regional partnerships, and commits to supporting 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;

21. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability, debt transparency and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries, including African countries, in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment and risks for debt sustainability in a growing number of developing countries, and the consequent need for coordinated policy responses, recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools, and recognizes with appreciation the steps taken by the Group of 20, in particular under the presidencies of Saudi Arabia, Italy and Indonesia, to further promote debt-related measures and the implementation of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, and calls for all official bilateral creditors to implement these initiatives fully and in a transparent, timely and effective manner, while noting that more needs to be done, including to respond to the needs of countries not covered by current initiatives;

22. *Calls upon* African countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those owned by women, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, and invites Africa's development partners to promote investment by their private sector in Africa and to facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries on mutually agreed terms;

23. *Welcomes* the convening of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, and urges the implementation of its decisions, including the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan;

24. *Welcomes* the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, and the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity under the presidency of China, in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, and its outcomes, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and looks forward to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Türkiye;

25. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of decent job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

26. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring the free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and welcomes the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area on 30 May 2019, and the ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement, including the actual commencement of trading on 1 January 2021 aimed at doubling intra-African trade to strengthen Africa's resilience, COVID-19 recovery and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Notes with concern* Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, reiterates the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the multilateral trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis and the profound socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

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28. *Emphasizes* the importance of making progress on the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization, recognizing the contribution that their accession would make to the full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system, urges in this regard the facilitation of the accession process on a technical and legal basis and in a transparent manner for African countries that are in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization, and reaffirms the importance of that organization's decision on accession by the least developed countries;<sup>52</sup>

29. *Notes with concern* the fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, persisting negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and conflicts, current multiple crises and increased pressure on food, energy and finance, affecting many countries around the world and their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

30. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, inter alia, by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and to consider incorporating decentralized renewable energy solutions in energy planning, as appropriate, and recognizes that energy transitions will take different paths in different parts of the world;

31. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

32. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, and emphasizes the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, particularly the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

33. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

34. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of official development assistance measurement and on the proposed measure of "total official support for sustainable development", while reaffirming that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made;

35. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of Agenda 2063, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;<sup>53</sup>

36. *Invites* Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the United Nations monitoring mechanism process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance, and requests the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an interactive

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<sup>52</sup> Decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012.

<sup>53</sup> In conformity with the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development signed by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 January 2018.

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multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss the main findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of commitments made toward Africa's development during the resumed seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly;

37. *Notes* the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and the inclusion of the item entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support" in the provisional agenda for consideration and decision during the main part of its seventy-eighth session;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a comprehensive and action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, based on the provision of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

### RESOLUTION 77/271

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.46](#), sponsored by: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

#### **77/271. Promotion of durable peace through sustainable development in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,<sup>54</sup> its resolution [53/92](#) of 7 December 1998 and all subsequent annual resolutions, including resolution [76/298](#) of 21 July 2022, as well as all its resolutions on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>55</sup> its resolution [66/293](#) of 17 September 2012, by which it established a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, and all resolutions and decisions regarding the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in particular the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two organizations,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>56</sup> through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution [60/265](#) of 30 June 2006,

*Reaffirming* all other previous resolutions and outcome documents adopted by consensus relating to the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, including the Security Council resolutions on peace and security in Africa, on women, peace and security, on youth, peace and security, on children and armed conflict, on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, and on threats to international peace and security,

*Reaffirming in particular* Security Council resolution [2558 \(2020\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [75/201](#) of 21 December 2020 on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, which stressed the importance of continued implementation of the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, with emphasis on the impact made at the field level,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing all its root causes, including by strengthening the rule of law, good governance, democracy, accountability, gender equality and respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as addressing economic and social disparities, corruption, structural inequalities, border governance, illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, and the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, underlining the importance of sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development for sustaining peace in Africa, through economic development, including but not limited to transnational and transregional infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication, job creation, agricultural

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<sup>54</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

<sup>55</sup> [A/57/304](#), annex.

<sup>56</sup> Resolution [60/1](#).

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modernization and promotion of entrepreneurship, and expressing the need for continued support to African countries based on their national priorities and needs,

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

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)”, which helps to contextualize the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with concrete policies and actions and to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development,

*Reaffirming further* the importance of aligning international support with Africa’s own priorities, aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063, including but not limited to industrialization, equal access to work opportunities, youth employment, access to quality education and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, the eradication of poverty, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, and the reduction of inequalities,

*Recognizing* the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the root causes of conflict in Africa, while acknowledging the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities for peacebuilding,

*Underscoring* the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to prevent and settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa, while continuing to develop African capacities, including those required for the realization of sustainable development, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to ensure that there will be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations will be properly investigated and appropriately prosecuted and sanctioned, through national judicial mechanisms and institutions or, where appropriate, regional or international judicial mechanisms, and for that purpose encouraging Member States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

*Acknowledging* the particular challenges that infectious disease outbreaks, especially the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, pose in conflict-affected areas and their effect on health emergency and crisis management, as health systems in areas of conflict are often compromised and ill-equipped to deal with the threat posed by infectious disease outbreaks, and strongly condemning violent attacks and threats directed against medical personnel and facilities, which have long-term consequences for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned, as well as for the neighbouring regions, and have a negative impact on sustainable development,

*Reiterating* the need to enable equitable access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines for all, including the most vulnerable, in addition to support for strengthening health systems to ensure effective delivery, particularly in conflict-affected areas, and inviting continued, increased and accelerated provision of safe and effective vaccine doses from developed economies and all those in a position to do so to African countries in need, particularly through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant supplies and assistance as appropriate, and commends the efforts of Member States in this regard, while emphasizing the role of immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health,

*Welcoming* the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and its convening role in mobilizing attention and commitment to bringing a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing

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the valuable work done in country-specific, regional and thematic meetings, including the country-specific configurations of the Commission,

*Welcoming also* the third edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, held in June 2022 under the theme “Africa in an era of cascading risks and climate vulnerability: pathways for a peaceful, resilient, and sustainable continent”, which called for integrated and contextualized responses and a bold action agenda, and emphasized the importance of accelerating the implementation of global climate commitments and pledges, as well as scaling up support to African countries in addressing climate change, as Africa remains one of the most vulnerable continents to its devastating consequences, despite contributing least to the climate crisis,

*Renewing its unwavering commitment* to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and also recognizing that any measures taken by Member States to prevent and counter terrorism, as well as to prevent and counter violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, including those related to international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

*Encouraging* the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, including women’s and youth organizations, academia and research institutions, on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and taking note with appreciation of the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa as well as by the Peacebuilding Commission,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;<sup>57</sup>

2. *Recalls* the advice submitted for the first time in 2021 by the Peacebuilding Commission on the item on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as contained in the letter from the Chair of the Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly, and further encourages the Commission to continue that good practice with a view to enhancing cooperation and synergies in support of addressing root causes of conflict in Africa;

3. *Also recalls* the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and urges further efforts to support the implementation of the plan;

4. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution [76/305](#) of 8 September 2022 on financing for peacebuilding, and urges all relevant stakeholders to ensure its operationalization with a view to ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding, including in Africa, and in this regard notes that the amount of voluntary contributions has not been sufficient to meet increasing demands for the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, and affirms that other sources of funding, including assessed contributions, could be used to finance the Fund through modalities determined by the General Assembly as a means of achieving this objective, and stresses that assessed funding is not meant to be a substitute for voluntary contributions and innovative funding;

5. *Also welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts, support and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women’s organizations;

6. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global

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<sup>57</sup> [A/77/644-S/2022/959](#).

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solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development;

8. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, decent job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, domestic resource mobilization, debt relief, improved market access, regional integration and intra-African trade, including through the African Continental Free Trade Area, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

9. *Urges* Member States to commit to enhancing public health cooperation with Africa, supporting Africa in strengthening and improving health systems, namely, through capacity-building;

10. *Recognizes* the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the achievement of sustainable development in African Member States, including drought, desertification, biodiversity loss, land degradation, flooding and food insecurity, emphasizes the importance of sustainable use of natural resources and the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, highlights the importance of supporting efforts to strengthen the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing resilience in Africa, in particular the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other initiatives launched under the leadership of the African Union Commission such as the Great Green Wall and the Land Policy Initiative and the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan, as well as initiatives launched by African countries such as the Adaptation of African Agriculture and the Security, Stability and Sustainability initiatives, and welcomes the efforts and initiatives of the African Union on addressing climate change on the continent; and in this regard welcomes the outcomes of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022, as well as the launch of the Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP) initiative by Egypt as President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the African Union;

11. *Welcomes* the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, and the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity under the presidency of China, in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, and its outcomes, including the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, which contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>58</sup> and looks forward to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Türkiye;

12. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, calls for respect for the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and also calls for respect for the principle of non-refoulement of refugees in Africa;

13. *Welcomes* the progress made in improving the collection and use of disaggregated migration data, including through the establishment of migration data and knowledge centres and observatories, such as the African Migration Observatory, as well as the promotion of bilateral and regional exchanges and initiatives on migration data;

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<sup>58</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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14. *Reaffirms* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalls that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration;<sup>59</sup>

15. *Notes* the opportunities and challenges presented by Africa's demographic structure, and stresses the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, reaffirms the important and positive contribution of youth to the efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the role young people play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including through the promotion of narratives of peace, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and further notes with concern the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the unlawful recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, sexual violence as well as other violations and abuses committed against children;

16. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its Terrorism Prevention Branch and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to support the efforts on the establishment of the African Union Special Fund on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa, welcomes the sixteenth extraordinary African Union summit on terrorism, held on 28 May 2022 in Equatorial Guinea, and takes note of its conclusions;

17. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, upon their request, in preventing and combating terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, through the implementation of relevant international and regional treaties and protocols, and in this regard welcomes in particular African initiatives, namely the African Union Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), based in Algiers, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Horn of Africa, based in Djibouti, as well as the Community of Sahel-Saharan States Counter-Terrorism Centre, based in Cairo;

18. *Takes note* of the establishment of regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in Africa, in Rabat, Morocco, and Nairobi, Kenya, and welcomes their efforts in this regard, further takes note that the offices have been established to prevent and counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and enhance counter-terrorism training and capacity-building support to Member States of the region, upon request and with the consent of the relevant Member States and in coordination with them, for delivery of programmes closer to the beneficiaries, and invites the Office of Counter-Terrorism to work in close coordination with relevant local, subregional and regional institutions working to counter terrorism as well as with relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and further invites relevant institutions dealing with counter-terrorism to coordinate, with the regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in order to ensure updated and tailored training materials and programmes, while underlining the need for upholding the principle of consent of the host countries in the context of all such United Nations field engagements, in line with respective mandates, and in cooperation with the respective host countries;

19. *Recalls* the decision taken at the fourteenth extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, within the context of the African Union Agenda 2063, to extend the implementation of the African Union Master Road Map of Practical Steps for Silencing the Guns in Africa for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), with periodic reviews every two years, and to extend the commemoration and conduct of Africa Amnesty Month during September of each year for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries,

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<sup>59</sup> Resolution 73/195, annex.

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the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of this goal;

20. *Emphasizes* that the illicit flow of arms, particularly small arms and light weapons, to rebel armed groups, terrorists and criminals contributes significantly to insecurity and violence in various parts of Africa and undermines social cohesion, public security, socioeconomic development and the normal functioning of State institutions, underlines the importance of promoting the implementation of relevant international instruments and strengthening law enforcement mechanisms, and in this regard urges Member States to take effective measures to holistically address all root causes of conflicts and redouble efforts to effectively curb the illicit flow of conventional weapons into and within Africa, including by taking the necessary steps at the national level to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>60</sup>

21. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, including early action to address rising conflict risk and emerging violent conflict and, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention and combating of illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources and high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of national Governments, the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues, and welcomes the role of the African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), based in Algeria, in fighting the organized crimes in Africa;

22. *Notes* that in some armed conflict situations, the illicit exploitation, trafficking and trade in natural resources has contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of such conflicts, and calls for the implementation of resolutions adopted on this issue to support the prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources;

23. *Expresses concern* over the threat of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea to security and economic activities in the region and the continent at large, in this regard welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#) of 31 May 2022 on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, and commends the countries of the Gulf of Guinea region and regional bodies, including the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Gulf of Guinea Commission, for the collective efforts undertaken to address and prevent piracy, including the steady decline in the incidence of piracy and armed robbery in the region, armed robbery at sea and other maritime crimes, and calls for enhanced international and regional cooperation to address these threats to maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea;

24. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and in this regard takes note of the Cairo Road Map on Enhancing Peacekeeping Operations: From Mandate to Exit that was endorsed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union as an African contribution to advance United Nations peacekeeping reform efforts related to the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative, and further welcomes language from the communiqué as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, strengthen the readiness of the African Standby Force and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

25. *Notes* the upcoming United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Meeting scheduled to take place in Accra, Ghana, in the last quarter of 2023, encourages the participation of all Member States, and notes that the Ministerial, which is the first to be held on the continent of Africa, would provide an opportunity for participants to share insights on innovative ways to make modern-day peacekeeping operations more effective and responsive to the security challenges of our time, including the deteriorating security situation in some parts of Africa and globally;

26. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries under consideration is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the countries under consideration, welcomes the bridging role of the Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring together all the relevant actors in the United Nations system as well as international and financial institutions, representatives of

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<sup>60</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

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national Governments, representatives of civil society and regional and subregional organizations consistent with its mandate to promote a strategic approach and coherence in international peacebuilding efforts, calls upon the Peacebuilding Commission to further enhance its relationship with regional and subregional organizations in Africa, welcomes the Peacebuilding Fund's engagement, as a timely, catalytic and risk-tolerant instrument for enhancing the impact and coherence of United Nations peacebuilding support, including with respect to cross-border initiatives that recognize the complex dynamics and regional impacts of conflicts in areas such as the Sahel, and calls upon the entirety of the United Nations system to develop cross-border initiatives that are coherent with one another (including funding from international financial institutions) and address underlying causes of regional tensions and conflict;

27. *Recalls* decision Assembly/AU/Dec.729(XXXII) of 11 February 2019 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on revitalizing and operationalizing the African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, while aligning it with the evolving international discourse on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and the actual needs of countries emerging from conflict in Africa, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

28. *Notes with concern* that sexual violence in conflict continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, including Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#) of 23 April 2019, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of its mandate, including in Africa;

29. *Reiterates* the calls for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding, consistent with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security, recalls the ongoing efforts of African countries and the African Union, including the work of the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, also recalls the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, as well as all other relevant instruments for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict on the continent, and further recalls in this regard the adoption of national action plans on women, peace and security by several African countries and the various initiatives of the African Union, and urges the provision of adequate international support for the implementation of these plans;

30. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, takes note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2017 on the revitalization of the African Peer Review Mechanism, expanding the monitoring and evaluation mandate of the Mechanism, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the revitalization of the Mechanism and to advance its activities;

31. *Recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as their effort to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa as affirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, expresses its readiness to contribute, and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities, to help to achieve this goal through enhanced collaboration with African Union institutions, regional economic communities and regional mechanisms in accordance with their respective mandates;

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32. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, Member States, and bilateral and multilateral partners to deliver expeditiously on their commitments and to support the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,<sup>61</sup> the 2030 Agenda and the African Union Agenda 2063;

33. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixth United Nations-African Union annual conference at the level of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission at the African Union Commission headquarters on 1 December 2022, recalls the adoption of its resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and reaffirms the commitment to continue to deepen the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in addressing peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and implementing the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 in Africa;

34. *Decides* to include the sub-item entitled "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" of the item entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support" in the provisional agenda for consideration and decision during the main part of its seventy-eighth session, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report, by September 2023, to the General Assembly, and thereafter on an annual basis, on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, including the root causes of conflict and conditions to promote sustainable development, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

### RESOLUTION 77/272

Adopted at the 59th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2023, by a recorded vote of 112 to 7, with 18 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.49/Rev.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

\* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen

*Against:* Belarus, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

#### **77/272. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 75/265 of 3 March 2021 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

*Having received* the annual report for 2020 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Resolution 63/1.

<sup>62</sup> See [A/76/654](#).

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1. *Takes note* of the annual report for 2020 of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director General;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;<sup>63</sup>
3. *Commends* the continued work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance the capacity of States parties and the Organisation to use chemistry for peaceful purposes and respond to threats involving toxic chemicals, including through the development of a Centre for Chemistry and Technology as a platform where the Technical Secretariat and States parties can learn, exchange views and work in common purpose to further achieve the object and purpose of the Convention;
4. *Welcomes* the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as set out in the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;<sup>64</sup>
5. *Notes with appreciation* the participation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;
6. *Recalls* the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction on its fourth special session, held in The Hague on 26 and 27 June 2018, and also recalls the decision adopted at the special session entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use”;
7. *Notes* the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as announced at the ninety-first session of the Executive Council of the Organisation in a note by the Technical Secretariat, EC-91/S/3, dated 28 June 2019, entitled “Work of the Investigation and Identification Team established by decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 (dated 27 June 2018)”, in which all States parties were informed about the establishment of the Investigation and Identification Team with the purpose of identifying, in compliance with C-SS-4/DEC.3, the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;
8. *Takes note with grave concern* of the first report of the Investigation and Identification Team pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Ltamenah (Syrian Arab Republic) – 24, 25, and 30 March 2017”, released on 8 April 2020,<sup>65</sup> the second report of the Investigation and Identification Team, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Saraqib (Syrian Arab Republic) – 4 February 2018”, released on 12 April 2021,<sup>66</sup> and the third report of the Investigation and Identification Team, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use: Douma (Syrian Arab Republic) – 7 April 2018”, released on 27 January 2023,<sup>67</sup> and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard;
9. *Takes note* of Executive Council decision EC-94/DEC.2, dated 9 July 2020, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”,<sup>68</sup> and welcomes the transmission of that decision and its associated reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General;
10. *Also takes note* of decision C-25/DEC.9, dated 21 April 2021, of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”;<sup>69</sup>
11. *Recalls* Security Council resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) of 27 September 2013, in which, inter alia, the Council requested the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to report to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on a monthly basis, on the implementation of resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#) and the

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<sup>63</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2160, No. 1240.

<sup>65</sup> See [S/2020/310](#), annex.

<sup>66</sup> See [S/2021/371](#), annex.

<sup>67</sup> See [S/2023/81](#), annex.

<sup>68</sup> See [A/74/959-S/2020/724](#), annex.

<sup>69</sup> See [A/75/871-S/2021/425](#), annex.

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decision of the Executive Council of the Organisation of 27 September 2013,<sup>70</sup> also recalls paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution [2209 \(2015\)](#) of 6 March 2015, in which the Council welcomed the intention of the Director General to include future reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons fact-finding mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, as part of his monthly report to the Council, notes in this regard the transmission by the Director General of all monthly reports, as well as all reports of the fact-finding mission, during the reporting period, and expresses appreciation for the work done in this regard;

12. *Welcomes* the monitoring by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of developments related to any possible use of chemical weapons arising from the aggression against Ukraine;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”.

### RESOLUTION 77/273

Adopted at the 60th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.53](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

#### **77/273. Role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided by* the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions [72/7](#) of 17 November 2017 and [75/272](#) of 16 April 2021,

*Recalling also* the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on the establishment of a United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia in Ashgabat,<sup>71</sup>

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

*Welcoming* the thirtieth anniversary of the membership of the Central Asian countries<sup>72</sup> in the United Nations, reaffirming the unique role of the United Nations in the system of international relations, and encouraging political dialogue directed towards collective action to address common challenges and the development of economic and social cooperation between the countries of the region,

*Noting* the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, in December 2022, and relying on the experience of the Regional Centre,

*Reaffirming* the importance of preventive diplomacy in supporting United Nations efforts to assist in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and acknowledging in this context the role of the Regional Centre in assisting the

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<sup>70</sup> Security Council resolution [2118 \(2013\)](#), annex I.

<sup>71</sup> [S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#).

<sup>72</sup> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

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Central Asian countries, in accordance with its mandate and through enhanced regional cooperation, to respond to transnational threats to peace,

*Acknowledging* the efforts of the countries of the region that contribute to conflict prevention and enhancing trust in the region, including through developing and operationalizing substantive partnerships of the Regional Centre with a wide range of regional and subregional organizations,

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

*Recalling* its resolution 76/299 of 28 July 2022, by which it declared the region of Central Asia a zone of peace, trust and cooperation, with the aim of establishing and maintaining a more stable and secure Central Asian region, based on the commitment of the countries of the region to regional peace and security,

*Welcoming* the increasing bilateral and regional cooperation among the countries of the region at all levels towards creating a dynamic and reinvigorated Central Asia, which provides new opportunities for United Nations engagement,

*Reaffirming* the importance of holding regular consultative meetings of the Central Asian Heads of State, and in this regard welcoming the joint statement of the consultative meeting held in Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan, on 21 July 2022,<sup>73</sup>

*Welcoming* the active engagement of the Regional Centre in multilateral dialogue within the platform of regular consultative meetings of Heads of State of Central Asian countries and other forums to promote cooperation within the region and beyond in fostering peace, trust and cooperation,

*Recalling*, in this regard, the Ashgabat Declaration of the high-level United Nations-Central Asia dialogue on implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>74</sup> in Central Asia, adopted on 13 June 2017,<sup>75</sup> and the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, adopted on 30 November 2011,

*Recalling also* the outcome of the high-level international conference dedicated to the 10-year review of the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, held in Tashkent on 3 and 4 March 2022,<sup>76</sup>

*Underlining* the outcomes of the High-level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movement of Terrorists, held in Dushanbe on 18 and 19 October 2022,<sup>77</sup>

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Regional Centre in accordance with its mandate aimed at strengthening cooperation and engagement of the Central Asian countries on dealing with current challenges in Afghanistan, and noting in this regard the importance of maintaining close contact between the Regional Centre and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in line with their mandates to ensure a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the situation in the region,

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

*Welcoming further* the initiatives of the Central Asian countries related to water and combating climate change, in particular the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, declaring the period 2023–2027 as the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions and declaring 2025 as the International Year of Glaciers’ Preservation,

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<sup>73</sup> A/76/920, annex.

<sup>74</sup> Resolution 60/288.

<sup>75</sup> A/71/982-S/2017/600, annex.

<sup>76</sup> See A/76/751, annex.

<sup>77</sup> See A/77/621, annex.

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Encourages* the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia to play a proactive role and to continue to liaise with the Governments of the region and, with their concurrence, with other parties concerned on issues relevant to its mandate;
2. *Also encourages* the Regional Centre to maintain contact with relevant regional organizations and to facilitate coordination and information exchange, with due regard to their specific mandates;
3. *Welcomes* the assistance of the Regional Centre in implementing the initiatives of the Central Asian countries towards a stable, peaceful and prosperous region;
4. *Encourages* the Regional Centre to continue close cooperation with the Governments of the region to strengthen the capacity of the region to overcome challenges to peace and stability through preventive diplomacy and dialogue.

### RESOLUTION 77/274

Adopted at the 60th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.51](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **77/274. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that, through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>78</sup> and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Heads of State and Government made a bold commitment to ending the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030,

*Recognizing also* that, through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>79</sup> Heads of State and Government supported research and development

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<sup>78</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>79</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

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of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the political declaration on the fight against tuberculosis adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly in 2018, in which it reiterated, inter alia, the importance of a comprehensive multisectoral and adequately funded response to accelerate efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 3, in particular target 3.3 of ending the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030, in a manner that addresses the health, social and economic determinants of the epidemic and that protects and fulfils the human rights and dignity of all people,

*Recalling* that it was decided in the political declaration to convene a high-level meeting on tuberculosis in 2023 in New York, with the aim of undertaking a comprehensive review of the achievement of agreed tuberculosis goals at the national, regional and global levels contained in the 2018 political declaration, to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards ending the epidemic by 2030,

*Taking note* of the 2020 report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of the political declaration, entitled “Progress towards the achievement of global tuberculosis targets and implementation of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis”<sup>80</sup> and its recommendation to the World Health Organization to support preparations for a high-level meeting on tuberculosis in 2023 that aligns with the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on universal health coverage also to be held in 2023,

*Emphasizing* that global actions, financing and investments fall far short of those needed to end the global tuberculosis epidemic,

*Taking note* of the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for tuberculosis research and innovation, which was taken note of at the seventy-fifth World Health Assembly,

*Recalling* the tuberculosis goals and commitments contained in the World Health Organization End TB Strategy endorsed by the sixty-seventh World Health Assembly in 2014, and in the global strategy for tuberculosis research and innovation endorsed by the seventy-third World Health Assembly in 2020,

*Taking note* of the Stop TB Partnership Global Plan to End TB 2023–2030, which provides a blueprint of priority actions required and a detailed estimate of financial resources needed to end tuberculosis,

*Taking note* of the *Global Tuberculosis Report 2022* of the World Health Organization,

*Recalling* the Moscow Declaration to End TB adopted at the first World Health Organization Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Tuberculosis in the Sustainable Development Era: A Multisectoral Response, held in 2017,

*Expressing deep concern* that the global tuberculosis epidemic was responsible for 1.6 million deaths in 2021 and that, despite the gains achieved in the tuberculosis response, including lives saved, progress has been uneven among and within countries and the world is not on track to meet most of the time-bound targets set out in the 2018 political declaration on tuberculosis,

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has a disproportionately heavy impact on health and development gains, thus hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and creating additional setbacks to achieving the targets set out in the 2018 political declaration on tuberculosis,

*Recognizing* that tuberculosis remains an urgent global health and development challenge, and recognizing also the need to address persistent challenges and gaps in tuberculosis research and development, including the development of safe and effective vaccines, diagnostics, medicines and essential health technologies, and their components, as well as equipment, in order to mount an effective tuberculosis response,

*Underscoring* that the tuberculosis response should be driven by scientific evidence and data, and acknowledging the central role of the World Health Organization in the global tuberculosis response and its key leadership role in the United Nations system for the development of evidence-based policy options; surveillance,

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<sup>80</sup> [A/75/236](#).

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monitoring and evaluation of the tuberculosis epidemic; providing technical support; and shaping the research agenda, in close collaboration with Member States,

*Highlighting* the importance of ensuring coordination in the organization of the high-level meeting on tuberculosis with the high-level meetings on universal health coverage and on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, in order to ensure action-oriented health agendas,

1. *Decides* that the one-day high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis to be convened by the President of the General Assembly shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 22 September 2023 during the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and shall consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion, two multi-stakeholder panels and a brief closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that the overall theme of the high-level meeting will be “Advancing science, finance and innovation, and their benefits, to urgently end the global tuberculosis epidemic, in particular by ensuring equitable access to prevention, testing, treatment and care”;

3. *Further decides* that:

(a) The high-level meeting shall provide for the full and effective participation of all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies;

(b) The opening segment, to be held from 10 to 10.30 a.m., will feature statements by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, the Secretary-General, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Director General of the World Health Organization, the Chair of the Stop TB Partnership Board, an eminent high-level champion of the fight against tuberculosis, as well as a person affected by tuberculosis, selected in consultation with Member States by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender balance;

(c) The plenary segment, to be held from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., will comprise statements by Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies, and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(d) The closing segment, to be held from 5.30 to 6 p.m., will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder panels and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly and a statement by a person affected by tuberculosis, selected in consultation with Member States by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender balance;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the two multi-stakeholder panels will be as follows:

(a) Two multi-stakeholder panels will be held in parallel to the plenary segment, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 to 5 p.m.;

(b) The multi-stakeholder panels will address the following themes:

Panel 1: Accelerating multisectoral actions to ensure equitable high-quality people-centred tuberculosis care, and addressing determinants of tuberculosis in the context of universal health coverage;

Panel 2: Scaling up adequate and sustainable national, regional and international financing to ensure equity in tuberculosis service delivery, innovative strategies, as well as for the research and development of new diagnostics, vaccines and medicines;

(c) Each of the two multi-stakeholder panels will be co-chaired by two representatives, one from a high-tuberculosis-burden country and one from a low-tuberculosis-burden country with successful tuberculosis control programmes, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the Heads of State or Government attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with Member States, taking into account gender balance, level of development and geographical representation;

(d) The President of the General Assembly may invite parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of relevant United Nations entities, including the World Health Organization, and international financial institutions, development partners, civil society, populations and communities vulnerable to tuberculosis, the private sector, academia, medical and scientific associations, Indigenous Peoples, representative organizations of

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people living with, at risk of and affected by tuberculosis and HIV coinfection, of persons with disabilities and community organizations to serve as speakers on the panels, taking into account gender balance, level of development, geographical representation and the representation of youth and older persons;

5. *Also decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization and the Stop TB Partnership, hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services, and other relevant partners, to convene and preside over an interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, no later than June 2023, with the active participation of appropriate senior-level representatives of Member States and members of United Nations specialized agencies, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local government, relevant United Nations entities, major global health donors for tuberculosis, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, academia, medical associations and the private sector, as well as populations and communities vulnerable to tuberculosis, representative organizations of people living with, at risk of and affected by tuberculosis and HIV coinfection, people affected by tuberculosis and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, girls and Indigenous Peoples as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and also requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

7. *Encourages* all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government, and invites all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

8. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, as well as the Stop TB Partnership, hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services, Unitaaid, hosted by the World Health Organization, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as appropriate, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the meeting, particularly with regard to sharing good practices, challenges and lessons learned from tuberculosis-related responses;

9. *Also invites* non-governmental organizations with relevant expertise that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat to attend the high-level meeting and participate in the multi-stakeholder panels and the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis<sup>81</sup> and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

11. *Encourages* Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to include in their delegations to the high-level meeting ministers from all relevant ministries, as appropriate, representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors and governors of cities and states with a high burden of tuberculosis, representatives of Indigenous Peoples, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, community organizations and faith-based organizations, academia, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and networks representing people affected by tuberculosis, with due regard to gender balance;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of the World Health Organization, to submit a follow-up comprehensive and analytical report on progress achieved and challenges remaining in realizing tuberculosis goals

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<sup>81</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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within the context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including on the progress and implementation of the 2018 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, which will serve to inform the preparations for a comprehensive review by Heads of State and Government at the high-level meeting in 2023;

13. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting and the multi-stakeholder hearing shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Director General of the World Health Organization to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies.

### RESOLUTION 77/275

Adopted at the 60th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.54](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly, and as amended in [A/77/L.55](#)

#### **77/275. Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [76/301](#) of 2 September 2022 calling for a high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, at the level of Heads of State and Government, by no later than the last day of the general debate of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, in which it decided to adopt a succinct political declaration aimed at, inter alia, mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [75/27](#) of 7 December 2020 on the International Day of Epidemic Preparedness and [76/257](#) of 29 March 2022 on elevating pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to the highest level of political leadership,

*Recognizing* that, through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>82</sup> Heads of State and Government supported research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular those that disproportionately impact developing countries,

*Reiterating* the commitment to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>83</sup>

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has a disproportionate impact on low- and middle-income countries as well as people living in poverty, women and girls, and persons with disabilities, as well as those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, with repercussions on health and development gains, thus hampering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling* the importance of World Health Assembly resolutions 73.1 of 19 May 2020 on the COVID-19 response,<sup>84</sup> 73.8 of 13 November 2020, entitled “Strengthening preparedness for health emergencies: implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)”<sup>85</sup> and 74.7 of 31 May 2021 on strengthening World Health Organization preparedness for and response to health emergencies,<sup>86</sup>

*Recalling also* World Health Assembly decision 74(16) of 31 May 2021 on a special session of the World Health Assembly,<sup>87</sup> World Health Assembly resolution 75.12 of 28 May 2022 on amendments to the International Health

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<sup>82</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>83</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>84</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA73/2020/REC/1.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>86</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA74/2021/REC/1.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

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Regulations (2005)<sup>88</sup> and World Health Assembly decision 75(9) of 27 May 2022 on strengthening World Health Organization preparedness for and response to health emergencies,<sup>89</sup> in which it decided to commence a Member State-led process to consider proposed and targeted amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005),<sup>90</sup>

*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 reports of the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the World Health Organization Health Emergencies Programme related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the reports of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response, the final report of the Review Committee regarding amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), and the report of the Group of 20 High-Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and Response,

*Noting with concern* that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed serious shortcomings at the national, regional and global levels in preparedness for, timely and effective prevention and detection of, and response to potential health emergencies, including in the capacity and resilience of health systems, indicating the need to better prepare for future health emergencies,

*Recalling* decision SSA2(5) of 1 December 2021, adopted by the World Health Assembly at its second special session,<sup>91</sup> in which it established an intergovernmental negotiating body to draft and negotiate a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under article 19, or under other provisions of the Constitution of the World Health Organization<sup>92</sup> as may be deemed appropriate by the intergovernmental negotiating body, the outcome of which is to be submitted to the seventy-seventh World Health Assembly,

*Recalling also* that, in its decision SSA2(5) of 1 December 2021, the World Health Assembly acknowledges the need to address gaps in preventing, preparing for, and responding to health emergencies, including in development and distribution of, and unhindered, timely and equitable access to, medical countermeasures such as vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, as well as strengthening health systems and their resilience with a view to achieving universal health coverage,

*Noting with appreciation* the progress made in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, which will draft and negotiate a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, and the working group on the International Health Regulations that will consider amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), mindful that the decisions under such processes will be made by the World Health Assembly,

*Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and the environment, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, which is reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all its Goals and targets,

*Acknowledging* that preparing for and preventing future global health emergencies calls for multisectoral and whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, continued leadership, solidarity and prioritizing the need for equity, multilateral commitment and collaboration, among Member States and with relevant United Nations entities, especially the World Health Organization, and other relevant international and regional organizations, to implement robust global, regional, national and local responses, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and States' obligations under international human rights law, as well as the key leadership role of the World Health Organization within the broader United Nations response,

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<sup>88</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA75/2022/REC/1.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>90</sup> World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

<sup>91</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHASS2/2021/REC/1.

<sup>92</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, No. 221.

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*Recognizing* the need to strengthen pandemic prevention by sharing experience and best practices, and to raise the level of preparedness, including early warning systems, in order to have the earliest and most adequate response to any pandemic that may arise, and recognizing also the value of a One Health approach that fosters cooperation between the human health, animal health and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors, including through collaboration among the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme, and looking forward to the high-level meeting on antimicrobial resistance to be held in 2024,

*Highlighting* the importance of ensuring coordination in the organization of the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response with the high-level meetings on universal health coverage and on tuberculosis, in order to ensure action-oriented health agendas,

1. *Decides* that the one-day high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to be convened by the President of the General Assembly in collaboration with the World Health Organization shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 September 2023, on the second day of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and shall consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment for general discussion, two multi-stakeholder panels and a brief closing segment;

2. *Also decides* that the goal of the high-level meeting is to further mobilize political momentum, including through the integration of a multisectoral approach towards pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, given the multifaceted consequences of pandemics;

3. *Further decides* that:

(a) The one-day high-level meeting shall provide for the full and effective participation of all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies;

(b) The opening segment, to be held from 10 to 10.30 a.m., will feature statements of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, the Secretary-General, the Director General of the World Health Organization, the President of the World Bank Group, as well as an eminent high-level champion of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, selected in consultation with Member States by the President of the General Assembly, giving due consideration to gender balance and level of development and geographical representation;

(c) The plenary segment, to be held from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., will comprise statements by Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies, and the time limits for these statements will be three minutes for individual delegations and five minutes for statements made on behalf of a group of States;

(d) The closing segment, to be held from 5.30 to 6 p.m., will comprise summaries of the multi-stakeholder panels and concluding remarks by the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the two multi-stakeholder panels will be as follows:

(a) Two multi-stakeholder panels will be held in parallel to the plenary segment, one from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the other from 3 to 5 p.m.;

(b) Each of the two multi-stakeholder panels will be co-chaired by two representatives, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the Heads of State or Government attending the high-level meeting, in consultation with Member States, taking into account gender balance, level of development and geographical representation;

(c) The themes of the multi-stakeholder panels will take into consideration the direction and outcomes of preceding and ongoing pandemic prevention, preparedness and response processes and initiatives, as well as the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, with a view to ensuring the most effective and efficient outcomes and potential deliverables and to sharing experiences and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and other outbreaks to address remaining implementation gaps;

(d) The President of the General Assembly may invite parliamentarians, local governments, the heads or senior representatives of relevant United Nations entities, including the World Health Organization, international financial institutions, development partners, civil society, the private sector, academia, medical, health and scientific associations, Indigenous Peoples, representative organizations of persons with disabilities and community

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organizations to serve as speakers on the panels, taking into account gender balance, level of development, geographical representation and the representation of youth and older persons;

5. *Also decides* that the high-level meeting shall approve a concise and action-oriented political declaration on, inter alia, mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations, informed by and aligned with the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body and of the Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), to be submitted by the President of the General Assembly for adoption by the Assembly;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the World Health Organization and other relevant partners, to organize and preside over an interactive multi-stakeholder hearing, no later than June 2023, with the active participation of appropriate senior-level representatives of Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies, observers of the General Assembly, parliamentarians, representatives of local government, relevant United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, invited civil society organizations, philanthropic foundations, academia, medical associations, the private sector and broader communities, ensuring the participation and voices of women, children, youth and Indigenous Peoples, as part of the preparatory process for the high-level meeting, and also requests the President to prepare a summary of the hearing prior to the high-level meeting;

7. *Encourages* all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to participate in the high-level meeting, including the multi-stakeholder panels, at the highest possible level, preferably at the level of Heads of State and Government, and invites all observers of the General Assembly to be represented at the highest possible level;

8. *Invites* the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, regional commissions and relevant envoys of the Secretary-General, to participate in the high-level meeting, as appropriate, and urges them to consider initiatives in support of the preparatory process and the high-level meeting, particularly with regard to sharing evidence and good practices, challenges and lessons learned;

9. *Also invites* non-governmental organizations with relevant expertise that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat to attend the high-level meeting and participate in the multi-stakeholder panels and the interactive multi-stakeholder hearing;

10. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level meeting, including its panel discussions, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis<sup>93</sup> and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the high-level meeting;

11. *Invites* members of civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, development partners and other relevant stakeholders to make a fundamental contribution to the process in terms of raising awareness of the importance of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response as a key component of universal health coverage and its contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, among others;

12. *Encourages* Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to include in their delegations to the high-level meeting ministers from all relevant ministries, as appropriate, as well as representatives such as parliamentarians, mayors and governors, representatives of Indigenous Peoples, representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious leaders and faith-based organizations, academia, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and pandemic preparedness, prevention and response networks, with due regard to gender balance;

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<sup>93</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

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13. *Decides* that the proceedings of the high-level meeting and the multi-stakeholder hearing shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Director General of the World Health Organization to give the highest visibility to the high-level meeting, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting, in close consultation with Member States, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations, including the overall theme of the high-level meeting and the themes of the multi-stakeholder panels in line with paragraphs 2 and 4 (c) of the present resolution.

### RESOLUTION 77/276

Adopted at the 64th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.58](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, State of Palestine

#### **77/276. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that climate change is an unprecedented challenge of civilizational proportions and that the well-being of present and future generations of humankind depends on our immediate and urgent response to it,

*Recalling* its resolution [77/165](#) of 14 December 2022 and all its other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind, and its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

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

*Recalling further* Human Rights Council resolution [50/9](#) of 7 July 2022<sup>94</sup> and all previous resolutions of the Council on human rights and climate change, and Council resolution [48/13](#) of 8 October 2021,<sup>95</sup> as well as the need to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>96</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>97</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>98</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>99</sup> the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>100</sup> the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,<sup>101</sup> the Montreal Protocol on Substances that

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<sup>94</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/77/53)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/76/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

<sup>96</sup> Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

<sup>97</sup> Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>99</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1513, No. 26164.

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Deplete the Ozone Layer,<sup>102</sup> the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>103</sup> and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>104</sup> among other instruments, and of the relevant principles and relevant obligations of customary international law, including those reflected in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment<sup>105</sup> and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>106</sup> to the conduct of States over time in relation to activities that contribute to climate change and its adverse effects,

*Recalling* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>107</sup> the Kyoto Protocol<sup>108</sup> and the Paris Agreement,<sup>109</sup> as expressions of the determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change, urging all parties to fully implement them, and noting with concern the significant gap both between the aggregate effect of States' current nationally determined contributions and the emission reductions required to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effects of climate change,

*Recalling also* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

*Noting with profound alarm* that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise despite the fact that all countries, in particular developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, are already experiencing an increase in such effects, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land loss and degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, leading to displacement of affected persons and further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, as well as efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development,

*Noting with utmost concern* the scientific consensus, expressed, inter alia, in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including that anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are unequivocally the dominant cause of the global warming observed since the mid-20th century, that human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people, beyond natural climate variability, and that across sectors and regions the most vulnerable people and systems are observed to be disproportionately affected,

*Acknowledging* that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow-onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, cultural, economic and environmental threat,

*Emphasizing* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity and to implement collaborative approaches for effectively responding to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with those effects in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to these effects,

*Expressing serious concern* that the goal of developed countries to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and urging developed countries to meet the goal,

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<sup>102</sup> Ibid., vol. 1522, No. 26369.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>105</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

<sup>106</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>107</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid., vol. 2303, No. 30822.

<sup>109</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

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*Decides*, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion on the following question:

“Having particular regard to the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the duty of due diligence, the rights recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principle of prevention of significant harm to the environment and the duty to protect and preserve the marine environment,

(a) What are the obligations of States under international law to ensure the protection of the climate system and other parts of the environment from anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases for States and for present and future generations;

(b) What are the legal consequences under these obligations for States where they, by their acts and omissions, have caused significant harm to the climate system and other parts of the environment, with respect to:

(i) States, including, in particular, small island developing States, which due to their geographical circumstances and level of development, are injured or specially affected by or are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

(ii) Peoples and individuals of the present and future generations affected by the adverse effects of climate change?”

### RESOLUTION 77/277

Adopted at the 65th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.61](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe

#### **77/277. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts**

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

*Expressing deep concern* regarding the unprecedented challenges faced by the Kimberley Process arising from ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts,

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

*Noting also* that the Kimberley Process remains a unique tripartite initiative that brings together stakeholders in Government, industry and civil society in its quest to prevent conflict diamonds from entering the diamond trade and has had a valuable development impact in improving the lives of people in some diamond-mining communities and contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>110</sup> and the Sustainable Development Goals,

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<sup>110</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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

*Recalling* that conflict prevention and the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

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

*Acknowledging* the role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the past 20 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the significant development impact it has had in improving the lives of many people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continue to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant as a credible tool in curbing the flow of conflict diamonds, capturing the evolving nature of conflicts and realities on the ground,

*Acknowledging also* that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, workers and their communities, and underlining the need for continued regional and international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of producing, exporting and importing States,

*Noting* that the total elimination of conflict diamonds from the diamond market continues to be the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need for the Kimberley Process to continue evolving to meet the social and environmental challenges in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals,

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

*Expressing appreciation* to Angola, Ghana, Guyana and Zimbabwe for their continued efforts to improve implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds in their respective countries, and welcoming the efforts to enhance regional cooperation on Kimberley Process matters, including among artisanal and alluvial diamond-producing countries in Central Africa and the Mano River Union, and encouraging the sharing of lessons and increased capacity-building for the Certification Scheme,

*Appreciating* the efforts of Austria, China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America as candidates for hosting the Kimberley Process secretariat throughout the evaluation exercise, and encouraging their continuous support in the forthcoming operation of the secretariat,

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

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution [55/56](#) of 1 December 2001 and Security Council resolution [1459 \(2003\)](#) of 28 January 2003, in which the Assembly and the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme as a valuable contribution in breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts,

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

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*Acknowledging* that lessons learned from the Peacebuilding Commission may be useful for some Kimberley Process participants and that some Kimberley Process participants may also have experiences to share with respect to peacebuilding, as appropriate,

*Recognizing* that the ongoing and regular review and reform of the Kimberley Process is necessary to keep pace with and aim to address the ongoing threat of instability, conflict and contemporary challenges in the diamond trade in order for the Kimberley Process to continue to fulfil its mandate in the regulation of the trade of rough diamonds and the prevention of conflicts,

*Welcoming* the decision of the 59 Kimberley Process participants, representing 85 countries, including the 27 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

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

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

*Welcoming* the voluntary system of industry self-regulation through the System of Warranties, in accordance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme core document, that supports the effectiveness of the Certification Scheme,

*Noting* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process expressed appreciation to Botswana, as the 2022 Chair of the Kimberley Process, for its efforts in promoting the continuation of work during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in a hybrid format allowing for flexibility, in a comprehensive and accessible manner,

*Noting also* the outcomes of the eighteenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted by Botswana from 1 to 4 November 2022,

*Noting further* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process established the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform of the Kimberley Process, as articulated under paragraph 20 of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme core document,

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

2. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made and can make to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace;

3. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Kimberley Process provided by participants, and calls upon participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

4. *Also notes* that the 2022 plenary meeting appreciated the work by the working groups and committees to ensure that the Kimberley Process delivers and keeps pace with evolving challenges and noted the adoption of the administrative decision on the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform, in particular its paragraph 4.1, whereby the plenary meeting entrusted the Committee:

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- (a) To review and propose, for the plenary's adoption, a definition of "conflict diamonds" which captures the evolving nature of conflicts and the realities on the ground;
  - (b) To strengthen Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation with regard to technical assistance between participants in rough diamond mining and trading;
  - (c) To consider conducting a structural review of the Kimberley Process with a view to addressing challenges facing communities impacted by diamond mining activities, through corporate social responsibility and support for artisanal and small-scale mining communities;
  - (d) To clarify the Kimberley Process position on total country compliance or partial compliance zoning in producing countries;
  - (e) To consider strengthening Kimberley Process governance;
5. *Recognizes* the ongoing work of the Working Group of Diamond Experts on the digitalization of Kimberley Process certificates, the adoption of new technical guideline No. 17 on potentially diamondiferous exploration samples, the value reported on Kimberley Process certificates, confiscation and disposition of rough diamonds and "hand-carried" shipments of rough diamonds;
  6. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the Kimberley Process to continue its cooperation with the World Customs Organization and the intention to work on reviewing the explanatory notes of the harmonized system code to further engage with the World Customs Organization on processes and technologies now used in diamond cutting and polishing;
  7. *Welcomes* the decision by the 2022 plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process to establish the Kimberley Process secretariat in Gaborone;
  8. *Stresses* the decision by the plenary that, while the financial contributions to the Kimberley Process secretariat are not mandatory for Kimberley Process members, such contributions are critical to the proper functioning of the Kimberley Process secretariat, and therefore encourages Member States to also voluntarily support the operationalization of the secretariat;
  9. *Notes with satisfaction* the finalization and adoption by the Kimberley Process of the report of the review visits to Zimbabwe that took place in May 2022, and encourages the finalization of the report of the review visit to Sierra Leone that took place in October 2022;
  10. *Notes* the plenary's views of the Kimberley Process as an effective multilateral tool for conflict prevention in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds, and its valuable development impact in improving the lives of people in some diamond-producing countries and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;
  11. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, stresses that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, and therefore encourages participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by participating actively in the Certification Scheme and ensuring compliance with its undertakings and the effective implementation of its measures, underscores the importance of the Civil Society Coalition and its members to the Kimberley Process, and acknowledges the importance of supporting additional applications for membership by civil society organizations;
  12. *Recalls* the central place of mining communities in the Kimberley Process and the need to devote particular attention to engaging Kimberley Process stakeholders and communities, especially artisanal miners, in governance structures, developing best practices, and promoting the rule of law;
  13. *Welcomes* efforts to enhance cooperation with and assistance to participants in Kimberley Process matters, including with a regional dimension, focusing on the implementation of best practices, capacity-building and compliance with Kimberley Process standards, rules and procedures;
  14. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the Kimberley Process of the Declaration on Supporting Principles for Responsible Diamond Sourcing as Best Practices, and encourages its further implementation for the benefit of the global diamond industry and communities;

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15. *Recognizes* the value of engaging with relevant external organizations to support the work of the Kimberley Process and its working bodies;

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

17. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that Botswana made as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2022, and welcomes the selection of Zimbabwe as Chair and the United Arab Emirates as Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2023;

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

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

### RESOLUTION 77/281

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.60](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Uruguay

#### **77/281. Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development**

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Recalling also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

*Recalling further* its resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016 on the New Urban Agenda, the annex to which contains a commitment to supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies,

*Recalling* its resolution [76/135](#) of 16 December 2021, entitled “Cooperatives in social development”, in which it recognized that cooperatives, in their various forms, promoted the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and all people, whose inclusion strengthened social and economic development and contributed to the eradication of poverty and hunger,

*Recognizing* that social entrepreneurship, including cooperatives and social enterprises, can help to alleviate poverty and catalyse social transformation by strengthening the productive capacities of those in vulnerable situations and producing goods and services accessible to them,

*Recognizing also* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the adverse impacts of climate change and geopolitical tensions and conflicts have exposed many fragilities in economies and deepened existing inequalities, and that a deeper, more ambitious, transformative and integrated response is urgently needed,

*Noting* that, to accelerate efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>111</sup> encourages a broader range of businesses, from multinational corporations

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<sup>111</sup> [A/75/982](#).

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to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to participate in the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action, including through business models that aligned with efforts to rethink measures of progress and prosperity,

*Recognizing* the resolution of the International Labour Organization concerning decent work and the social and solidarity economy, adopted in June 2022, in which it recognizes that the social and solidarity economy encompasses enterprises, organizations and other entities that are engaged in economic, social and environmental activities to serve the collective and/or general interest, which are based on the principles of voluntary cooperation and mutual aid, democratic and/or participatory governance, autonomy and independence and the primacy of people and social purpose over capital in the distribution and use of surpluses and/or profits, as well as assets, that social and solidarity economy entities aspire to long-term viability and sustainability and to the transition from the informal to the formal economy and operate in all sectors of the economy, that they put into practice a set of values which are intrinsic to their functioning and consistent with care for people and planet, equality and fairness, interdependence, self-governance, transparency and accountability and the attainment of decent work and livelihoods and that, according to national circumstances, the social and solidarity economy includes cooperatives, associations, mutual societies, foundations, social enterprises, self-help groups and other entities operating in accordance with the values and principles of the social and solidarity economy,

*Acknowledging* that the social and solidarity economy can contribute to the achievement and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in terms of employment and decent work, the provision of social services, such as those related to health and care, education and skills training, environmental protection, including through the promotion of sustainable economic practices, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, access to affordable finance and local economic development, the strengthening of the productive capacities of people in vulnerable situations, the promotion of social dialogue, labour rights and social protection, as well as inclusive and sustainable growth, the forging of partnerships and networks at the local, national, regional and international levels and the promotion of participatory governance and policymaking and all human rights,

*Recognizing* the contribution of the social and solidarity economy to decent work and inclusive and sustainable economies, to the promotion of international labour standards, including fundamental rights at work, to the improvement of the standard of living for all and to social innovation, including in the field of reskilling and upskilling,

*Recognizing also* the role that social and solidarity economy entities as local anchors can play in providing decent work opportunities and empowering women, including women in rural areas, youth, persons with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations, and recognizing their role in building community and social cohesion and fostering diversity, solidarity and protection and respect for traditional knowledge and cultures, including among Indigenous Peoples, as well as local communities,

*Recognizing further* that the social and solidarity economy contributes to more inclusive and sustainable economic growth by finding a new balance between economic efficiency and social and environmental resilience that fosters economic dynamism, encourages a just and sustainable digital transition, social and environmental protection and sociopolitical empowerment of individuals over decision-making processes and resources,

*Recognizing* that the social and solidarity economy can play a key role in eliminating poverty and catalysing social transformation, thus helping to achieve the objective of leaving no one behind and to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, while ensuring social inclusion,

*Recognizing also* the role of the social and solidarity economy in promoting democracy and social justice, including by increasing social and solidarity economy workers' awareness of their human and labour rights, developing partnerships and alliances to achieve common goals, enhancing business potential, entrepreneurial and managerial capacities, strengthening productivity and competitiveness, and supporting social and technological innovation and participatory business models, and the need to facilitate access to international markets and institutional funding for social and solidarity economy entities,

*Recognizing further* that social dialogue and the protection of all labour rights contribute to the overall cohesion of societies and are crucial for a well-functioning and productive economy,

1. *Encourages* Member States to promote and implement national, local and regional strategies, policies and programmes for supporting and enhancing the social and solidarity economy as a possible model for sustainable economic and social development, taking into account national circumstances, plans and priorities by, inter alia, developing specific legal frameworks, where appropriate, for the social and solidarity economy, making visible, when feasible, the contribution of the social and solidarity economy in the compilation of national statistics and providing

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fiscal and public procurement incentives, acknowledging the social and solidarity economy in education curricula and capacity-building and research initiatives and reinforcing entrepreneurship and business support, including by facilitating access for social and solidarity economy entities to financial services and funding, and encourages the participation of social and solidarity economy actors in the policymaking process;

2. *Encourages* relevant entities of the United Nations development system, including United Nations country teams, to give due consideration to the social and solidarity economy as part of their planning and programming instruments, particularly the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, so as to provide support to States, upon their request and in accordance with their mandates and to identify, formulate, implement and assess coherent and enabling policy measures and frameworks for developing the social and solidarity economy as a tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard acknowledges the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy;

3. *Encourages* multilateral, international and regional financial institutions and development banks to support the social and solidarity economy, including through existing and new financial instruments and mechanisms adapted to all stages of development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within existing resources, in collaboration with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the contribution of the social and solidarity economy to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and an inclusive, job-rich, resilient and sustainable recovery, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, a sub-item entitled “Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development”.

### RESOLUTION 77/282

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.59](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

#### **77/282. Building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through regional and interregional infrastructure connectivity**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which it was recognized that investing in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure is a prerequisite for achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals,

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*Highlighting* the synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement,<sup>112</sup>

*Welcoming* the convening of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, as well as the adoption of decisions, including the Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan,

*Welcoming also* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and recalling the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in key sectors, including infrastructure, in line with other relevant international agreements, bearing in mind the impact of this sector on biodiversity,

*Recalling* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>113</sup> which emphasizes the need to promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services,

*Recalling also* its resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, in which it endorsed the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), which emphasizes the need to enhance infrastructure connectivity,

*Recalling further* the ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development,<sup>114</sup> in which ministers and high representatives affirmed the need to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions, maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development, and underlined that effective solutions are required to achieve resilient and accessible infrastructure development that is climate-sensitive and resource-efficient and that will reduce the risks and impacts of disasters, through stronger coordinated partnerships at all levels, as well as development of risk mitigation measures and expertise,

*Emphasizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has disrupted the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and the flow of essential goods and services, and highlighting the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development and connectivity,

*Noting with concern* that the global environment changed dramatically in 2022, with rising geopolitical tensions and conflicts and the current multiple crises, which increased pressure on food, energy and finance, affecting many countries around the world,

*Taking note* of the briefs by the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance on the three-dimensional crisis, and emphasizing the critical role of infrastructure systems in safeguarding the delivery of essential goods and services,

*Expressing its concern* that economic losses due to disasters are rising as a result of the increasing number and value of assets exposed to hazards, acknowledging that many disasters are increasing in frequency and intensity, exacerbated by climate change, sea level rise and environmental degradation, impeding progress towards sustainable development, especially in developing countries, and that climate-related shocks and stressors are undermining the stability of infrastructure systems and their ability to operate and provide essential services for communities, especially the most vulnerable, and in this regard welcoming the call by the Secretary-General for the United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years, and recalling the launch of the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS),

*Emphasizing* that infrastructure impacts the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and stressing the importance of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for addressing the interconnected social, economic and environmental challenges,

*Highlighting* the need for greater collaboration and partnerships at all levels to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and recalling 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

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<sup>112</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>113</sup> Resolution [69/283](#).

<sup>114</sup> [E/HLS/2017/1](#).

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and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger,

*Recognizing* that infrastructure investments are central to the economic recovery plans of many Governments as a means of creating employment, boosting productivity, addressing inequalities and building resilience to future crises and that enhancing connectivity can contribute to the resilience and stability of global industrial and supply chains and economic diversification, as well as addressing the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and desertification,

*Recognizing also* the need to prioritize, accelerate and scale up quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure development and promote connectivity of comprehensive and multimodal infrastructure systems and critical services to enhance their adaptive capacity and reduce the risk of cascading infrastructure failure in the event of disasters,

*Recalling* its resolution [69/213](#) of 19 December 2014, entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”, its resolution [70/197](#) of 22 December 2015, entitled “Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors”, and its resolution [72/212](#) of 20 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”, in which it recognized that transport infrastructure is central to sustainable development,

*Recalling also* its resolution [77/170](#) of 14 December 2022, entitled “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”, in which it emphasized the value of regional and interregional approaches, which can, among other advantages, enhance the deployment of renewable and sustainable energy by facilitating the sharing of experiences, reduce transaction costs, leverage economies of scale, enable greater cross-border interconnectivity to promote energy system reliability and resilience and augment domestic capacity-building, and recognized the work of organizations and initiatives in that regard,

*Recalling further* its resolution [77/150](#) of 14 December 2022, entitled “Information and communications technologies for development”, in which it recognized that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, trade and development, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy, and taking note of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>115</sup> to improve digital cooperation,

*Recalling* its resolution [76/213](#) of 17 December 2021, entitled “Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development”, in which it highlights the necessity of science, technology and innovation for infrastructure,

*Recalling also* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/9 of 2 March 2022, entitled “Sustainable and resilient infrastructure”,<sup>116</sup> in which Member States were encouraged to, inter alia, promote investment in infrastructure that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, climate-resilient, resource-efficient, that prevents ecosystem fragmentation and contributes to sustainable production and consumption patterns, thus contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of relevant multilateral environmental agreements,

*Recognizing* the importance of addressing the particular vulnerability of landlocked countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,<sup>117</sup> the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024<sup>118</sup> constitute

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<sup>115</sup> [A/75/982](#).

<sup>116</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.9](#).

<sup>117</sup> *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex II.

<sup>118</sup> Resolution [69/137](#), annexes I and II.

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a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels, and underlining the critical role of transit countries in this regard,

*Stressing* the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors, and encouraging sustainable transport initiatives, including in the context of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework,

*Reaffirming* the need to enhance investments in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and recognizing that filling the gap in infrastructure financing requires public and private financing accompanied by technical cooperation, including technical support, skill development, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and in this regard emphasizing the need for technical assistance and capacity-building support for investment promotion and developing project pipelines and bankable projects, in particular for developing countries, as well as addressing investment barriers,

*Noting* the importance of efforts of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international, regional and subregional organizations, in particular the World Bank and the regional development banks, within their respective mandates, to enhance regional and interregional connectivity and to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure that contributes to sustainable development, and emphasizing the need to further strengthen the coordination of their efforts in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms its unwavering commitment* to developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all;

2. *Reaffirms* the 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;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of enhancing connectivity and the need for rebuilding trust in multilateralism and international partnerships for the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure;

4. *Commits* to enhancing infrastructure connectivity as a means to build resilience to future crises, acknowledges that this can be achieved, inter alia, through enhanced stability of global supply chains, better interconnectedness of multimodal and interoperable transport systems, investment in digitally enabled infrastructure, and trade facilitation, and encourages the continuation and advancement of regional cooperation in this regard, particularly in enhancing transport, energy, and digital infrastructure connectivity, including through closer cooperation in science, education, technology and innovation fields;

5. *Reiterates* the commitment to the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban-rural continuum, and encourages urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and technology and communications networks and infrastructure, including connectivity between cities and their surroundings, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as greater land-sea connections, where appropriate;

6. *Emphasizes* that infrastructure development should be inclusive, which can be achieved through extensive consultation with affected communities, including on the economic, social and environmental impacts, and encourages Member States to provide opportunities for the engagement of relevant stakeholders, including local communities, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations, in all stages of the process to identify, design, build and maintain infrastructure, and also emphasizes the importance of ensuring affordable and equitable access to infrastructure for all;

7. *Also emphasizes* the need to promote investments in infrastructure that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable;

8. *Further emphasizes* that the natural environment is an integral part of infrastructure systems, and acknowledges that natural infrastructure can include strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, water and soil, such as forests and wetlands, working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve or enhance

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ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations, and can provide cost-effective and resilient alternatives or complements to built infrastructure;

9. *Calls for* efforts to promote regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation, including by improving transportation infrastructure, enhancing connectivity and facilitating trade and investment, and reiterates its call upon States to ensure the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and cross-border travel for essential purposes, and to enhance the sustainability and resilience of supply chains;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation in establishing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport networks supported by inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and commits to enhancing the role of sustainable transport in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities, particularly people in vulnerable situations, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

11. *Encourages* Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, inter alia, by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and to reinforce their energy interconnections, connect regional energy markets and increase energy security at the global level, and acknowledges the efforts towards enhancing the stability and reliability of energy supplies to minimize the risks of disruptions;

12. *Recognizes* the contribution of digitalization to development and that the digital economy is an important and growing part of the global economy, expresses concern that substantial digital divides and inequalities exist within and among countries and regions and between developed and developing countries, which may worsen if the digitalization of the economy and rapid progress in science, technology and innovation are not carefully managed, and commits to redoubling efforts to ensure universal and affordable Internet access, by enhancing investment in digital infrastructure, digital skills training and digital literacy, as well as through targeted policies, especially for women and girls, youth and persons with disabilities, to close digital divides within and between countries and build an open, free and secure digital world;

13. *Also recognizes* that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in engaging with and accessing new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, setting standards and technology flows, and in this regard urges all stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

14. *Emphasizes* the need to enhance resilience of digital infrastructure, and in this regard recognizes that digital networks and systems should be deployed with consideration of technological hazards and risks and that, in enhancing infrastructure connectivity and digital services, it is important to increase investments in the security of and in the use of information and communications technologies;

15. *Recognizes* the vital role of science, technology and innovation to improve the capacity of existing infrastructure, reduce maintenance and operating costs, and design new quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and encourages enhanced infrastructure capacity-building support for developing countries and the promotion of joint research and development projects between countries for infrastructure;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of the exchange of expertise, experience and technology on mutually agreed terms in promoting sustainable development, including through access to clean energy technology and disaster risk reduction strategies, and enhancing cooperation, including through initiatives that address environmental challenges and contribute to the protection of the environment and ecosystems, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

17. *Recognizes* that addressing the investment needs in developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure requires significant targeted investment from international and domestic public and private sectors accompanied by technical cooperation as well as overcoming 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, also recognizes the need for technical assistance and capacity-building support for investment promotion and developing project pipelines and bankable projects, in particular for developing countries, emphasizes the importance of strengthening national and international policy environments and regulatory frameworks as well as

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ensuring the economic, social and environmental sustainability of infrastructure projects, notes that more can be done to create competitive business and investment climates, and encourages the use of innovative tools and mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, blended finance, which combines concessional public finance, non-concessional private finance and expertise from the public and private sectors, special purpose vehicles, non-recourse project financing, risk mitigation instruments and pooled financing structures;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of implementation of standards, guidelines and best practices relating to infrastructure development, in line with respective national legal frameworks, and encourages Member States to consider integrating them into national policies;

19. *Takes note* of the Group of 20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, which are a set of voluntary and non-binding principles adopted by the Group of 20;

20. *Also takes note* of the International Good Practice Principles for Sustainable Infrastructure, developed as part of the implementation of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/5 of 15 March 2019 on sustainable infrastructure;<sup>119</sup>

21. *Notes* the importance of sound infrastructure governance over the life cycle of the projects to ensure the long-term cost-effectiveness, economic efficiency, accountability, transparency and integrity of infrastructure investment, including through an open procurement process;

22. *Emphasizes* that effective operation, monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure systems, including through the use of innovative technologies, are essential to ensuring economic efficiency, quality, resilience and uninterrupted provision of essential services, and encourages countries to conduct a disaster risk assessment of existing critical infrastructure, ensure that infrastructure plans are aligned to disaster risk reduction strategies and risk assessments at all levels, make multi-hazard disaster risk assessments a prerequisite for infrastructure, routinely conduct stress testing of existing infrastructure and ensure that pipeline and bankable projects include multi-hazard and other measures that assess, prevent and mitigate risks;

23. *Takes note* of the principles for resilient infrastructure,<sup>120</sup> and recognizes that they can support the development and implementation of disaster risk-informed and resilient infrastructure strategies, projects, regulations and policies at the local, national and regional levels and can contribute to a common understanding among the public and private sectors of resilient design standards for critical components of infrastructure systems based on scientific evidence of risks;

24. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to support the capacity-building of developing countries in their efforts to close the Sustainable Development Goals investment gaps, especially at the country programme level, on the use of public finance to leverage private investment for projects benefiting sustainable development, and encourages the exploration of innovative platform approaches to coordinating, scaling up and channelling public and private finance and technical assistance for quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure development;

25. *Invites* United Nations agencies, as well as regional and multilateral organizations, such as international financial institutions, along with development partners, such as multilateral and regional development banks, in line with their respective mandates, to promote and facilitate connectivity and regional integration through quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure development and through enhanced financial, technological and technical support, in particular to developing countries;

26. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to hold a one-day informal dialogue of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, within existing resources, on the topic of building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through infrastructure connectivity, which could serve as an opportunity for presenting proposals to contribute to enhancing investments in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including the possibility of establishing policy platforms under United Nations auspices.

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<sup>119</sup> [UNEP/EA.4/Res.5](#).

<sup>120</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, “Principles for resilient infrastructure”, 2022.

**RESOLUTION 77/283**

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.64](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo, Zambia

**77/283. Strengthening Voluntary National Reviews through Country-led Evaluation**

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* that many countries are falling behind on their commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and that progress has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, among other factors,

*Noting* that Voluntary National Reviews have been strengthened over the past few years with 188 countries participating in this process, representing 97 per cent of the whole United Nations membership, which is a testament to the enduring commitment of national Governments to implement the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling* that as part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national, subnational, regional and global levels, which are country-led and country-driven,

*Encouraging* the full, equal and meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development strategies and in the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews,

*Reaffirming* that in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015), Member States committed to engage in a systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the Agenda in accordance with agreed guiding principles, including those set out in paragraph 74 of resolution [70/1](#), which state that these reviews will be (a) voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities, (b) will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, including the means of implementation, (c) will maintain a longer-term orientation, (d) be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent, (e) people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind, (f) build on existing platforms and processes, where these exist, avoid duplications, (g) be rigorous and based on evidence, (h) require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries and (i) benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions,

*Reiterating* resolution [75/290 B](#), in which countries are encouraged to work towards strengthening the evidence, science, evaluation and data basis for their Voluntary National Reviews, which may require enhanced national statistical capacities to address the gaps in data on the 2030 Agenda, and obtain high-quality, timely, reliable, disaggregated data and statistics. Support should be provided for building such capacities in developing countries,

*Recalling* that previous resolutions were adopted to advance evaluation capacity, as well as to review and complement the 2030 Agenda, including:

(a) Resolution [69/237](#) of 19 December 2014 calling on capacity-building for the evaluation of development activities at the country level,

(b) Resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016 reaffirming the 2030 Agenda and further addressing the follow-up and review process,

*Cognizant* that Member States engage in the systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through reporting to the high-level political forum on sustainable development by presenting Voluntary National Reviews, being the process that allows for a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework that helps countries maximize and track their progress to ensure that no one is left behind,

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*Reaffirming* the need to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda, and stressing that the Voluntary National Reviews aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Encouraging* countries to consider developing national road maps of Voluntary National Reviews for presentation until 2030,

*Confirming* that evaluations can inform, complement, and enrich the Voluntary National Reviews, explain the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (or lack thereof), and generate lessons on what needs to change to fast-track the achievement of the Goals,

*Emphasizing* that Country-led Evaluations of the Sustainable Development Goals implementation are instrumental in providing timely and credible evidence to regain and accelerate progress towards Agenda 2030 and its principles, especially Leave no one behind,

*Reiterating* that Country-led Evaluations empower national and local governments to improve decision-making, governance, and transparency for effective and more equitable strategies, plans and policies,

*Considering* the importance of evaluation and monitoring the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda by all Member States that leads to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Expressing our appreciation* to the Group of Friends of the Voluntary National Reviews, established in 2019 by the President of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council under the chairmanship of Mexico, and currently co-chaired by Morocco and the Philippines, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, for supporting the Voluntary National Review preparation process, including through facilitating peer learning between delegations, organizing dedicated workshops and suggesting constructive lines of questioning to be raised during every session of the high-level political forum,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to present regular Voluntary National Reviews with a Country-led Evaluation component as deemed relevant and useful at the country level in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, in line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, taking into consideration that follow-up and review processes at all levels will be voluntary and country-led;

2. *Recognizes* that the Voluntary National Reviews, as processes to conduct robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review of the Sustainable Development Goals, can help countries to track progress in implementing them and ensure that no one is left behind;

3. *Encourages* all Member States to use evidence from evaluations of the Sustainable Development Goals implementation for decision-making and reporting on their progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda including in their Voluntary National Reviews, as appropriate;

4. *Requests* the United Nations agencies, within existing mandates and resources, to provide support at the request of Member States on their efforts to undertake evaluations of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and facilitate exchange of experiences and knowledge products from those evaluations.

### RESOLUTION 77/284

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2023, by a recorded vote of 122 to 5, with 18 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.65](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

\* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria,

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North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

*Against:* Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

*Abstaining:* Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Nauru, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan

### 77/284. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Recognizing also* that the unprecedented challenges now facing Europe following the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and against Georgia prior to that, and the cessation of the membership of the Russian Federation in the Council of Europe, call for strengthened cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, notably in order to promptly restore and maintain peace and security based on respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State, ensure the observance of human rights and international humanitarian law during the hostilities, provide redress to victims and bring to justice all those responsible for the violations of international law,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,<sup>121</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> See [A/77/277-S/2022/606](#), sect. II.

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1. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Council of Europe and of its member States, at all levels of government, to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>122</sup> in Europe and beyond, while also recognizing the need for the United Nations and the Council of Europe to continue to work together, within their respective mandates, to accelerate the pace of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, recognizes in this context that, since 2018, special attention has been given in the design of the Council of Europe programme and budget to the contribution of the Council of Europe to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and that Council of Europe programmes include links to concrete Goals, and also recognizes that, since 2020, the terms of reference of intergovernmental committees of the Council of Europe include in their tasks reviewing progress towards the Goals;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Council of Europe to strengthen their cooperation at all levels in order to effectively address the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) health crisis and its dramatic consequences for the people of Europe and the world, including deepening already existing inequalities, remains determined to address the COVID-19 pandemic and to improve the States' readiness to effectively tackle other similar threats to health through a multilateral response and cooperation, welcomes the initiatives taken by the two organizations in this respect, recalls the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly related to the impact of COVID-19,<sup>123</sup> also recalls the policy briefs and statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on COVID-19-related issues, and takes note of the information papers and statements of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and of relevant Council of Europe bodies, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly, which provide guidance to member States on proportionate measures for the pandemic response;

3. *Reiterates its call for* the reinforcement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe regarding the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the promotion of democracy and the rule of law and good governance at all levels, inter alia, the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the fight against terrorism, trafficking in persons, sexual and gender-based violence, including violence against all women and children, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the fight against all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, the fight against multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, the promotion of freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, the protection of the rights and dignity of all members of society without any distinction and the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and of human rights education, as well as the promotion of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in light of the recent General Assembly resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022, and to the promotion of respect for human rights by businesses and access to remedy;

4. *Confirms its recognition* of the key role of the European Court of Human Rights in ensuring effective human rights protection under the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for the more than 700 million persons in the 46 States members of the Council of Europe, and notes with interest the efforts to guarantee the long-term effectiveness of the Convention system and to ensure the rapid and effective execution of Court judgments, as well as to conclude, as soon as possible, the accession of the European Union to the Convention;

5. *Recognizes* the important role of the Council of Europe in upholding the rule of law and fighting impunity, including by strengthening the capacity of the national judiciaries of its member States to carry out their work efficiently, including with the assistance of new technologies, and consistent with the relevant international obligations of the member States in particular, and where applicable, those defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;<sup>124</sup>

6. *Also recognizes* the valuable role of the Council of Europe in advising and assisting States with regard to upholding constitutional and fundamental laws respecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law principles, including through its European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), noting in this context the cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, and in particular recalls its resolution [77/224](#) of 15 December 2022 on the role of Ombudsman and mediator institutions in the promotion and the protection of

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<sup>122</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>123</sup> Resolutions [74/270](#), [74/274](#), [74/306](#) and [76/175](#).

<sup>124</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

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human rights, good governance and the rule of law, in which it acknowledged the principles on the protection and promotion of the Ombudsman institution (the Venice Principles);

7. *Further recognizes* the role of the revised European Social Charter and of the European Committee of Social Rights in protecting economic and social rights, notes in this context the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the International Labour Organization, notes also the contribution that the Council of Europe can make in ensuring the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>125</sup> notes further in this regard the Council of Europe Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2017–2023, confirms its support for cooperation between the two organizations with respect to the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, including women and girls with disabilities and persons with disabilities in sport, the eradication of poverty, strengthening social cohesion and intergenerational solidarity and ensuring the protection of economic, social and cultural rights for all, and encourages further cooperation between the Council of Europe and the World Health Organization, including the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe;

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. *Welcomes and encourages* the enhancing of the close collaboration among the United Nations Children's Fund, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Council of Europe aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of the child, notes the adoption by the Council of Europe of its Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2022–2027)

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<sup>125</sup> Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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promoting the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>126</sup> in its member States, and continues to recall in this context that the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse is open for accession by all States;

15. *Recognizes* the important contributions made by the Council of Europe European Commission against Racism and Intolerance to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>127</sup> and the development of domestic laws and policies aimed at combating racism and intolerance across Europe, while at the same time recognizing that challenges remain, and in this regard notes the adoption, by the Council of Europe European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, of two new General Policy Recommendations on preventing and combating antisemitism and anti-Muslim racism and discrimination as well as its statement on preventing and combating ultra-nationalistic and racist hate speech and violence in relation to confrontations and unresolved conflicts in Europe;

16. *Also recognizes* the achievements of the Council of Europe in the fields of protection of persons belonging to national minorities and promotion of regional or minority languages, in particular the important contribution of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, as well as the paramount importance of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,<sup>128</sup> notes the outcomes resulting from the work of the Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion, set up in 2020 to guide future State action and to enable peer review of experience and good practices in combating discrimination, promoting the respect for human rights of Roma and Travellers, safeguarding the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and the use of regional or minority languages, countering hate speech and combating hate crime and promoting inclusive societies, and encourages greater interaction between all relevant United Nations and Council of Europe bodies in these important areas;

17. *Further recognizes* the significant contribution of the Council of Europe to the development of international standards for the promotion of women's rights and gender equality and for combating sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, such as the adoption of recommendation (2022)17 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on protecting the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls, its regular and active participation in the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the agreed and specified cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Population Fund, which includes support to member States, upon their request, in implementing commitments on gender equality and women's rights and the promotion of the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy, takes note of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and invites States that have not yet done so to consider signing or ratifying it, in this context encourages the above-mentioned bodies to continue to develop a specific and fruitful collaboration in eliminating sexual and gender-based violence, including with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the achievement of de facto gender equality, recognizes the contribution of the Convention and of the monitoring activities carried out by the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and by the Committee of the Parties to the Convention in eradicating this scourge, and also recognizes the important role of parliamentarians in ensuring efficient implementation of existing standards;

18. *Recalls* its resolutions on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls,<sup>129</sup> given the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic situation of women and girls and their access to education and essential health-care services, the increased demand for paid and unpaid care work and the reported surge of sexual and gender-based violence, which risk reversing the progress achieved on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in recent decades, and in this regard welcomes the policy brief of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls;

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<sup>126</sup> Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

<sup>128</sup> Resolution 47/135, annex.

<sup>129</sup> Resolutions 75/156 and 75/157.

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19. *Encourages* continuing cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Council of Europe, including the Council of Europe Development Bank, in particular in the protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and internally displaced persons, under the European Convention on Human Rights, and in the prevention and reduction of statelessness, in this context welcomes the contribution of the Council of Europe to the ongoing work on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration<sup>130</sup> and to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees,<sup>131</sup> in this context notes with interest the results of the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe on Migration and Refugees, notes the adoption of the Council of Europe Action Plan on Protecting Vulnerable Persons in the Context of Migration and Asylum in Europe (2021–2025) and the ongoing work on its implementation, recognizes the importance of the interface offered by the presence at the Council of Europe of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Representation to the European Institutions in Strasbourg, as well as by the Permanent Delegation of the Council of Europe to the United Nations Office at Geneva, welcomes the active contribution of the Council of Europe to the dissemination of the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees with a view to ensuring that qualifications held by refugees and displaced persons receive fair recognition and the development of the new United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education,<sup>132</sup> notes the Council of Europe work in the field of intercultural integration of migrants and refugees, and encourages further cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Council of Europe intercultural cities programme for the promotion of intercultural integration policies and multilevel governance in this field;

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

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

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

23. *Notes* the important role of the United Nations Development Programme and the Council of Europe in supporting good democratic governance at the local level, in particular through the implementation of the European Charter of Local Self-Government and of the 12 Principles of Good Democratic Governance, as well as the fruitful cooperation between them, encourages further deepening of the cooperation in this field, calls for enhanced cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in the field of sustainable urban governance, in particular also through the Council of Europe Centre of Expertise for Good Governance and through its Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, and notes the ongoing work of the Council of Europe in this field;

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

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<sup>130</sup> Resolution 73/195, annex.

<sup>131</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/73/12 (Part I) and A/73/12 (Part II))*, part II.

<sup>132</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fortieth Session, Paris, 12–27 November 2019*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, annex II.

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and the secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and notes the opening of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (European Treaty Series No. 176) to non-European States;

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

26. *Notes* the continued development of the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, which is open for accession by all States and its modernization (Amending Protocol, Council of Europe Treaty Series No. 223), and reaffirms that, as the information society and the Internet develop, the rights to privacy and freedom of expression, as set out in articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>133</sup> must be protected and respected, including as they relate to data protection, recalls that any restrictions to these rights must be made in full compliance with international human rights law, acknowledges the importance of the work of the Council of Europe in protecting human rights online and offline, including in the fight against hate speech, and welcomes and encourages the cooperation between relevant United Nations agencies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Council of Europe, most notably with regard to the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in particular in promoting greater multi-stakeholder participation and engagement in dialogue on Internet governance at the global, regional and national levels;

27. *Encourages* further cooperation between the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Council of Europe through their mechanisms on the development of standard-setting instruments in the digital era, especially for artificial intelligence, and notes the ongoing work of the Council of Europe in this field, in particular the creation of the Committee on Artificial Intelligence;

28. *Welcomes and continues to encourage* the close cooperation between the two organizations in the fight against transnational organized crime, cybercrime, terrorism, money-laundering and environmental crimes, as well as in the protection of the rights of victims of such crimes, notes the adoption of the Second Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime on enhanced cooperation and disclosure of electronic evidence and encourages its rapid entry into force, and recalls once again that the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocols, the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property and the Council of Europe Convention on the Counterfeiting of Medical Products and Similar Crimes Involving Threats to Public Health, as well as several other relevant Council of Europe conventions, are open for accession by all States;

29. *Welcomes and supports* the active dialogue, continued cooperation and enhanced synergies between the Group of States against Corruption and the Implementation Review Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by mutually reinforcing and thereby strengthening the implementation of international anti-corruption standards;

30. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Council of Europe to the promotion of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>134</sup> and the continued cooperation between the Council of Europe and United Nations bodies in the field of counter-terrorism, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in full respect of human rights and the rule of law, acknowledges the contribution of the Council of Europe to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts through the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and through other instruments, including the Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018–2022), and recalls that the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, including its Additional Protocol, and the Council of Europe Convention on

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<sup>133</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>134</sup> Resolution 60/288.

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Laundrying, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism are open for accession by all States;

31. *Also welcomes* the continued cooperation of the Council of Europe, where appropriate and in accordance with international drug control conventions, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking, in particular the role played by the Pompidou Group in this regard, continues to encourage further cooperation in the light of the recommendations made at the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,<sup>135</sup> and recalls the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;<sup>136</sup>

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

33. *Notes* the cooperation established between the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and the Council of Europe following their signature of a memorandum of understanding on 29 September 2008 and the accession of the Alliance of Civilizations to the Faro Platform, and continues to encourage the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Alliance of Civilizations, on the one hand, and the Council of Europe and its North-South Centre, on the other, to pursue their developing and fruitful collaboration in the fields of intercultural dialogue and global development education;

34. *Also notes* the cooperation between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of education and encourages the extension of this cooperation, which should continue to focus on the role of education in building more resilient, inclusive and gender-responsive societies, thus contributing to peaceful and sustainable futures of humanity and the planet, as well as on the encouragement of the diversity of cultural expressions, and further notes the cooperation potential between the Council of Europe and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of cultural heritage and the entry into force on 1 April 2022 of the Council of Europe Convention on Offences Relating to Cultural Property (Council of Europe Treaty Series No. 221);

35. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Council of Europe, the Office of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, encourages further cooperation to promote and implement the World Programme of Action for Youth,<sup>137</sup> and recognizes the Council of Europe youth sector strategy 2030;

36. *Also welcomes* the cooperation among the Council of Europe, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to promote integrity and inclusiveness through sport, encourages those organizations to increase their cooperation to support the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, adopted in July 2017, to consolidate the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport and to promote States' commitments to international conventions relevant for sport, and recalls that the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events are open for accession by all States, the latter of which supports the implementation of the Global Programme on the Security of Major Sporting Events and Promotion of Sport and its Values as a Tool to Prevent Violent Extremism;

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

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

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<sup>135</sup> See resolution S-30/1, annex.

<sup>136</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

<sup>137</sup> Resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

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between the United Nations and the Council of Europe”, and requests the Secretary General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe in the implementation of the present resolution.

### RESOLUTION 77/285

Adopted at the 70th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.68](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia

#### **77/285. Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, by which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) and endorsed the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,<sup>138</sup> and its resolution [72/306](#) of 24 July 2018, on the implementation of the Decade,

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

*Emphasizing* that sustainable agricultural production, food security, nutrition and food safety are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and that the need remains for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries,

*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious diets, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, as derived from the right to an adequate standard of living, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, older persons, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as of those living in vulnerable situations,

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

*Emphasizing* the need to promote sustainable food systems that foster diversified, balanced and healthy diets that include a variety of foods,

*Recognizing* that infant and young child mortality can be reduced through the improved nutritional status of women of reproductive age, especially during pregnancy, and that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life is optimal for child survival and nutrition and the promotion of health and cognitive development, as well as an important principle of healthy diets, including through continued breastfeeding until 2 years of age and beyond

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<sup>138</sup> World Health Organization, document EB136/8, annexes I and II.

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combined with appropriate complementary feeding, and highlighting that despite the steady progress made with regard to exclusive breastfeeding, with 43.8 per cent of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed worldwide in 2020, immense efforts will be required to meet the global nutrition targets of the 2030 Agenda and that even this indicator requires accelerated progress,

*Remaining deeply concerned* about the ongoing food insecurity and malnutrition in different regions of the world and their ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in Africa, in South and West Asia, in the Pacific and in parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in this regard underlining the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner,

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, its impacts and the extraordinary measures adopted to combat it have delivered one of the most devastating blows to global food security and nutrition in recent times, with a disproportionate impact on women and children, and deeply concerned about the assessment that world hunger rose further in 2021, reflecting exacerbated inequalities across and within countries,

*Remaining concerned* that the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, will disproportionately impact people in vulnerable situations, especially women and children, and their livelihoods, ultimately putting hundreds of millions of people at risk, and that by 2050, the risk of hunger and child malnutrition could increase by up to 20 per cent owing to climate change,

*Reiterating* the urgent need for action to enhance efforts to build resilience, especially for the most vulnerable, by investing in resilience of agriculture and food systems, including disaster risk reduction, and to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning and early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at the local, national, regional and global levels, strengthening adaptation strategies in close coordination with disaster risk management and enhancing joint risk assessments and risk management strategies, and to cut the impact and cost of disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards so as to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in particular for the poor, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons, children, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, and those living in vulnerable situations, as well as the other root causes of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition,

*Recognizing* that economic downturns, gender inequalities, conflicts, biodiversity loss, drought and the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, are among the key factors contributing to a reversal in the long-term progress in fighting global hunger, making the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult,

*Reiterating* that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are poverty, growing inequality, inequity and lack of access to resources and income-earning opportunities, the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and disasters, conflicts and geopolitical tensions,

*Expressing concern* that the extreme volatility in food prices is reversing years of progress in reducing hunger and all forms of malnutrition and further undermining the efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2,<sup>139</sup> exacerbating inequalities, especially between rural and urban areas, and disproportionately affecting the poor, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons, children, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

*Noting with concern* that, despite the progress made by countries during the first half of the Decade, food security and nutrition challenges continue to evolve and grow, and that, as a result of COVID-19-related disruptions, it was estimated that up to 16.3 million additional children would be suffering from wasting and up to 4.5 million additional children would face stunted growth by the end of 2022, that up to 828 million people faced hunger in 2021, with a higher prevalence of food insecurity among women, and that in 2021 the number of undernourished people in the world had increased by about 150 million since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Recalling* its resolution [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed 2019–2028 the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, which raises the profile of the role of family farming in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition, and stressing that urgent and

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<sup>139</sup> See resolution [70/1](#).

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concerted action is needed at all levels to recover momentum and accelerate efforts to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, comprehensively tackling both its causes and effects, and to promote improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems,

*Recalling also* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that reaching Goal 2, Goal 3 and Goal 12, in particular, and the interlinked targets of other Goals will be critical, inter alia, in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition,

*Recalling further* the adoption by the Committee on World Food Security of the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition, at its forty-seventh session,

*Recognizing* that innovative approaches, such as agroecology, and sustainable agricultural technologies, alongside other forms of innovation, can contribute to resilient, equitable, sustainable agriculture and food systems, which promote diversified, balanced and healthy diets and improved nutrition,

*Stressing* the importance of the development and application of science, technology and innovation and related knowledge management and communications systems in ensuring food security by 2030, encouraging cooperation on agricultural science and technology innovation among countries and reducing technology barriers and restrictions on high-tech exchanges, and encouraging the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology, such as the Internet, mobile platforms, meteorology, big data and cloud computing, in agriculture systems in order to support the efforts of smallholder and family farmers to increase their resilience, productivity and incomes and include them in the development of research and innovation agendas while reducing negative environmental impacts,

*Recognizing* that the food systems of Indigenous Peoples can support healthy and nutritious diets and are important for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Taking 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, noting the Chair's Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General, and looking forward to the 2023 United Nations Food Systems Summit stocktaking moment, to be held from 24 to 26 July 2023 and hosted by Italy,

*Taking note* of the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, convened by the Government of Japan on 7 and 8 December 2021, and the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth, which includes 396 new commitments made by 181 stakeholders to tackle malnutrition in all its forms,

*Taking note also* of the fiftieth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 10 to 13 October 2022 and reconvened on 19 December 2022,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025) covering the period 2020–2021;<sup>140</sup>

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the organization of informal consultations in 2020 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, at the midterm of the Decade, to review progress made, barriers encountered and gaps identified over the first half of the Decade, from 2016 to 2020;

3. *Recognizes* the commitments made by Governments, and acknowledges the contributions by all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels, including United Nations organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, in advancing the implementation of the Decade;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of the Decade and its call for, inter alia, the scaling up of implementation of national commitments and increasing investments for nutrition;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity in the global response to support the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, including towards achieving universal health coverage, social protection, technological transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and financial support

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<sup>140</sup> [A/76/796](#).

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for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries as an important tool for achieving food security and nutrition for all;

6. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to integrate nutrition objectives across all sectors and to track investments on nutrition, including through the use of available tools and markers, takes note of the ongoing World Health Organization process to review the universal health coverage index, and reiterates the importance of considering the inclusion of a nutrition tracer indicator;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to advance the global nutrition agenda in a manner consistent with the right to adequate food and in a coherent way across multiple sectors, to maintain political momentum to scale up nutrition action in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Food Systems Summit and to promote coordination between ongoing processes, including the work of the Committee on World Food Security, the coalitions, commitments and national pathways emanating from the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, and the work programme of the Decade;

8. *Urges* Member States to make food security, food safety and nutrition a high priority, to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets and to strengthen the rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its core;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to keep their food markets open to maintain international trade in food and fertilizers;

10. *Stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including by improving and aiming to ensure the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing responsible public and private investments and partnerships in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development, as well as collaboration in science, technology and innovation, and notes that the benefit of such public and private investment and engagement should also reach, where appropriate, local smallholders in appropriate knowledge management systems and communications systems with regard to promoting food security, improving nutrition and reducing inequality and all forms of malnutrition;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to accelerate efforts across the six action areas of the work programme of the Decade to ensure that food systems deliver affordable, healthy diets for all, in line with context-specific conditions, policies and strategies; nutrition actions are integrated into national health systems and universal health coverage plans; shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive social protections, education and nutrition programmes are scaled up; investments in nutrition in the agrifood sector are increased; coherence between trade and agriculture policy and nutrition is promoted; and that governance for nutrition at all levels is strengthened;

12. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization:

(a) To continue to lead and monitor the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, using coordination mechanisms, such as UN-Nutrition, and multi-stakeholder platforms, such as the Committee on World Food Security, in line with its mandate, and in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms;

(b) To further strengthen their efforts, along with other UN-Nutrition member agencies, in advancing the global nutrition agenda and addressing underserved action areas of the work programme of the Decade;

13. *Recalls* its resolution [72/306](#), in which it noted the intention of convening open and inclusive dialogues at the end of the Decade (2025), which could afford Member States and relevant stakeholders an opportunity to reflect on the global progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the Decade, building upon and connecting initiatives of Governments and their many partners;

14. *Also recalls* its invitation to the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the Decade, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

## RESOLUTION 77/286

Adopted at the 70th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.67](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Maldives, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

### 77/286. World Sustainable Transport Day

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [69/213](#) of 19 December 2014, entitled “Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development”, its resolution [70/197](#) of 22 December 2015, entitled “Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors”, its resolution [72/212](#) of 20 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”, and its resolution [75/313](#) of 29 July 2021, entitled “Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to ensure stable and reliable international transport for sustainable development during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”,

*Reaffirming* the importance of timely implementation, in this decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>141</sup> and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>142</sup> and reaffirming also the Paris Agreement,<sup>143</sup>

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

*Recalling* the first United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 26 and 27 November 2016, and the second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Beijing, China, from 14 to 16 October 2021,

*Recalling also* its resolution [76/294](#) of 30 June 2022 entitled “Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety”, in which it acknowledged the need to promote road safety and sustainable transport,

*Noting* the need for continued international cooperation to address the issues relating to transport and transit corridors as an important element of sustainable development and connectivity, and in this regard noting the related intergovernmental deliberations in the relevant international bodies and forums,

*Recognizing* the importance of addressing the particular vulnerability of landlocked countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient transit transport systems that link them to international markets, and in this regard reaffirming that the Almaty Declaration,<sup>144</sup> the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024<sup>145</sup> constitute a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

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<sup>141</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>142</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>143</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>144</sup> *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3)*, annex II.

<sup>145</sup> Resolution [69/137](#), annexes I and II.

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*Noting* in this regard the Ministerial Transport Conference of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, on 15 and 16 August 2022, and its outcome document, the Awaza summary statement,<sup>146</sup>

*Stressing* the importance of enhancing inter-island connectivity and linking the economies of small island developing States to regional markets and global supply chains, including by integrating them into existing and emerging maritime and multimodal transport and economic corridors, and encouraging sustainable transport initiatives, including in the context of the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework,

*Reaffirming* the importance of timely implementation of the outcomes of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York and in Doha, Qatar,<sup>147</sup> and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway<sup>148</sup> for small island developing States,

*Recognizing* the important role of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all in supporting sustainable economic growth, improving the social welfare of people and enhancing international cooperation and trade among countries,

*Noting* the importance of cooperation in enhancing transport connectivity through an integrated intermodal transport system by developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, exchanging best practices to optimize the development of interconnected highways, roads, streets, railways, waterways, airways, areas of modal transfer and ports, and by encouraging transport infrastructure construction and operations to minimize consumption of energy, land and other resources; generate lower emissions of greenhouse gases, ozone-depleting substances and other pollutants and ensure a positive social impact,

*Recognizing* the need for continued cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and existing partnerships on sustainable transport issues, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport, the Sustainable Mobility for All partnership, the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT) and the Group of Friends of Sustainable Transport,

1. *Decides* to declare 26 November as World Sustainable Transport Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to mark World Sustainable Transport Day by means of education and the holding of events aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the public on sustainable transport issues, in particular enhancing intermodal transport connectivity, promoting environmentally friendly transportation, developing socially inclusive transport infrastructure and other aspects of transport sustainability;

3. *Invites* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates, to facilitate the observance of World Sustainable Transport Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to consider convening, through voluntary contributions and without duplication of effort, including activities within the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a half-day high-level meeting, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in New York, during the seventy-eighth session of the Assembly, to promote sustainable transport cooperation in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda<sup>149</sup> and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety;<sup>150</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> A/77/343, annex.

<sup>147</sup> Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (resolution 76/258, annex) and Doha Political Declaration (A/CONF.219/2023/L.1).

<sup>148</sup> Resolution 69/15, annex.

<sup>149</sup> Resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>150</sup> Resolution 76/294, annex.

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5. *Commits* to enhancing the role of sustainable transport and mobility in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities to jobs, schools and health care and in the delivery of goods and services to rural and urban communities, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

6. *Emphasizes* the contribution of sustainable, low-emission and energy-efficient modes of transport to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the importance of long-term strategies and multi-stakeholder partnerships in delivering such sustainable modes of transport;

7. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, relevant international and regional financial institutions, multilateral and bilateral donors and the private sector to further coordinate their efforts and to collaborate in mobilizing financial and technical assistance to countries, in particular developing countries, for strengthening the link between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals;

9. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary extrabudgetary contributions.

### RESOLUTION 77/287

Adopted at the 70th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.69](#), sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia

#### **77/287. Community-based primary health care: a participatory and inclusive approach to universal health coverage**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a wide, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development goals that are integrated and indivisible and balanced in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and its commitment to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business, recommitting that no one will be left behind and endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first,

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

*Reaffirming further* the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled, “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”, adopted on 23 September 2019,<sup>151</sup> which

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<sup>151</sup> Resolution [74/2](#).

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recognized the importance of strengthening effective referral systems between primary and other levels of care, and that community-based services constitute a strong platform for primary health care,

*Recalling* its resolutions [63/33](#) of 26 November 2008, [64/108](#) of 10 December 2009, [65/95](#) of 9 December 2010, [66/115](#) of 12 December 2011, [67/81](#) of 12 December 2012, [68/98](#) of 11 December 2013, [69/132](#) of 11 December 2014, [70/183](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/159](#) of 15 December 2016, [72/139](#) of 12 December 2017, [73/132](#) of 13 December 2018, [74/20](#) of 11 December 2019, [75/130](#) of 14 December 2020 and [76/257](#) of 29 March 2022,

*Reaffirming* the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

*Recalling* the Declaration of Alma-Ata of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, from 6 to 12 September 1978, and the Declaration of Astana of the Global Conference on Primary Health Care: from Alma-Ata towards universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals, held in Astana on 25 and 26 October 2018, in which Member States renewed their commitment to primary health care through a whole-of-society approach as a cornerstone of a sustainable health system for universal health coverage and recognized human resources for health as a key component of successful primary health care,

*Recognizing* the need to tackle health inequities and inequalities within and among countries through political commitment, policies and international cooperation, including those that address social, economic and environmental and other determinants of health,

*Reaffirming* the importance of national ownership and the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels to determine their own path towards achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, underscoring the importance of political leadership for universal health coverage beyond the health sector in order to pursue whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, as well as health-in-all-policies approaches, equity-based approaches and life-course approaches,

*Underlining* the importance of developing efficient and innovative approaches, such as community-based primary health care, including through community and private sector engagement, to address the health needs of those in vulnerable situations, and by building strengthened and resilient health systems to achieve universal health coverage,

*Taking into account* the needs of underserved communities and people living in rural and remote areas, with a special emphasis on those who are left furthest behind, with a view to implementing, inter alia, gender- and disability-responsive interventions to meet the health needs of all throughout the life course,

*Recognizing* that community-based health services include access to basic medicines, screening and tests for disease, help in managing chronic conditions, including communicable and non-communicable diseases, neglected tropical diseases, routine immunization, sexual and reproductive health-care services, maternal and child health, mental health and psychosocial support, and referrals to higher-level health facilities when necessary, as well as basic health information and education, nutrition services, and treatment for preventable blindness,

*Noting* that ensuring safety is a key priority for the health and well-being of all patients, and in this regard noting the importance of hygiene for the prevention of health care-associated infections and for reducing antimicrobial resistance, and recognizing the importance of including water, sanitation and hygiene in health facilities, and infection prevention and control,

*Recognizing* that community-based primary health care creates public awareness and addresses misinformation and disinformation during public health emergencies, preventing, preparing for and responding to infectious disease outbreaks that could lead to epidemics or pandemics, as shown during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including through contact tracing, isolation, quarantine and referrals and COVID-19 vaccination programmes,

*Acknowledging* that community-based health services can be instrumental, particularly when delivered in low-resource areas, in achieving universal health coverage, which contributes to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

*Recognizing* that Sustainable Development Goal 3 and its targets will be advanced through substantive, strategic and sustainable investments, including foreign direct investment and domestic funding, as well as through community-based primary health care supported by a competent health workforce, adequate health infrastructure and enabling legislative and regulatory frameworks,

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*Reaffirming* the commitment 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<sup>152</sup> and the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>153</sup> and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

*Recognizing* that women health and care workers, who constitute approximately 70 per cent of the health workforce globally, provide a vital link with the communities they serve and deliver a range of services in a culturally appropriate manner,

*Acknowledging* that the community clinic model to expand primary health care through partnerships and innovative approaches, of which the Sheikh Hasina initiative in Bangladesh is an example, can play an important role in promoting primary health care, women's empowerment, community engagement and mobilization,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of community-based health services as a critical component of primary health care and as a means of ensuring universal and equitable access to health for all;

2. *Encourages* Member States to promote partnerships and participatory and inclusive approaches, involving all relevant stakeholders, including local communities, health and care workers, volunteers and other key actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of community-based primary health care;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to explore measures to scale up and reference best practices, and evidence-based interventions at the international and national levels, to benefit from successful national experiences as key components of people-centred health systems;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate adequate resources, including human and financial resources, and build synergies with other development priorities, to support the strengthening of community-based primary health care and explore innovative approaches in their respective countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that health financing requires global solidarity and collective effort, and invites international financial institutions, multilateral and regional development banks and donors to provide appropriate resources, especially for developing countries, to strengthen community-based health services towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>154</sup>

6. *Encourages* Member States to work in close collaboration with the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, in the implementation of community-based primary health care, especially for those left furthest behind;

7. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, within their respective mandates, to provide technical support for long-term sustainability of community-based primary health care;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director General of the World Health Organization, to take steps towards the effective implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the broader universal health coverage process.

### RESOLUTION 77/288

Adopted at the 70th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.66](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

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<sup>152</sup> *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.

<sup>153</sup> *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, annex II.

<sup>154</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

**77/288. Persistent legacy of the Chernobyl disaster**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution [74/114](#) of 16 December 2019,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [68/99](#) of 13 December 2013 on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and taking note of the decisions adopted by the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of those resolutions,

*Recognizing* the still-persistent serious long-term consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, as well as the continuing related needs of the affected communities and territories,

*Stressing* the need for continued coordination by the United Nations Development Programme of the United Nations system activities aimed at the short-term and long-term recovery of territories affected by the Chernobyl disaster and for the United Nations agencies to strengthen strategic partnerships, the building of alliances and the mobilization of resources for the development of Chernobyl-affected territories,

*Welcoming* events organized by Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to mark International Chernobyl Disaster Remembrance Day, observed on 26 April, and stressing the significance of the Day for the further strengthening of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Welcoming also* global efforts to enhance awareness of the needs of people and territories affected by the Chernobyl disaster, including through web-based resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>155</sup>
2. *Greatly appreciates* the coordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in the international cooperation on Chernobyl, including the work undertaken by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl;
3. *Acknowledges* the need for continuing international cooperation on Chernobyl under the auspices of the United Nations that can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>156</sup> and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;<sup>157</sup>
4. *Stresses* the need, in this regard, to continue the environmental and health monitoring of the Chernobyl-affected regions and communities for the purpose of assessing the efficiency of international assistance;
5. *Encourages* Member States and all interested partners to support international cooperation on Chernobyl aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Chernobyl-affected regions, including through partnerships, innovation and investment;
6. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl to continue to coordinate international cooperation on Chernobyl as a means to further the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to keep post-Chernobyl recovery issues high on the inter-agency and international agendas;
7. *Recognizes* the need to continue the sustainable development of the recovering regions;
8. *Invites* Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to observe International Chernobyl Disaster Remembrance Day, and notes that the costs of all activities that may arise should be met from voluntary contributions;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, under the sub-item entitled “Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster” of the item entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of

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<sup>155</sup> [A/77/537](#).

<sup>156</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>157</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

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humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance”, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

### RESOLUTION 77/289

Adopted at the 71st plenary meeting, on 18 May 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.70](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

#### **77/289. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

*The General Assembly*

*Adopts* the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

#### **Annex**

#### **Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

1. We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and High Representatives, gathered at the United Nations on 18 and 19 May 2023 for the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>158</sup> to assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practices, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030. We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Sendai Framework, including its guiding principles and four priorities for action.

2. We recall that the Sendai Framework applies to risks of small- and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden- and slow-onset disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.

3. We reiterate the call in the Sendai Framework for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

4. We recognize the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk reduction, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>159</sup> and that disaster risk reduction policies and practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective.

5. While we recognize that the implementation of the Sendai Framework is delivering positive results, we are deeply concerned that the pace of implementation is not sufficient nor equal. Insufficient access to disaster data, risk knowledge, technology and financing, as well as insufficient prioritization and action on disaster risk reduction, including through climate action, continue to hinder progress in implementing the Sendai Framework.

6. We express deep concern at the increasing frequency and intensity, as well as the number and scale of disasters and their devastating impacts, which have resulted in massive loss of life, food insecurity and famine, biodiversity loss, water-related challenges, increased displacement, humanitarian and development needs and long-term negative economic, social and environmental consequences, especially for those in vulnerable situations throughout the world, and which are undermining progress towards sustainable development, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of its Sustainable Development Goals, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

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<sup>158</sup> Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

<sup>159</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

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7. We express deep concern also that economic losses are rising as a result of the increasing number and value of assets exposed and vulnerable to hazards.

8. We recognize that disaster risk is increasingly complex and systemic and that hazards can trigger each other with cascading and compounding impacts within and across sectors and geographies, as well as at the local, national, regional and global levels. We continue to recognize, in this regard, that conventional approaches to disaster management are no longer adequate and recognize also the need to shift from managing disasters and their impacts to reducing and preventing disaster risk. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to addressing disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

9. We highlight the synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.<sup>160</sup>

10. We reaffirm the urgency of implementing the Sendai Framework as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to adopt a risk-informed approach to sustainable development and recall the synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework and other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields. In this regard, we recommit to fostering collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others, as appropriate.

11. We welcome the outcomes of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fourth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, including the decision<sup>161</sup> on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage.

12. We welcome the holding of the 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, from 22 to 24 March 2023, and reiterate that sustainable, integrated, disaster risk-informed water resource management is necessary for successful disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and that the achievement of the water-related goals and targets contributes to the successful implementation of the Sendai Framework.

13. We express appreciation to the countries, United Nations system entities and stakeholders that engaged in the midterm review process, including by submitting voluntary national reports<sup>162</sup> and reporting against the seven global targets through the Sendai Framework monitor, and we take note of the report on the main findings and recommendations of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>163</sup> and the report of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.<sup>164</sup> We recognize the importance of the discussions that were held at the global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction as valuable inputs to the midterm review.

### Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

14. We welcome the progress made in understanding risk at all levels since 2015, including the establishment and upgrading of disaster loss databases and improvements in the collection, analysis and utilization of disaster risk data in decision-making in many countries.

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<sup>160</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>161</sup> Decision 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4.

<sup>162</sup> Available at [sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/2023/mtr-sf-submissions-and-reports](https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/2023/mtr-sf-submissions-and-reports).

<sup>163</sup> [A/77/640](#).

<sup>164</sup> Available at [sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030](https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/report-midterm-review-implementation-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030).

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15. We express concern that gaps in the collection of disaster loss and risk data, including data disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability, are barriers to the development of inclusive multisectoral disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

16. We emphasize that strengthened efforts are needed to enhance the quality of and access to multi-hazard risk data in all sectors, including their use in multi-hazard early warning systems in all countries, particularly developing countries, to allow policy and investment decisions to be made with sufficient understanding and consideration of disaster risk.

17. We acknowledge that more is needed in assessing and addressing core elements of risk, particularly in respect of the drivers of risk creation and vulnerability, and to better integrate vulnerability, exposure and resilience of people and communities into existing disaster data platforms and decision-support mechanisms.

18. We stress the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of disaster risk, in particular in developing countries through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices and expertise, technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction and management and access to relevant data and information.

19. We recognize that greater attention is needed in all countries to strengthen awareness and understanding of new, emerging and future disaster risks, including the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and unplanned and rapid urbanization, as well as technological hazards and risks.

20. We call upon States to strengthen understanding of disaster risk, taking into account their national circumstances, needs and priorities, including by:

(a) Strengthening the collection and analysis of data on hazards, disaster events and their impacts, including losses and damages, and the monitoring of systemic risk, cascading effects, compounding hazards and multiple risk drivers through enhancing investment in human and institutional capacity development, research, digital technological development and innovation, emerging technologies, Earth and climate observations as well as geographic information systems, and sharing of lessons learned from past disasters and good practices for multidimensional and multi-hazard risk assessment, risk analytics, risk mapping and strategic foresight, especially in developing countries;

(b) Ensuring the provision of adequate, sustainable and timely means of implementation through capacity-building, financial and technical assistance and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, to enhance the collection, analysis and dissemination of disaster-related data;

(c) Improving national mechanisms to share disaster risk data and analysis among sectors, institutions and ministries, as well as among countries at the regional and international levels, and ensuring that disaster risk data and information are accessible, interoperable and available in easily understandable formats for public and private sector use in decision-making in all sectors;

(d) Enhancing the collection and interpretation of data disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability;

(e) Ensuring the use of traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge and practices to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment, policies, programmes and communication, including through dialogue between the scientific community and Indigenous Peoples;

(f) Enhancing efforts to promote a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship and to promote education on disaster risk, including through the use of traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge and practices and, inter alia, raising public awareness and investing in academic and professional training, advocacy campaigns, social media and community mobilization.

### **Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**

21. We reaffirm that each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk and commend the progress made in strengthening national disaster risk governance, including the significant increase in countries with national disaster risk reduction strategies since 2015 and the considerable progress made in regional and subregional cooperation mechanisms for disaster risk reduction.

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22. We reiterate the importance of the engagement and inclusion of all of society in disaster risk reduction and express appreciation for the critical role played by non-State stakeholders in implementing the Sendai Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels.

23. We reiterate that, while there has been progress on disaster risk governance at the local level, more needs to be done. We recognize the need for enhanced support to local authorities as well as for greater engagement with local communities and civil society organizations in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

24. We express concern that silos within and between national and local institutions limit coordination between disaster risk reduction, biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and economic policies and plans, as well as climate change policies and plans, including mitigation and adaptation, and that a lack of national legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction hampers progress in implementing the Sendai Framework.

25. We stress the need to enhance coordination, coherence and integration between disaster and health risk management systems, including at the local level.

26. We call upon States to strengthen comprehensive disaster risk governance, taking into account their national circumstances, needs and priorities, including by:

(a) Strengthening national multi-hazard risk governance with the full engagement of all State institutions, including by establishing or strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction, or similar mechanisms, to strengthen coordination across ministries, institutions and sectors at all levels; mapping existing policy architecture and capacities for disaster risk reduction and addressing gaps and assigning roles and responsibilities across ministries and institutions, as needed; and ensuring that all sectors at all levels have disaster risk reduction policies and strategies in place;

(b) Supporting and enabling all local authorities to have disaster risk reduction strategies and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, or similar mechanisms, in place, including by strengthening the role of local authorities for multi-hazard risk governance with the provision of financial assistance, technical support and capacity development; promoting local ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches; and participating in the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative to promote exchanges between cities;

(c) Ensuring that disaster risk governance is supported by legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and plans at all levels that reflect responsibility to reduce disaster risk, including through risk-informed decision-making and investments as well as regulations for land-use and urban planning and building codes, as needed;

(d) Promoting the full, equal, meaningful and inclusive participation and contribution of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as the role of youth, volunteers, academia, scientific and research entities and networks, business, professional associations, private sector financing institutions and the media, in all forums and processes related to disaster risk reduction and in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, including for gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework, and promoting also the engagement of children in disaster risk reduction, as appropriate;

(e) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the implementation of other relevant policy areas, such as for sustainable development, poverty eradication, climate change mitigation and adaptation, water, biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable management, desertification, land degradation, drought, wildfires, forestry, agriculture, food security and nutrition, health, including pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, disaster-induced human mobility, urban and rural development, infrastructure and others, as appropriate, at the national and subnational levels, in collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations system and stakeholders;

(f) Promoting disaster risk reduction policies, strategies and actions that reduce the risk of displacement in the context of disasters, including by addressing the underlying disaster risk factors and causes of such displacement, preparing for its adverse consequences and supporting durable solutions to disaster-related displacement through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation;

(g) Promoting nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, among other approaches, for disaster risk reduction at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management to restore, maintain and enhance

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ecosystem functions and services for protection from natural hazards, and to contribute towards increasing the resilience of biodiversity, supporting sustainable livelihoods and building community resilience;

(h) Engaging with global, regional and subregional organizations to intensify their work in advancing cooperation and transferring knowledge and technologies, on mutually agreed terms, for disaster risk reduction, and to foster and encourage greater engagement and partnership between the entities of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations.

### Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

27. We recognize that, while investments have increased globally in some areas of disaster-related financing, such as social protection, forecast-based financing and risk transfer mechanisms including insurance, we are concerned that investments in disaster risk reduction and efforts to de-risk investments remain inadequate and recognize further that disaster risk reduction-related official development assistance has barely increased. We acknowledge that addressing this financing gap would help to reduce disaster risk.

28. We stress the significant need to improve means of implementation and strengthen capacity-building, financial resources, data and technology and partnerships to assist developing countries in implementing the Sendai Framework and recognize, in this regard, the need for sustainable and predictable investment in disaster risk reduction in all sectors.

29. We recognize that the detrimental impact of disasters on the debt sustainability of many least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrants further attention and that preserving external debt sustainability requires ex-ante financing to enable the systematic reduction of disaster risk and resilience-building as well as the disclosure of disaster risk to avoid exacerbating debt distress, when feasible.

30. We are deeply concerned that public and private investments to anticipate, plan for, reduce and prevent disaster risk remain insufficient and do not match the scale of existing and future risk. We reaffirm the importance of investments that contribute to the reduction of disaster risk, the protection of lives, livelihoods and assets, resilience-building and the realization of sustainable development and poverty eradication, particularly in the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

31. We recognize the need to implement integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, financial and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience.

32. We recognize also the need for the global community, including international financial institutions, development banks and the private sector, to enhance efforts to scale up disaster risk reduction financing instruments to meet the scale of financing needed by developing countries to prevent and reduce risks and build resilience against current and future shocks and hazards.

33. We call upon States to invest in disaster risk reduction, including by:

(a) Identifying gaps in public spending on disaster risk reduction and allocating increased domestic resources to disaster risk reduction to ensure that disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed into public budgeting, financial planning, expenditure, investment and procurement processes in all relevant sectors and at all levels of government, and that integrated national financing frameworks are risk-informed, according to national plans and policies;

(b) Developing comprehensive national and local disaster risk reduction financing strategies that leverage the full spectrum of pre- and post-disaster financial resources from public, private, domestic and international sources;

(c) Encouraging financial authorities to integrate disaster risk reduction into their work to encourage and promote investments in disaster risk reduction and resilience;

(d) Ensuring that infrastructure plans are aligned to disaster risk reduction strategies, promoting multi-hazard disaster risk assessments as a prerequisite for infrastructure, housing and real estate investments in all sectors and stress-testing of critical infrastructure systems;

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(e) Engaging with the private sector to scale up investment in disaster risk reduction and collaborating with financial institutions, credit rating agencies and capital market actors to better integrate disaster risk reduction, including multi-hazard and long-term risk analysis, into their decisions;

(f) Prioritizing and enhancing the allocation of and access to sustainable and predictable financing for disaster risk reduction at all levels and technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, to build resilient health, water, agriculture and food systems, cultural heritage, transport, energy and digital connectivity systems;

(g) Enhancing financing for early and anticipatory approaches to reduce the impact of disasters, including through the United Nations system and other relevant organizations;

(h) Incorporating disaster risk reduction measures, as appropriate, into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing, including through quality reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure investment, scaling up effective and meaningful global and regional partnerships and further strengthening international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, in order to ensure effective disaster risk management;

(i) Promoting the development of innovative instruments and tools to finance disaster risk reduction, such as resilience bonds, particularly in developing countries, to build resilience against current and future shocks and hazards;

(j) Pursuing the reform of international financial institutions to further consider integrating disaster risk reduction into their work, including through lending, debt support and sustainable development and adaptation financing streams and grants;

(k) Strengthening prevention, preparedness, response and recovery for health emergencies, drawing lessons learned from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and applying the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework.

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

34. While we welcome the progress made in enhancing the effectiveness of disaster prevention, anticipation, preparedness and response in the design and implementation of multi-hazard early warning systems since 2015, particularly through enhanced regional cooperation mechanisms and by the United Nations and its partners, we are deeply concerned that build back better principles have not been applied systematically.

35. We are deeply concerned that coverage of and accessibility to multi-hazard early warning systems remains inadequate in all countries and emphasize the need to urgently extend the reach of multi-hazard early warning systems everywhere, especially in developing countries and in particular in least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

36. We recognize that more is needed to invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems and to ensure that early warning information is broadly disseminated and tailored to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, to enable timely and effective early action with emphasis on reaching affected communities and, in this regard, we welcome the progress of the United Nations Secretary-General’s call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems, including through the Early Warning for All initiative.<sup>165</sup>

37. We are concerned that the number of people and countries affected by disasters will increase owing to the impact of climate change and increasing exposure and vulnerability to hazards and that most countries still lack effective pre-disaster preparedness to effectively respond and build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, which has led to missed opportunities to build resilience, reduce disaster risk and make progress towards sustainable development through risk-informed recovery and reconstruction.

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<sup>165</sup> Decision 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4.

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38. We urge continued efforts to strengthen inclusivity and participation to ensure that no one is left behind in the design and implementation of disaster preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms.

39. We call upon States to enhance inclusive disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including by:

(a) Preparing, reviewing and exercising national and local disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation plans to ensure that they are cross-sectoral, inclusive, contain provisions to build back better, address underlying drivers of disaster risk and are supported by legal frameworks as well as resources and capacities for their effective implementation;

(b) Ensuring the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes, enhancing the development and dissemination of science-based and targeted methodologies and tools and facilitating cooperation among States for the sharing of experiences;

(c) Promoting the further development of and investment in effective local, national and regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms that lead to early action and inviting development partners and international financial institutions, and other relevant stakeholders, to provide support for the implementation of early warning systems, including through the Early Warning for All initiative;

(d) Strengthening good governance and accountability in disaster risk reduction strategies at the local, national, regional and global levels and improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(e) Strengthening risk monitoring, impact-based forecasting and early warning communication at all levels that is relevant, timely and in an easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close collaboration with national authorities, to better address disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events and integrate disaster risk reduction into response preparedness supported by governance frameworks and pre-arranged financing and disbursement mechanisms;

(f) Strengthening subregional, regional and global cooperation on transboundary risk and disasters in terms of risk monitoring, information and data-sharing, risk-informed response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction planning, among others;

(g) Recognizing concerns that countries affected by protracted humanitarian crises and emergencies are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and are furthest behind in implementing the Sendai Framework, recognizing also that implementation of the Sendai Framework can address drivers of vulnerability and exposure to build resilience and reduce humanitarian impacts and needs, and in this regard recognizing further the need for multidimensional and comprehensive risk assessment and the promotion of coherence between humanitarian and development assistance, which can contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, for a more targeted and effective approach to prevention and resilience-building;

(h) Enhancing recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need.

### **Follow-up and review**

40. We commit to implementing the calls to action in the present political declaration to promote a disaster risk-informed approach to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels and to accelerating progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, while acknowledging that some of the calls to action will require capacity-building and technical and financial assistance in order to be effectively implemented by developing countries.

41. We reiterate the instrumental and cross-cutting role of science, technology and innovation in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster resilience-building and encourage their greater application to support and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework and its four priorities.

42. We recognize that the findings of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework and the present political declaration can provide input to other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields.

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43. We look forward to the global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction to be held before 2030 to assess and discuss progress on and give practical guidance to the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including on the implementation of the present political declaration.

44. We note the establishment of the Group of 20 Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction.

45. We welcome the progress and take note with appreciation of the interim report published by the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States and look forward to the finalization of 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.

46. We will invest in enhancing the capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for disaster risk reduction by strengthening capacity-building investment and programmes at the national, regional and global levels, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Global Education and Training Institute.

47. We recognize that North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, has proven to be key to reducing disaster risk and that there is a need to further strengthen cooperation in both areas.

48. We note the ongoing work of the United Nations system to develop a gender action plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

49. We call upon relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to enhance support for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the calls to action contained in the present political declaration. We further call for the integration of disaster risk reduction in the common country analysis and in United Nations planning and programming documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, in consultation with host Governments and in line with national policies, priorities and needs.

50. We call upon relevant entities of the United Nations system to enhance technical support, when requested, for the development of disaster risk reduction standards, legislation and regulations; comprehensive risk governance; data collection, disaggregation and monitoring; risk analytics; de-risking investments; and accessible multi-hazard early warning systems. We encourage all existing and new donors to consider enhancing and providing voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund for disaster reduction.

### RESOLUTION 77/293

Adopted at the 76th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2023, by a recorded vote of 100 to 9, with 59 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.73](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

\* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

*Against:* Belarus, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania,

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Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen

### **77/293. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions [62/153](#) of 18 December 2007, [62/249](#) of 15 May 2008, [63/307](#) of 9 September 2009, [64/162](#) of 18 December 2009, [64/296](#) of 7 September 2010, [65/287](#) of 29 June 2011, [66/165](#) of 19 December 2011, [66/283](#) of 3 July 2012, [67/268](#) of 13 June 2013, [68/180](#) of 18 December 2013, [68/274](#) of 5 June 2014, [69/286](#) of 3 June 2015, [70/165](#) of 17 December 2015, [70/265](#) of 7 June 2016, [71/290](#) of 1 June 2017, [72/182](#) of 19 December 2017, [72/280](#) of 12 June 2018, [73/298](#) of 4 June 2019, [74/160](#) of 18 December 2019, [74/300](#) of 3 September 2020, [75/285](#) of 16 June 2021, [76/167](#) of 16 December 2021 and [76/267](#) of 8 June 2022,

*Recalling also* all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

*Recognizing* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement<sup>166</sup> as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

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

*Concerned also* by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

*Mindful* of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

*Underlining* the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution [76/267](#),<sup>167</sup>

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

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

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<sup>166</sup> [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

<sup>167</sup> [A/77/870](#).

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

### RESOLUTION 77/294

Adopted at the 77th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.72](#), sponsored by Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

#### **77/294. International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [77/171](#) of 14 December 2022 and its previous resolutions on combating sand and dust storms,

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

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

*Stressing* the need for cooperation at the global and regional levels with a view to preventing, managing and mitigating the effects of sand and dust storms through the enhancement of early warning systems and the sharing of climate and weather information to forecast sand and dust storms, through seasonal and subseasonal analysis and long-term climate change projections of related parameters, and affirming that resilient action to combat and reduce sand and dust storms requires a better understanding of the severe multidimensional impacts of sand and dust storms, including the deterioration of the health, well-being and livelihood of people, increased desertification and land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and land productivity, threatening food security, and their impact on sustainable economic growth,

*Recognizing* that sand and dust storms and their negative impacts at different scales are issues of international concern, the costs of which are measured in economic, social and environmental terms, and that sand and dust storms continue to grow and negatively affect the achievement of 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their means of implementation,

*Reaffirming* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and, among other factors, is a serious challenge to the sustainable development of all countries, including those affected by sand and dust storms, and emphasizing that, among other factors, climate change is an important potential contributor to future wind erosion and the risk of sand and dust storms, especially the occurrence of more extreme wind events and the movement towards drier climates, although reverse effects are possible,

*Recognizing* that sand and dust storms cause numerous human health problems in different regions around the world, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid regions, and that there is a need to reinforce protective strategies to reduce the negative impacts of sand and dust storms on human health and well-being,

*Commending* the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, on its efforts to develop both a global base map of sand and dust storm sources, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, and the *Sand and Dust Storms Compendium: Information and Guidance on Assessing and Addressing the Risks*, and acknowledging the global assessment of sand and dust storms prepared by

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the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with other relevant United Nations system entities, including the World Meteorological Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which sets out proposals for consolidated and coordinated technical and policy options for responding to sand and dust storms,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 12 July as International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms, to be observed annually;
2. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers of the General Assembly, as well as organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia, and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, through education and activities aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of combating sand and dust storms for, inter alia, human health and well-being, the promotion of sustainable land use and management, enhancing food security and resilience to climate change and sustainable livelihoods;
3. *Invites* the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms to facilitate the observance of the International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers of the General Assembly, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.

### RESOLUTION 77/295

Adopted at the 78th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.71](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

#### 77/295. International Day of the Arabian Leopard

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

*Reaffirming further* the intrinsic value of wildlife and its various contributions, including its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

*Underlining* that the Arabian leopard (*Panthera pardus nimr*) is one of nine leopard subspecies recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and that the Arabian leopard is the smallest of the leopards and one of the most distinct and critically endangered subspecies,

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*Acknowledging* that the leopard has been listed in appendix I to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>168</sup> since 1975,

*Recognizing* that the global leopard population was classified as “vulnerable” on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species in 2016, while the Arabian leopard subspecies has been classified as “critically endangered”, and that the rapid disappearance of the Arabian leopard from large areas of its former range on the Arabian Peninsula represents a major setback for conservation of biodiversity and sustainability in the region,

*Welcoming* regional initiatives for range State cooperation, transboundary approaches and outcomes of multi-partner initiatives, conventions and mechanisms at the regional level, including Saudi Arabia and Panthera’s Arabian Leopard Initiative, the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, the Bishkek Declaration of 2017 entitled “Caring for snow leopards and mountains: our ecological future”, signed by 12 snow leopard range countries, including all five Central Asian countries, the International Big Cat Alliance, the Jaguar 2030 road map, the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation Nature Conservation Strategy on conservation of flagship species that include the amur tiger, the amur leopard and the snow leopard, and the International Tiger Forum,

*Recognizing* that the greatest threats to the survival of the Arabian leopard are habitat loss and fragmentation, prey depletion and illicit trafficking,

*Stressing* the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including by preventing the extinction of threatened species, improving and sustaining their conservation status and restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

*Recalling* its resolution [77/167](#) of 14 December 2022, entitled “Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development”, which calls upon parties to the Convention and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention,

*Welcoming* the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and looking forward to the timely implementation of its decisions, which were adopted at the second part of the conference,

*Emphasizing* the significance of animal species of the Arabian Peninsula listed on the Red List of Threatened Species, such as the Arabian leopard, the hawksbill sea turtle, the whale shark, the Arabian oryx and the goitered gazelle, to the ecosystem, and their role in maintaining an ecological balance throughout their range, while underlining that efforts for the conservation of these species will profoundly benefit the nature of the ecosystem,

*Recognizing* the efforts towards safeguarding the Arabian leopard, including the establishment of breeding programmes and the development of a regional strategy and national action plans for the conservation of the Arabian leopard in some range States that aim to safeguard the survival of the Arabian leopard throughout its range,

*Recognizing also* the need to foster meaningful cooperation among regional agencies, international partners and relevant stakeholders to safeguard remnant populations of threatened species on the Arabian Peninsula, including the Arabian leopard, and underlining the support of local communities and the wider public in conservation efforts to safeguard these species and nature in general,

*Recognizing further* the significant efforts towards restoring the Arabian leopard as a flagship species for nature conservation and sustainability on the Arabian Peninsula and the essential need to increase global, regional and local awareness and galvanize support for ensuring the long-term survival of the Arabian leopard,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 10 February the International Day of the Arabian Leopard;

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<sup>168</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

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2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of the Arabian Leopard, as appropriate;

3. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to give due consideration to enhancing international and regional cooperation in support of efforts to conserve the Arabian leopard, given its vitality to the ecosystem of the Arabian Peninsula;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of the International Day of the Arabian Leopard, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);

5. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions and that such activities would be subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions;

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

### RESOLUTION 77/296

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.74](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, State of Palestine

#### **77/296. Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Recalling* the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, “since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999,<sup>169</sup> which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution [52/15](#) of 20 November 1997 proclaiming 2000 the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution [53/25](#) of 10 November 1998 proclaiming the period 2001–2010 the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, its resolutions on the implementation of and follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, resolution [73/329](#) of 25 July 2019 on promoting the Culture of Peace with Love and Conscience and resolution [75/309](#) of 21 July 2021 on promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech adopted under its agenda item entitled “Culture of peace”,

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<sup>169</sup> Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

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*Recalling also* the adoption of its resolutions [76/68](#) of 9 December 2021 on follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, [76/250](#) of 20 January 2022 on Holocaust denial, [76/254](#) of 15 March 2022 proclaiming 15 March the International Day to Combat Islamophobia, [77/243](#) of 20 December 2022 declaring 12 February the International Day for the Prevention of Violent Extremism as and when Conducive to Terrorism and [77/32](#) of 6 December 2022 declaring 2023 the International Year of Dialogue as a Guarantee of Peace,

*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>170</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>171</sup> which call for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

*Recalling* its resolutions [75/201](#) of 21 December 2020 and [70/262](#) of 27 April 2016 on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, [72/276](#) of 26 April 2018 on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and [76/305](#) of 8 September 2022 on financing for peacebuilding,

*Recalling also* its resolutions declaring zones of peace in Central Asia,<sup>172</sup> the South Atlantic<sup>173</sup> and the Indian Ocean,<sup>174</sup> and emphasizing the importance of these zones in maintaining stability and security in those regions,

*Recalling further* its resolutions [72/241](#) of 20 December 2017 on a world against violence and violent extremism, [75/291](#) of 30 June 2021 on the seventh review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and [70/254](#) of 12 February 2016 on the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, and recalling the establishment of the Office of Counter-Terrorism under resolution [71/291](#) of 15 June 2017,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly,<sup>175</sup>

*Welcoming* the observance of 10 December as Human Rights Day,<sup>176</sup> 9 December as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime,<sup>177</sup> 2 October as the International Day of Non-Violence,<sup>178</sup> 18 June as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech,<sup>179</sup> 16 May as the International Day of Living Together in Peace,<sup>180</sup> 21 August as the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism,<sup>181</sup> 4 February as the International Day of Human Fraternity<sup>182</sup> and 22 August as the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief,<sup>183</sup> as proclaimed by the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for the prevention of conflicts, the peaceful settlement of disputes, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, mediation, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, social inclusion, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to a culture of peace,

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

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<sup>170</sup> Resolution [55/2](#).

<sup>171</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>172</sup> Resolution [76/299](#).

<sup>173</sup> Resolution [41/11](#).

<sup>174</sup> Resolution [2832 \(XXVI\)](#).

<sup>175</sup> Resolution [60/1](#).

<sup>176</sup> Resolution [423 \(V\)](#).

<sup>177</sup> Resolution [69/323](#).

<sup>178</sup> Resolution [61/271](#).

<sup>179</sup> Resolution [75/309](#).

<sup>180</sup> Resolution [72/130](#).

<sup>181</sup> Resolution [72/165](#).

<sup>182</sup> Resolution [75/200](#).

<sup>183</sup> Resolution [73/296](#).

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*Recognizing* that efforts towards peacebuilding and sustaining peace need to take into account the promotion of a culture of peace and vice versa,

*Recalling* its resolution [76/6](#) of 15 November 2021 on the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>184</sup> and its follow-up processes,

*Recognizing* that the collective well-being, safety, security and prosperity of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together in accordance with the Charter to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>185</sup> as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>186</sup> and the Paris Agreement,<sup>187</sup>

*Recognizing also* that the open, constructive and respectful debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national, regional and international levels, involving civil society, can play a positive role in fostering democratic participation, ensuring equality of access to education for women, especially girls, combating hatred, incitement and violence based on religion or belief as well as racism, hate speech and other forms of intolerance, and advancing human fraternity, tolerance and solidarity,

*Recognizing further* the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, of choosing dialogue and negotiations over confrontation and of working together and not against each other,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>188</sup> which provides an overview of the actions taken across the United Nations system and by Member States to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence since the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution [76/68](#),

*Recalling* its proclamation of the period 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages,

*Recalling also* the proclamations by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular of 21 February as International Mother Language Day, which aims at protecting, promoting and preserving linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism, in order to foster and enrich a culture of peace, social harmony, cross-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding, and of 30 April as International Jazz Day, which aims to develop and increase intercultural exchanges and understanding between cultures for the purpose of mutual comprehension, tolerance and the promotion of a culture of peace,

*Taking note* of the Transforming Education Summit, convened by the Secretary-General from 16 to 19 September 2022 in New York, as well as its pre-Summit, hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 28 to 30 June 2022 in Paris,

*Taking note also* of Member States’ engagement throughout the Transforming Education Summit process, including through national consultations, and inviting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and relevant stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goal 4-Education 2030 High-level Steering Committee, to support Member States, upon their request, in the country-level implementation of their national commitments made during the Transforming Education Summit process,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the international community to enhance understanding through constructive dialogue among civilizations, in particular through various initiatives at the local, national, regional and international levels,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations in promoting a culture of peace through a number of practical projects in the areas of youth, education, media and migrations, in collaboration with Governments, international organizations, foundations and civil society groups, as well as media and the private sector,

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<sup>184</sup> [A/75/982](#).

<sup>185</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>186</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>187</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>188</sup> [A/77/614](#).

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*Taking note* of the ninth United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Forum, held in Fez, Morocco, on 22 and 23 November 2022 on the theme “Towards an alliance of peace: living together as one humanity”,

*Recalling* the General Assembly High-level Forum held on 13 September 2019 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action and the Chair’s summary of the meeting on the theme “The Culture of Peace: empowering and transforming humanity”,

*Welcoming* the General Assembly High-level Forum on the Culture of Peace held on 6 September 2022 on the theme “The Culture of Peace: importance of justice, equality and inclusion for advancing peacebuilding”, at which Member States and observers of the General Assembly and other stakeholders renewed their commitments to the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action with the active participation of civil society, in particular substantive support from the Global Movement for the Culture of Peace,

*Taking note* of the outcome document of the international conference entitled “Dialogue is a Guarantee of Peace”, held in Ashgabat on 11 December 2022,<sup>189</sup> and the Declaration of the Seventh Congress of the Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, held in Astana on 14 and 15 September 2022,<sup>190</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* that the Declaration and Programme of Action continue to find relevance across the three pillars of the United Nations, which are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, in addressing contemporary global challenges,

*Recalling* the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit, convened by the President of the Assembly on 24 September 2018, and the adoption of its political declaration,<sup>191</sup>

*Recognizing* the urgent need to promote and strengthen preventive diplomacy, inter alia, through multilateralism, international cooperation and political dialogue, and stressing the crucial role of the United Nations in this regard,

*Recognizing also* the role of women and youth, as well as the contribution of children and older persons in advancing a culture of peace, and in particular the importance of ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, with the aim of advancing the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in activities promoting a culture of peace, including in post-conflict situations,

*Noting* the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, as well as for the promotion of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights, and the importance of the full, effective, constructive and inclusive participation of youth in decision-making, and noting in this regard the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office,

*Recalling* the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-sixth session of a programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence, and noting that the objectives of that programme of action are in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly,

*Recognizing* the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization related to the culture of peace and non-violence and their focus on concrete actions at the global, regional and subregional levels, and noting its support for the Member States, upon their request, in promoting the culture of peace at the national level,

*Noting with deep concern* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, which has led to a rise in hate speech, stigmatization, racism and xenophobia, exacerbated pre-existing inequalities in income, opportunities, access to information and communications technologies, health coverage and social protection, deepened gender inequality, and created new challenges with regard to access to health-care services and vaccines,

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<sup>189</sup> [A/77/651](#), annex.

<sup>190</sup> [A/77/360](#), annex.

<sup>191</sup> Resolution [73/1](#).

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*Recognizing* that the digital sphere and its ongoing transformation are an important area for global action on building a culture of peace,

*Noting* the initiatives of civil society, in collaboration with Governments, to strengthen civilian capacities to enhance the physical safety of vulnerable populations under threat of violence and to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes,

*Encouraging* the continued and increasing efforts and activities on the part of civil society organizations throughout the world in advancing a culture of peace as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace is to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace, and calls upon all concerned to renew their attention to this objective;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

3. *Invites* the entities of the United Nations system, within their existing mandates, to integrate, as appropriate, the eight action areas of the Programme of Action into their programmes of activities, focusing on promoting a culture of peace and non-violence at the national, regional and international levels;

4. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for strengthening efforts to mobilize all relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations system in support of a culture of peace, and invites the Organization to continue to enhance communication and outreach, including through the culture of peace website;

5. *Commends* the practical initiatives and actions by relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the University for Peace, as well as their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;

6. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the underlying drivers of violence and conflict to promote a culture of peace;

7. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities and other relevant actors to adopt a holistic approach to the cross-cutting dimensions of peace, development, humanitarian action and human rights in order to prevent the recurrence of conflict and build lasting peace;

8. *Underlines* that early childhood development contributes to the development of more peaceful societies through advancing equality, tolerance, human development and promoting human rights, and calls for investment in early childhood education, including through effective policies and practices, towards promoting a culture of peace;

9. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, that could discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations to increase its activities that focus on peace education and global citizenship education in order to enhance an understanding among young people of values such as peace, tolerance, openness, inclusion and mutual respect, which are essential in developing a culture of peace;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations peacebuilding architecture to continue to promote peacebuilding and sustaining peace activities, as outlined in its resolutions [72/276](#) and [75/201](#), and to advance a culture of peace and non-violence in post-conflict peacebuilding efforts at the country level, and recognizes the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in this regard;

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12. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of an inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard calls upon States to promote the values of a culture of peace, inter alia, in countering rising inequalities, discrimination, exclusion, hate crimes and violence;
13. *Urges* the appropriate authorities to provide age-appropriate education in children's schools that builds a culture of peace and non-violence, including lessons in mutual understanding, respect, tolerance, active and global citizenship and human rights;
14. *Encourages* the involvement of media, especially the mass media, in promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people;
15. *Commends* civil society, non-governmental organizations and young people for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including through their campaign to raise awareness on a culture of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes;
16. *Encourages* civil society and non-governmental organizations to further strengthen their efforts to promote a culture of peace, inter alia, by adopting their own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action;
17. *Invites* Member States, all entities of the United Nations system and civil society organizations to accord increasing attention to their observance of the International Day of Peace on 21 September each year as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with its resolution [55/282](#) of 7 September 2001, and of the International Day of Non-Violence on 2 October, in accordance with its resolution [61/271](#) of 15 June 2007;
18. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum, as appropriate and within existing resources, devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of its adoption, on or around 13 September, and requests the Secretariat to provide required logistical support for its effective organization within their respective mandates and existing resources;
19. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, in consultation with the Member States and taking into account the observations of civil society organizations, to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness of the Programme of Action and its eight areas of action aimed at their implementation, including through public information activities by the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report, within existing resources, on actions taken by Member States, on the basis of information provided by them, and those taken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the present resolution;
21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

### RESOLUTION 77/297

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.75](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the

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Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

### 77/297. Memorial wall for fallen United Nations peacekeepers

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the role of the General Assembly in addressing issues of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,<sup>192</sup> in which the Special Committee called for the establishment, through voluntary contributions, of a memorial wall at United Nations Headquarters to honour the memory of fallen United Nations peacekeepers,

*Recalling further* the observance of 29 May as International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers,

*Recognizing* the enormity of the sacrifice made by peacekeepers who lost their lives serving the United Nations in the pursuit of peace,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of Member States to establish at a suitable and prominent place at United Nations Headquarters in New York a memorial wall to honour the memory of fallen peacekeepers, giving due consideration to the modalities involved, including the recording of the names of those who have made the supreme sacrifice;

2. *Decides* that the planning, construction, upkeep and maintenance of the memorial wall will be funded entirely from voluntary contributions, and invites interested Member States to provide voluntary contributions for those purposes;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist with the details regarding the establishment of the memorial wall, including but not limited to the design and location of the wall, data to be included on the wall, criteria for inclusion on the wall and other such modalities, and also requests the Secretary-General to recommend to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, within six months of the adoption of the present resolution, detailed options for executing the project, for consideration and approval by the Committee;

4. *Decides* to give prominence to the memorial wall by including it in the solemn ceremonies conducted on the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers and other United Nations peacekeeping-related events;

5. *Also decides* to complete the establishment of the memorial wall three years from the date of adoption of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to consult with the Member States during the process of establishing the wall and to provide periodic briefings to the Special Committee on the progress thereof, until its completion;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session on the progress made in the establishment of the memorial wall.

### RESOLUTION 77/298

Adopted at the 80th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.78](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

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<sup>192</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/70/19)*; *ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/74/19)*; *ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/75/19)*; and *ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/77/19)*.

**77/298. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: eighth review**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in its resolution [60/288](#) of 8 September 2006, and recalling its resolution [75/291](#) of 30 June 2021, which called for, inter alia, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States and for consideration to be given to updating the Strategy to respond to changes,

*Recalling* the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy, and convinced that the Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

*Renewing its unwavering commitment* to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed,

*Condemning in the strongest terms* terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and all terrorist acts, including those on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn violent extremism conducive to terrorism and incitement to commit terrorist acts which spread hate and threaten lives, also reaffirming that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

*Recalling* the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,<sup>193</sup>

*Alarmed* by the rise of xenophobia, racism, acts of intolerance, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, including sectarian violence, and terrorism in various parts of the world, which claim innocent lives, cause destruction and displace people, and rejecting the use of violence, regardless of motivation,

*Concerned* that terrorist groups have sought to exploit grievances caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic to radicalize to, recruit for, incite the commission of, and conduct terrorist attacks, including through the use of information and communications technologies, and inviting Member States to anticipate, monitor and address the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of the pandemic on the evolution of the global terrorist threat,

*Reaffirming* that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the denial of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of States, at impeding the enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life, liberty and security, and at destabilizing Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive, transparent and human rights-based, gender-responsive manner, addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism,

*Reaffirming its respect* for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of all States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of Member States and their respective national institutions in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, concerned that terrorists continue to endeavour to exploit underlying conditions in some countries, such as limited reach of Governments and lack of capacity to deliver essential services by law enforcement and security institutions, and emphasizing that enhancing the capabilities and capacities of State institutions, where applicable and upon request, to prevent and counter terrorism is a pivotal component for successful efforts against terrorism,

*Conscious* that there are a number of drivers underlying radicalization to terrorism and that development based on the principles of social justice, inclusion and equal opportunities, including the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, can contribute to the prevention of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to the promotion of inclusive, open and resilient societies, notably through education, and affirming the

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<sup>193</sup> Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

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determination of Member States to work towards conflict resolution, to confront oppression, to eradicate poverty, to promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the rule of law, to improve intercultural understanding and to promote respect for all,

*Recognizing* that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism and tackle the conditions conducive to terrorism, require a comprehensive approach and a multidimensional strategy which must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

*Noting with appreciation* the continued contribution of the United Nations entities, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Counter-Terrorism Centre, and the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, to the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in support of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and noting in this regard the establishment of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform,

*Mindful* of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy, and recalling in this regard its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, by which it established the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and recalling its competencies and functions as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy<sup>194</sup> and endorsed in resolution 71/291, including providing leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General, enhancing coordination and coherence across the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy, strengthening the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States, improving visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and ensuring that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism is firmly rooted in the Strategy,

*Recalling* its resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and its Advisory Board, and the Centre's efforts towards becoming a centre of excellence in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, noting with appreciation its continued contribution to strengthening United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, and encouraging Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard,

*Recognizing* the important role of the United Nations in providing integrated and coordinated assistance at the field level, and noting in this regard the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in increasing its field presence, including at the regional level through programme offices in Hungary, Kenya, Morocco and Spain, and the International Hub on Behavioural Insights to Counter Terrorism and the Parliamentary Engagement hub in Doha, to facilitate the delivery of programmes closer to beneficiaries, enhance their impact and cost-effectiveness, and strengthen cooperation with national and local counter-terrorism actors, as well as regional bodies and other providers and recipients of assistance, and reminding the Office of Counter-Terrorism field presence to work in close coordination with the wider United Nations presence at the national or regional level,

*Recognizing also* the role of the partnerships of regional and subregional organizations with the United Nations in combating terrorism, and encouraging the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, in accordance with existing mandates, to closely cooperate and coordinate with regional and subregional organizations in their efforts to combat terrorism, in line with international law,

*Recognizing further* that national strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism can be more effective when efforts at the subnational and community levels are involved to allow for impactful locally initiated, locally championed and locally owned solutions which enable inclusive, sustainable and community-led measures that are responsive to local needs, culturally sensitive and aligned to local political and socioeconomic development,

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<sup>194</sup> [A/71/858](#).

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*Recalling* relevant Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, and noting the important contribution of women to the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, strongly condemning the systematic targeting of women and girls and their rights by certain terrorist groups, and also noting the differential impact of both terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on women and girls, and encouraging Member States, United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism and counter terrorism, and further encouraging Member States to work in partnership with relevant stakeholders,

*Expressing deep concern* that acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual violence in conflict, are known to be part of the strategic objectives, tactics and ideology of certain terrorist groups and are used as an instrument to increase their power by supporting financing and recruitment and through the destruction of communities,

*Noting* the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as for the promotion of peace and security, and in this regard expressing concern about the danger of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, including through information and communications technologies and in prisons,

*Stressing* the importance of the role of the media, civil society, religious actors, the business community and educational institutions in those efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding, in promoting pluralism, respect for diversity, tolerance and coexistence, and in fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement of terrorism, as well as in countering terrorist narratives,

*Strongly condemning* the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children in all circumstances, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, and urging Member States to comply with applicable obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>195</sup> emphasizing the importance of accountability for such abuses and violations,

*Recalling* its resolution [64/290](#) of 9 July 2010 on the right to education in emergency situations and its resolution [74/275](#) of 28 May 2020 on the International Day to Protect Education from Attack, emphasizing the need to achieve the right to education for all children and, in particular, to take all feasible measures to protect schools from terrorist attacks, which impede children's access to education,

*Recognizing* the important contribution to the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities derived from dialogue with and, as appropriate, support for and partnership with civil society actors committed to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, as part of a whole-of-society approach, similarly recognizing that civil society actors, in particular women-led civil society organizations, should be further enabled to contribute to the goals of the Strategy, and in this regard noting the Secretary-General's guidance to the United Nations system,<sup>196</sup>

*Affirming* the importance of seeking concrete solutions to mitigate the potential negative impacts when counter-terrorism legislation and other measures are applied contrary to international law, which may harm collective counter-terrorism efforts and infringe upon human rights, including by impeding the work and endangering development, peacebuilding and impartial humanitarian action and civil society,

*Stressing* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems based on respect for human rights and the rule of law, due process and fair trial guarantees, taking into account, inter alia, the rights and needs of children, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, calling for Member States' continued efforts to combat terrorism through national legislation and the establishment and maintenance of such justice systems, and stressing the need for training of professionals in the criminal justice systems of Member States, upon their request, including

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<sup>195</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>196</sup> United Nations Guidance Note on the Protection and Promotion of Civic Space.

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through bilateral and multilateral programmes and experience-sharing, with a view to developing a common understanding of threats and providing an effective response,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) of 1 July 2020, in which the Council called for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities and a humanitarian pause during the COVID-19 pandemic and which recognized the Secretary-General's appeal for an immediate global ceasefire, and reaffirming that this general and immediate cessation of hostilities does not apply to military operations against terrorist groups which have been designated by the Council, also considering General Assembly resolution [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight COVID-19,

*Reiterating* the obligation of Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by stemming recruitment of members of terrorist groups, and to criminalize the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out a terrorist act, and expressing concern over the misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including virtual assets, mobile payment systems and crowdfunding, and other forms of terrorism financing,

*Reminding* all States of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, to ensure, as appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal sanctions,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [2664 \(2022\)](#) of 9 December 2022, in which the Council decided that the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs by the United Nations and the entities specified in that resolution are permitted and are not a violation of the asset freezes imposed by the Council or its sanctions committees, noting that, with respect to Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#) of 15 October 1999, [1989 \(2011\)](#) of 17 June 2011 and [2253 \(2015\)](#) of 17 December 2015, the provisions of resolution [2664 \(2022\)](#) will apply for a period of two years from the adoption of resolution [2664 \(2022\)](#), with a possibility of renewal,

*Recognizing* the importance of preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit use of small arms and light weapons by terrorists, recalling that in the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects<sup>197</sup> Member States universally committed to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to unauthorized recipients, within their areas of jurisdiction, and strongly urging Member States that have not already done so to meet their commitments in this regard,

*Strongly condemning* the continued flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems and their components, and improvised explosive devices and their components, to and between terrorists, and encouraging Member States to prevent and disrupt procurement networks for such weapons between terrorists,

*Deeply concerned* by the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, for terrorist purposes, including the continued spread of terrorist content, and encouraging Member States to work together and with other relevant stakeholders, including academia, the private sector and civil society, to ensure that terrorists do not find safe haven online, while promoting an open, interoperable, reliable and secure Internet that fosters efficiency, innovation, communication and economic prosperity, while respecting international law, including international human rights law, including the right to freedom of expression,

*Taking note* of the Christchurch Call to Action and the Group of 20 Osaka Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism,

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<sup>197</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

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*Expressing concern* over terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), recognizing that each Member State determines what constitutes its critical infrastructure or public places, assesses their level of vulnerability and identifies means to effectively protect them from terrorist attacks,

*Expressing particular concern* that terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and the private sector alike and cause knock-on effects beyond the infrastructure sector, and therefore underlining the growing importance of protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership, as appropriate,

*Stressing* the need to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of vulnerable targets, as well as resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, while recognizing that Member States may require assistance to this effect,

*Expressing grave concern* over the continued acute threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely, individuals who travel or are transferred by air, land or sea to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, as well as individuals returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality or to third countries, emphasizing the need for States to address this issue, and underlining the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building, in accordance with existing mandates, to assist Member States, including those in the most affected regions, upon their request, including through the United Nations capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters,

*Underlining* the importance of strengthening international cooperation to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including on information-sharing, border security, investigations, judicial processes, extradition, improving prevention and addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, preventing radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, developing and implementing risk assessments on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, and prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, consistent with applicable international law,

*Underlining also* the importance of information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, in line with applicable international and national law, as reflected in relevant provisions of Security Council resolution [2322 \(2016\)](#) of 12 December 2016,

*Expressing concern* that terrorists may benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from the illicit trafficking of arms, persons, drugs, cultural property, illicit trade in natural resources, including oil, and in oil products, modular refineries and related material, including illicit trade in natural resources such as timber, gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and wildlife, as well as from kidnapping for ransom and other crimes, including extortion, money-laundering and bank robbery, expressing deep concern also about the connections, in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to this challenge in a manner that contributes to the development of Member States’ law enforcement and border-control capacities, and supports their efforts to investigate, prosecute, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, in accordance with international law and domestic law, as applicable, and condemning the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated by terrorist groups in some countries, recalling in this context its resolution [76/16](#) of 6 December 2021,

*Recognizing* the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect, that their right to access to justice and redress mechanisms, as provided for in applicable domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, is fully respected, and that the establishment, strengthening and expansion of funds, as permitted under domestic law and in accordance with principles of international law, for compensation or reimbursement to victims should be encouraged, recalling in this regard its proclamation of 21 August as the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism, in order to honour and support the victims and survivors of terrorism and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling also, in this

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regard, its resolution [73/305](#) of 28 June 2019 on the enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, and encouraging cooperation between Member States and the Special Rapporteur,

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to continue to do all that they can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures,

*Reaffirming also* the commitment of Member States to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism,

*Underscoring* the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, stressing the importance of cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and in this regard encouraging the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in this process,

*Recognizing* that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>198</sup> which comprises universal goals and targets that involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike, can contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, noting in this regard the work of the United Nations Development Programme, and recognizing also the importance of regional development frameworks in this regard, such as the African Union Agenda 2063,

*Noting* the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

1. *Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation* of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>199</sup> and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars, recognizing the need to redouble efforts for even attention to be paid to and the even implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

3. *Stresses* the importance of keeping the Strategy relevant and contemporary in the light of emerging new threats and evolving trends of international terrorism;

4. *Recognizes* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;

5. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

6. *Recalls* all the resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and all resolutions of the Security Council relating to international terrorism, and calls upon

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<sup>198</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>199</sup> Resolution [60/288](#).

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Member States to cooperate fully with the relevant bodies of the United Nations in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing these resolutions;

7. *Stresses* the significance of a sustained and comprehensive approach, including through stronger efforts, where necessary, to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, bearing in mind that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures and intelligence operations alone;

8. *Also stresses* that, when counter-terrorism efforts neglect the rule of law at the national and international levels and violate international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, they not only betray the values that they seek to uphold, but they may also further fuel terrorism and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism;

9. *Reaffirms* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscores that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and notes that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization to violence and fosters a sense of impunity;

10. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system, encourages Member States and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, to support the role of civil society actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, and encourages Member States to create and maintain an enabling environment for civil society, including a legal framework that protects and promotes human rights, in accordance with international human rights law;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States, given the complex global security context today, to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while avoiding their instrumentalization, and urges Member States and United Nations entities to integrate a gender analysis on the drivers of radicalization of women and men to terrorism into their relevant programmes, to consider, when appropriate, the specific impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women and women's organizations and to seek greater consultations with them when developing strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

12. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to enhance coordination and coherence through consultative, inter-agency efforts, and interacting in their field engagement with country team presences, in line with their mandates, in cooperation with the respective host countries, mindful of the Secretary-General's reform;

### **Pillar I: measures to address the conditions conducive to terrorism**

13. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations to unite against terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, encourages the efforts of relevant actors, including religious leaders of all faiths, to discuss within their communities the drivers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism and to evolve strategies to address them, and underlines that Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and facilitating understanding, inclusive dialogue and respect for religious and cultural diversity and human rights;

14. *Recognizes* the difficulties faced by Member States and the international community in addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States and the United Nations system to take measures, pursuant to international law and while ensuring national ownership, to address all drivers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner, by supporting national capacities to respond to the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, in compliance with international law;

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15. *Also recognizes* the importance of preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism and in this regard recalls its resolution 70/254 of 12 February 2016, in which it welcomed the initiative by the Secretary-General and took note of his Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism,<sup>200</sup> recommends that Member States consider the implementation of relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, as applicable to the national context, encourages United Nations entities, in line with their mandates, to implement relevant recommendations of the Plan of Action, including by providing technical assistance to Member States upon their request, and invites Member States and regional and subregional organizations to consider developing national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in accordance with their priorities and taking into account, as appropriate, the Secretary-General's Plan of Action, as well as other relevant documents;

16. *Encourages* Member States to engage with relevant local communities and non-governmental actors, where appropriate, in developing tailored strategies to counter violent extremist narratives that can incite recruitment to terrorist groups and the commission of terrorist acts and to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

17. *Emphasizes* that tolerance, pluralism, respect for diversity, dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interreligious and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred, are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, in combating terrorism and in preventing and countering violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in this regard encourages various organizations, including United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, to pursue initiatives that promote diversity, pluralism and tolerance;

18. *Also emphasizes* the importance of education as a tool to help to prevent terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, welcomes the engagement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with Member States to implement strategies to counter hate speech and violent extremism conducive to terrorism through education, and encourages Member States to develop programmes that promote tolerance and interreligious and intercultural dialogue in this regard;

19. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and relevant actors to consider instituting mechanisms to involve youth in the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and intercultural and interreligious dialogue and develop, as appropriate, an understanding of respect for human dignity, pluralism and diversity, including, as appropriate, through education programmes, as well as sports and physical activities, that could prevent and discourage their participation in acts of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, violence, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, also encourages Member States to empower youth through the promotion of opportunities and inclusiveness, and media and information literacy, as underlined in its resolution 75/267 on Global Media and Information Literacy Week, adopted on 25 March 2021, by including youth in decision-making processes and considering practical ways to include youth in the development of relevant programmes and initiatives aimed at preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and urges Member States to take effective measures, in conformity with international law, to protect young people affected or exploited by terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

20. *Stresses* that it is essential to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists and that, in this regard, the international community should consider developing an accurate understanding of how terrorists motivate others to commit terrorist acts or recruit them, and develop the most effective means to counter terrorist propaganda, disinformation, incitement and recruitment, including through the Internet and other information and communications technologies, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

21. *Highlights* the specific role of the private sector, and calls for due diligence to be applied by hosting service providers, in line with national legislation of States where they operate and with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,<sup>201</sup> in order to address the dissemination to the public of terrorist content through their online services, including through the lawful removal of terrorist content, with respect for international human rights law, in particular the right to freedom of expression, and recalls that the primary responsibility to counter incitement to commit terrorist acts and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lies with the State;

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<sup>200</sup> See A/70/674.

<sup>201</sup> Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (A/HRC/17/31, annex).

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22. *Notes* that terrorists may craft distorted narratives that are based on the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of religion to justify violence, which are utilized to recruit supporters and foreign terrorist fighters, mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, in particular by exploiting the Internet and other information and communications technologies, including social media platforms, and also notes in this regard the urgent need for the international community to globally counter such activities;

23. *Stresses* that States should consider engaging, where appropriate, with religious authorities and community leaders with relevant expertise, including in crafting and delivering effective counter-narratives and in countering narratives used by terrorists and their supporters, and also stresses that counter-narratives should aim not only to rebut terrorists' messages but also to amplify positive narratives, provide credible alternatives and address issues of concern to vulnerable audiences who are subject to terrorist narratives;

24. *Expresses concern* at the global dissemination of terrorist content through the Internet, including materials from real-world attacks, and recognizes the importance of multi-stakeholder approaches to address such threats, which are inclusive of Governments, private entities, civil society and academia;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate in the pursuit of developing and implementing effective counter-narrative strategies, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2354 \(2017\)](#) of 24 May 2017, and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives,<sup>202</sup> including those relating to foreign terrorist fighters, in a manner compliant with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

### **Pillar II: measures to prevent and combat terrorism**

26. *Calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under applicable international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to deny terrorist groups safe haven, freedom of operations, movement and recruitment and financial, material or political support, which endanger national, regional and international peace and security, and to bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, the perpetrators of terrorist acts or any person who supports, facilitates or participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts;

27. *Urges* Member States to ensure no tolerance for terrorism, regardless of the targets or motives, and reaffirms its call to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps or for the preparation of, organization of, or incitement to commit a terrorist act or terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

28. *Recognizes with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism, Christianophobia and prejudice against persons of any other religion or belief;

29. *Urges* Member States to provide full coordination and afford one another the greatest measure of assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law, in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, especially with those States where, or against whose citizens, terrorist acts are committed, including obtaining evidence for the proceedings involving terrorist organizations, terrorist entities or foreign terrorist fighters, and recalls that all States must cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism on the basis of mutual legal assistance and the principle of extradite or prosecute, welcoming their efforts to elaborate on the existing extradition and mutual legal assistance mechanisms;

30. *Urges* Member States to enhance international cooperation between law enforcement organizations, specifically through the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in accordance with their obligations under domestic and international law, by collecting, sharing or acting on data, and calls upon all States to make effective use of the databases, analysis tools and other instruments provided by INTERPOL, in order to

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<sup>202</sup> [S/2017/375](#), annex.

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strengthen criminal investigations and proceedings relating to terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the criminalization and prosecution of terrorism offences in accordance with their obligations under international law and to consider promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation, while treating those who are being prosecuted for or have been convicted of terrorism offences humanely and respecting their human rights, in accordance with international law, and to consider measures to reduce recidivism, including, where applicable and pursuant to their applicable domestic laws, the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society;

32. *Also calls upon* Member States to prevent refugee status from being abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, and further calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure, before granting asylum, that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts, while reaffirming the importance of protecting refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with States' obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

33. *Condemns* the failure to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and civilian objects against the effects of attacks when using civilian objects, in particular schools and hospitals, for military purposes such as launching attacks and storing weapons, and strongly condemns the use of civilians to shield military objectives from attacks;

34. *Expresses deep concern* that cultural property, including religious sites and ritual objects, is increasingly targeted by terrorist attacks, often resulting in distortion, desecration or complete destruction, as well as theft and illicit trafficking, and condemns such attacks, and recalls its resolution [75/258](#) of 21 January 2021 on a culture of peace and tolerance;

35. *Expresses deep concern also* over terrorist acts committed by lone terrorists and small cells in various parts of the world, acknowledges the specific challenges created by lone terrorists as they are difficult to detect, and recognizes the need to address this issue expeditiously;

36. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to address the new and emerging threats posed by the rise in terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, including through investigation, information exchange and cooperation;

37. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief,<sup>203</sup> in which the emerging nature of the threat and the current lack of rigorous data and studies on its breadth and scope, which presents challenges and requires further research, were recognized, and considers the report as a first step in developing a greater understanding of the motivations, objectives, organization and the threat posed in certain contexts by such groups and individuals within the global terrorist landscape, including new and emerging threats;

38. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the principles of equality and non-discrimination, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, including the rights to freedom of expression, religion or belief, and to take the necessary measures, in line with their obligations under article 19, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>204</sup> to counter direct and indirect forms of religious and racial discrimination and incitement to hostility, hatred and violence propagated by terrorist groups, including on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, and in this regard takes into account the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech;

39. *Rejects* attempts at the justification or glorification (*apologie*) of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts, and calls upon all Member States to adopt such measures as may be necessary and appropriate, and in accordance with their obligations under international law, to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or

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<sup>203</sup> [A/77/266](#).

<sup>204</sup> See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

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acts, and to prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct;

40. *Expresses concern* at the increasing and rapidly evolving use by terrorists and their supporters of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet and other media, to commit, incite, recruit for, fund or plan terrorist acts, notes the importance of cooperation among stakeholders in the implementation of the Strategy, including among Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to exchange information, assist one another, prosecute those who use information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, and implement appropriate cooperative measures to address this issue, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and complying with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reiterates that such technologies can be powerful tools in countering the spread of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including by promoting peace, tolerance, pluralism and dialogue among peoples;

41. *Also expresses concern* over the potential use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, and in this regard calls upon all Member States to consider additional measures to counter the use of such technologies for terrorist purposes, including but not limited to artificial intelligence, 3D printing, virtual assets, unmanned aircraft systems, as well as weaponization of commercial drones, consistent with their obligations under international law, while strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism;

42. *Requests* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism;

43. *Takes note* of the convening of a special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, in Mumbai and New Delhi, India, on 28 and 29 October 2022, on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;

44. *Recalls* Security Council resolutions [2178 \(2014\)](#) of 24 September 2014 and [2396 \(2017\)](#) of 21 December 2017, and reaffirms the need to strengthen efforts to address the evolving threat of foreign terrorist fighters, taking note in this regard of the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (Madrid Guiding Principles)<sup>205</sup> and the addendum thereto,<sup>206</sup>

45. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, recalling in this regard that Member States should notify the relevant authorities, in a timely manner, upon travel, departure, arrival or deportation of captured or detained individuals whom they have reasonable grounds to believe are foreign terrorist fighters, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, and to strengthen international and regional cooperation in information-sharing and evidence-gathering, and calls upon law enforcement and criminal justice authorities, to better counter the threat of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and radicalization to terrorism, to enhance efforts to implement deradicalization programmes and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts or in providing funds to terrorists is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

46. *Recognizes* the significant challenge of radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment in prisons, acknowledges the need to seek to prevent prisons from serving as potential incubators for radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment by adopting dedicated strategies to manage offenders, and to make efforts to ensure that prisons can serve to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners, which may contribute to reduced recidivism and to preventing terrorist radicalization in prisons, calls upon Member States to enhance cooperation in the development of gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and strategies to manage offenders, in

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<sup>205</sup> [S/2015/939](#), annex II.

<sup>206</sup> [S/2018/1177](#), annex.

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accordance with international law, and recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play in working with affected individuals and communities;

47. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen its political commitment and to consider mobilizing more sustainable and predictable resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of Member States in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including through enhancing the capacity of national law enforcement and other relevant counter-terrorism institutions, upon request, as well as facilitating the sharing of information and good practices, raising public awareness through education and media, and strengthening international cooperation mechanisms and mobilizing necessary resources to where there is need;

48. *Calls upon* all Member States to use applicable international instruments to which they are parties, as appropriate, as a basis for mutual legal assistance and, as appropriate, for extradition in terrorism cases, and encourages States, in the absence of applicable conventions or provisions, to cooperate where possible on the basis of reciprocity or on a case-by-case basis;

49. *Also calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, preventing the movement of foreign terrorist fighters across their borders, including through enhanced border security and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, taking into account gender and age dimensions, for returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, underscores in this regard the importance of a whole-of-government approach, recognizes the role that civil society organizations can play as they may have relevant knowledge of, access to and engagement with local communities, to be able to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism, notes that children may be especially vulnerable to radicalization to violence and in need of particular psychosocial support, such as post-trauma counselling, while stressing that children need to be treated in a manner that respects their rights and protects their dignity, in accordance with applicable international law, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop effective strategies to deal with returnees, including through repatriation, in accordance with relevant international obligations and national law;

50. *Takes note* of the convening in Dushanbe, on 18 and 19 October 2022, of the High-level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movement of Terrorists within the Dushanbe process on countering terrorism and its financing;

51. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that efforts to implement disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, in accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, are mindful of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant Security Council resolutions and relevant international instruments relating to counter-terrorism;

52. *Expresses concern* at the rising phenomenon of the transfer of foreign terrorist fighters to and between conflict zones and that international networks have been established by terrorist organizations that facilitate the travel of foreign terrorist fighters to conflict zones, and calls upon all Member States to take appropriate measures to dismantle such networks, in accordance with their international obligations;

53. *Also expresses concern* at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat that it poses for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, encourages all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon, including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, including through the implementation of obligations on the use of advance passenger information, passenger name record and biometric data, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, calls upon Member States to populate and to make effective use of the INTERPOL databases, as appropriate, by connecting to law enforcement, border security and customs agencies through their national central bureaux, requests Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, upon their request, to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, notes in this regard that some Member States may require technical assistance and capacity-building support, and encourages the provision of assistance to help to address such gaps, including, as appropriate, the capacity to repatriate, rehabilitate, reintegrate and prosecute, as appropriate, foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members and the consideration of the use of United Nations instruments, such as sanctions regimes, as well as cooperation;

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54. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations system and INTERPOL through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating;

55. *Emphasizes* that women associated with foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating to and from conflict may have served in many different roles, including as supporters, facilitators or perpetrators of terrorist acts, which should be considered when developing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, but also stresses the importance of assisting women who may be victims of terrorism and to do so taking into account gender and age sensitivities;

56. *Takes note* of the Key Principles for the Protection, Repatriation, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women and Children with Links to United Nations-listed Terrorist Groups<sup>207</sup> set out by the Secretary-General to enhance coordination and coherence of United Nations support in this regard, and notes that United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, provide assistance to Member States, upon request, including for the gender- and age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration of children with family links to United Nations-designated terrorist groups, including access to health care, psychosocial support and educational programmes and legal assistance, as well as raising awareness and working with communities to avoid stigmatization of these children and facilitate their return, while taking in to account the specific needs of girls and boys, and including for the voluntary repatriation, on a case-by-case basis, of these children with the consent of requesting Governments and parties, and in line with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;<sup>208</sup>

57. *Expresses concern* over incidents, in some regions, of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, notes that ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of funding for their activities, including further kidnappings, calls upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from ransom payments and political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, in accordance with applicable legal obligations, and reaffirms the need for Member States to cooperate closely, as appropriate, during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

58. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and encourages Member States, in line with Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) of 28 March 2019, to further build the capacity of their financial oversight and regulatory systems around the world in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit and raise funds, including by cooperating with the private sector through public-private partnerships with financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions, and by taking into account the assessments thereof by relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

59. *Urges* all Member States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify those economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing, by using relevant recognized standards, calls upon Member States to engage with domestic financial institutions and share information on terrorist financing risks to provide greater context for their work in identifying potential terrorist financing activity through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units, and also calls upon Member States to improve the integration and utilization of financial intelligence to more effectively counter the terrorist financing threats;

60. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their efforts in the fight against the financing of terrorism by addressing the anonymity of transactions and by tracing, detecting, sanctioning and effectively dismantling illegal money transmitters and tackling the risks associated with the use of cash, informal remittance systems, prepaid credit and debit cards, virtual assets and other anonymous means of monetary or financial transactions, as well as to

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<sup>207</sup> [A/74/677](#), annex V.

<sup>208</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

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anticipate and address, as appropriate, the risk of new financial instruments being abused for the purpose of terrorist financing;

61. *Recognizes* the importance of the timely sharing of information, including operational information and financial intelligence, in accordance with domestic and international law, within and between Governments to effectively counter the financing of terrorism, and calls upon Member States, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2368 (2017) of 20 July 2017, 2462 (2019), and 2482 (2019) of 19 July 2019, to continue to exercise vigilance over relevant financial transactions and improve information-sharing capabilities and practices within and between Governments through multiple authorities and channels, including law enforcement, intelligence, security services and financial intelligence units;

62. *Emphasizes* the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, calls upon Member States to implement a risk-based approach and to work cooperatively with non-profit organizations to prevent the abuse of such organizations by and for terrorists, and calls upon non-governmental, non-profit and charitable organizations to prevent and oppose, as appropriate, attempts by terrorists to abuse the status of those organizations, while reaffirming the need to fully respect the rights to freedom of expression and association of individuals in civil society and to freedom of religion or belief of all persons;

63. *Recalls* that all measures undertaken by Member States to counter the financing of terrorism should comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, and urges Member States, when designing and applying such measures, to take into account, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2462 (2019), the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law;

64. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to continue to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in close cooperation with other Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and international financial institutions, to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures;

65. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to enhance knowledge of and support initiatives to address, in the design and implementation of global, regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime, which vary by context and require responses, as appropriate, based on the coordination of efforts at all levels and through international cooperation, that strengthen Member States' criminal justice, law enforcement and border-control capacities, as well as their capacity to investigate, prosecute, disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, in accordance with international law and domestic law, as applicable;

66. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions on illicit trafficking and trade in cultural property, calls upon Member States to strengthen efforts so that terrorists may not benefit from trafficking in cultural property, and to enhance cooperation to ensure the return, restitution or repatriation of trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property to countries of origin;

67. *Stresses* the need for continued efforts to counter terrorism to enhance maritime security in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the importance of maritime transport as an essential sector for the lives of the people around the world;

68. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts as well as international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which in some cases, and in specific contexts, can significantly contribute to the financial resources of terrorist groups, and to act in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing and countering the world drug problem, including through cooperation against the trafficking in illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, also underlining the importance of border management cooperation, and welcomes in this context the continued efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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69. *Recalls* relevant United Nations resolutions, reaffirms that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists, calls upon all Member States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels, and in this regard stresses the importance of full and effective implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolutions [2370 \(2017\)](#) of 2 August 2017, [2462 \(2019\)](#) and [2482 \(2019\)](#) and appropriately addressing the issues related to the lack thereof, and further recalls in this regard the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, as well as the provisions on eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists contained in the addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on foreign terrorist fighters;

70. *Urges* Member States that have not already done so, in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the following illicit activities within their areas of jurisdiction in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted: illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, all types of explosives, whether military or civilian, as well as other military or civilian materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices, including detonators, detonating cords and chemical components; trafficking of military and dual-use materials and equipment that could be used for the illegal manufacture of arms and armaments, including explosive devices;

71. *Recalls* Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, and calls upon all Member States to prevent the acquisition by terrorists of nuclear, chemical and biological materials and to support international efforts under the auspices of the United Nations to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and urges all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, equipment and technologies related to their manufacture;

72. *Strongly condemns* all terrorist acts against critical infrastructure, including critical energy facilities, and against other vulnerable targets, and urges all Member States to take necessary measures to prevent such attacks, as well as their possible radiological, radioactive and environmental consequences, and to counter such terrorist acts, including the prosecution of perpetrators;

73. *Expresses concern* that improvised explosive devices, including explosive precursors, continue to be used extensively in terrorist activities, including in attacks on United Nations peacekeepers, notes the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities in this area, and urges further attention to the issue of improvised explosive devices in line with the mandates of the entities, and requests the Secretariat to strengthen improvised explosive device threat mitigation and support United Nations peacekeeping missions to degrade improvised explosive device networks, including through relevant training activities;

74. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets, including religious sites, educational institutions, tourist sites, urban centres, cultural and sport events, transport hubs, rallies, processions and convoys, as well as to enhance their resilience to terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, and encourages Member States to consider developing or further improving their strategies for reducing risks to critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, which should include, inter alia, assessing and raising awareness of the relevant risks, taking preparedness measures, including effective responses to such attacks, as well as promoting better interoperability in security, and consequence management, and facilitating the effective interaction of all stakeholders involved;

75. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that effective security arrangements are in place to safeguard civil aviation against terrorist attacks in accordance with Security Council resolution [2309 \(2016\)](#) of 22 September 2016, and to promote full and effective implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organization Global Aviation Security Plan, which guides aviation security enhancement efforts through a set of priority actions, tasks and targets, and the International Civil Aviation Organization Standards and Recommended Practices on Passenger Name Record data adopted in June 2020;

76. *Further calls upon* Member States to establish or strengthen national, regional and international partnerships with stakeholders, both public and private, as appropriate, to share information and experience in order to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks, and emphasizes the need for States able to do so to assist in the delivery of effective and targeted capacity development, training and other

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necessary resources, and technical assistance, where it is needed, to enable all States to develop appropriate capacity to implement contingency and response plans with regard to attacks on critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and calls upon Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue providing capacity-building support to requesting Member States for the resilience of vulnerable targets;

77. *Encourages* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to work closely with Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent terrorist attacks on particularly vulnerable targets, including critical infrastructure and public places (“soft” targets), and recognizes the importance of developing public-private partnerships in this area;

78. *Recognizes* that Da’esh, Al-Qaida and their affiliates continue to pose a widespread challenge in the fight against terrorism, encourages Member States to integrate the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) into their national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including by proposing for inclusion on the sanctions list the names of individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and submitting relevant information in order to keep the sanctions list reliable and up-to-date as encouraged by the Security Council in its resolution [2560 \(2020\)](#) of 29 December 2020, and reminds Member States of their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory do not make economic resources available to Da’esh, Al-Qaida, associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;

79. *Takes note* of the significant contribution of the Office of the Ombudsperson, since its establishment, in providing fairness and transparency to the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), and stresses the need to continue efforts to ensure that procedures are fair and clear;

### **Pillar III: measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard**

80. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”<sup>209</sup> and the efforts deployed by the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and underlines the importance of providing the resources necessary for the implementation of their projects and activities in a balanced manner across all four pillars;

81. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, and considered at the eighth biennial review of the Strategy, on 22 June 2023, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

82. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue and coordination among the counter-terrorism officials, including among law enforcement entities and financial intelligence units, of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in this regard recalls the first United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, held in New York on 28 and 29 June 2018, the organization by the Office of Counter-Terrorism of regional high-level conferences in follow-up to that conference, as well as the first annual forum of beneficiaries of technical assistance, held in Doha on 28 and 29 March 2022;

83. *Also reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

84. *Encourages* all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and forums involved in the fight against terrorism to cooperate with the United Nations system and Member States in supporting the Strategy and to share best practices, and calls for information-sharing, through appropriate channels and arrangements, on individuals and entities implicated in any type of terrorist activities, their tactics and modus operandi, supply of

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<sup>209</sup> [A/77/718](#).

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weapons and sources of material or any other form of support, specific crimes related to perpetration, planning or preparation of terrorist acts, and narratives used by terrorists to mobilize resources and garner support from sympathizers, including by exploiting information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, and further encourages ongoing international counter-terrorism cooperation, especially among special services, security agencies and law enforcement organizations and criminal justice authorities;

85. *Recognizes* the role of regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, in accordance with international law, and encourages those entities to enhance interregional dialogue and cooperation and consider using best practices developed by other regions in their fight against terrorism, as appropriate, taking into account their specific regional and national circumstances;

86. *Emphasizes* the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities, underlines the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies while also ensuring overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

87. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness in enhancing cooperation among the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and of the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office is well organized, in order to continue their efforts to achieve these objectives;

88. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to seek appropriate funding sources for the integrated and balanced implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy across the United Nations system, in an efficient manner, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of voluntary contributions by Member States, recalls its resolution 71/291, in which it emphasized the need to ensure that the Office of Counter-Terrorism is provided with adequate capacity and other resources for the implementation of its mandated activities, and in this regard takes note of the Secretary-General's assessment of the finances of the Office and budgetary recommendations based on the technical assessment presented to the General Assembly in 2022;

89. *Takes note* of the supplementary information, provided in the report of the Secretary-General, assessing the need to further enhance the integration of the rule of law, human rights and gender, as cross-cutting elements of the Strategy, in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system in order to strengthen their effectiveness, including the need for internal advisory or monitoring and evaluation capacity in this regard,<sup>210</sup> and notes the establishment of the Human Rights and Gender Section in the Office of Counter-Terrorism in January 2022;

90. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his review to determine the most cost-effective mechanism for the provision of grants and payments to the implementing partners of the Office of Counter-Terrorism to carry out activities aimed at preventing and countering terrorism, and to report thereon in 2023;

91. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities, including through the development, funding and implementation of capacity-building projects in order to mobilize a stronger and more systematic response to terrorism at the national, regional and global levels;

92. *Takes note* of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, a framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, which aims to strengthen a common-action approach to coordination and coherence in the work of the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism, and to strengthen support to Member States, at their request and in cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to identify and share best practices and help in capacity-building, in the implementation of the Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law, and takes note of the periodic briefings by the Office of Counter-Terrorism to Member States on the activities of the Compact entities;

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<sup>210</sup> Ibid., annex II.

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93. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, victims of terrorism, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated family members, preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their illicit supply to terrorists, countering the travel of foreign terrorist fighters, promotion of human rights and gender mainstreaming in the context of counter-terrorism, by Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, including, inter alia, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and its United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, INTERPOL, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to ensure the focused and integrated delivery of capacity-building assistance;

94. *Stresses* the need to continue to provide tangible capacity-building assistance to Member States, upon request, in counter-terrorism matters, recognizes in this regard the need to contribute more resources for capacity-building projects, under the four pillars of the Strategy, takes note in this regard of the multi-year appeal coordinated by the Office of Counter-Terrorism for capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States, and encourages Member States to provide financial and other assistance to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities needed for the effective delivery of the projects mentioned in the appeal, in close consultation with Member States;

95. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to continue their positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and requests the Office of Counter-Terrorism to continue to provide quarterly briefings, to provide a periodic workplan, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, and to continue providing full transparency to all Member States on its work and programmes, including in the selection and funding of projects, their outcomes and lessons learned, and efforts to mainstream human rights and gender, as well as on the efficiency of shared funding arrangements;

96. *Takes note* of the supplementary information provided in the report of the Secretary-General on methodologies and tools for a results framework to ensure comprehensive, balanced and integrated implementation of the Strategy by the entities subordinate to the General Assembly,<sup>211</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to assess in future reporting on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, including as requested in paragraph 122, the impact, based on a results framework, of all activities carried out by the entities subordinate to the Assembly, in line with their mandates with respect to the implementation of each of the four pillars of the Strategy;

97. *Recalls* its resolution [74/175](#) of 18 December 2019, notes with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, and in this regard welcomes the adoption by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>212</sup> in March 2021, and ensuring appropriate follow-up efforts on the Kyoto Declaration, towards the Fifteenth Congress, in 2026;

98. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to further enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and in coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, its provision of technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate, and in this regard notes the launch of the new Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Terrorism of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

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<sup>211</sup> Ibid., annex III.

<sup>212</sup> Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

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99. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism, upon request, the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

100. *Underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, including in assessing issues and trends relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) of 28 September 2001, [1624 \(2005\)](#) of 14 September 2005, [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#) and [2462 \(2019\)](#), in accordance with its mandate and Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) of 21 December 2017, and in sharing information, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, recognizing also the Directorate's relationships with relevant experts and practitioners in Member States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, academia, think tanks, civil society and the private sector, encourages the Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism to ensure coordination in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors and recipients to use expert assessments and recommendations of the Directorate as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Strategy across all four of its pillars, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

101. *Also underscores* the role, within the United Nations, of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, United Nations human rights treaty bodies, independent special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including in documenting, analysing and providing recommendations on the human rights aspects of the fight against terrorism, and encourages the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, to consider relevant analysis, reports and recommendations as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts in consultation with Member States;

102. *Calls for* greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with stakeholders, including donors, host countries and recipients of counter-terrorism capacity-building, including in developing and maintaining effective and rule of law-based criminal justice systems, and also calls for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders, with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of such capacity-building in order to strengthen national ownership, while recognizing that rule of law activities must be anchored in a national context and that States have different national experiences in the development of their criminal justice systems, taking into account their legal, political, socioeconomic, cultural, religious and other local specificities, while also recognizing that there are common features founded on international norms and standards;

103. *Encourages* Member States to support the development of voluntary national and/or regional plans to comprehensively implement the Strategy, guided by the assessments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate resulting from country visits and its ensuing recommendations, as agreed by the visited Member States, for the provision of prioritized and coordinated United Nations technical assistance, through the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

### **Pillar IV: measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism**

104. *Takes note* of the convening of the first High-Level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism, in Málaga, Spain, on 10 and 11 May 2022, which discussed how to effectively embed human rights, gender equality and the rule of law in international responses to terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

105. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism, and in this regard expresses serious concern at the occurrence of violations of international law, including international human rights law, as well as of international refugee law and international humanitarian law, committed in the context of countering terrorism;

106. *Calls for* increased attention and action at the national and international levels to assist Member States, upon their request, to ensure that all counter-terrorism measures comply with the rule of law and international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, and encourages in this regard Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to engage with and, upon request,

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provide support to Member States, within their respective mandates, and requests the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, to integrate and mainstream the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout their capacity-building projects and programmes across all four pillars of the Strategy;

107. *Urges* States to ensure that measures taken to prevent and counter terrorism are non-discriminatory, and not to resort to profiling based on any discriminatory ground prohibited by international law;

108. *Underlines* that any detention of persons suspected of acts of terrorism needs to be consistent with Member States' obligations under international law, and that arbitrary deprivation of liberty can never be justified by invoking security or counter-terrorism purposes, and reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement as well as the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

109. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from depriving people alleged to have committed terrorist acts of their nationality contrary to the right to nationality as set forth in article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;<sup>213</sup>

110. *Urges* all States to respect and protect the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including in the context of digital communication, also while countering terrorism, in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights law, and to take measures to ensure that interferences with or restrictions on that right are not arbitrary or unlawful and are subject to effective oversight and to appropriate redress, including through judicial review or other legal means;

111. *Calls upon* States, while countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

112. *Urges* Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction and proportionality;

113. *Urges* States to ensure, in accordance with their obligations under international law and national regulations, and whenever international humanitarian law is applicable, that counter-terrorism legislation and measures do not impede humanitarian and medical activities or engagement with all relevant actors as foreseen by international humanitarian law, noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics;

114. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to protect the population throughout their territory, and recalls in this regard that all parties to armed conflict must comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law related to the protection of civilians and medical personnel, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, in armed conflict;

115. *Underlines* the importance of multilateral efforts in combating terrorism and refraining from any practices and measures inconsistent with international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

116. *Stresses* the importance of developing and maintaining effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems and providing fair trial guarantees, access to justice and accountability in accordance with their national law and in compliance with their obligations under international law, calls upon Member States to ensure that any person who alleges that his or her human rights or fundamental freedoms have been violated by measures taken or means employed to counter terrorism or violent extremism conducive to terrorism has

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<sup>213</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

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access to justice, and an effective remedy, and that victims of human rights violations and abuses receive adequate, effective and prompt remedy and reparations, as appropriate;

117. *Deeply deplores* the suffering caused by terrorism in all its forms and manifestations to the victims of terrorism and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and encourages Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance, in accordance with their obligations under international law and applicable domestic law, to ensure that their physical, medical and psychosocial needs are met, and their human rights are recognized and protected, in particular for women and children and victims of sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorists, while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding recognition, acknowledgment, remembrance, dignity, respect, reparation, accountability, justice and truth;

118. *Acknowledges* the importance of building the resilience of victims of terrorism and their families as an integral part of a counter-terrorism strategy, and encourages Member States to include this aspect in their national counter-terrorism strategies, including by providing victims and their families with proper support and assistance immediately after an attack and in the long term and sharing on a voluntary basis best practices and lessons learned related to the support of victims of terrorism, including regarding the provision of legal, medical, psychosocial or financial support, and in this regard encourages all Member States to develop comprehensive, gender-sensitive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and their families, consistent with domestic law, and national capacities and capabilities to address the immediate, short-term and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and their families, with regard to their relief and rehabilitation;

119. *Recognizes* the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional and subregional organizations aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

120. *Takes note with appreciation* of the convening of the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism in New York on 8 and 9 September 2022, and encourages Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their respective mandates, especially the Office of Counter-Terrorism through the global victims of terrorism support programme and the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, to continue to raise awareness on victims of terrorism and the promotion and protection of their rights, including in the criminal justice process, to further strengthen the capacity of Member States to assist victims of terrorism and to strengthen their engagement with relevant civil society and private sector organizations, which can play a valuable role in assisting and supporting victims of terrorism;

121. *Reiterates* that, considering their primary status as victims of terrorism as well as of other violations of international law, all children alleged to have, accused of having or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with their rights, dignity and needs, including for psychosocial support, in accordance with applicable international law, in particular obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the best interest of the child as a primary consideration, and, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice in this regard, urges Member States, in accordance with their national law, to consider alternatives to prosecution and detention and to take relevant measures to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups, including terrorist groups, as guided by the Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (the Paris Principles);

122. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, no later than February 2026, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, containing suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

123. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in order to undertake, by June 2026, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 122 above, as well as of the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

## RESOLUTION 77/299

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 26 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.76](#), sponsored by: Australia, Cambodia, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

### **77/299. Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – residual functions**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [75/257 B](#) of 7 July 2021,

*Recalling also* that the expenses of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia shall be defrayed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea (the Agreement)<sup>214</sup> and that the expenses to be defrayed by the United Nations in accordance with those provisions shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community, in accordance with resolution [57/228 B](#) of 13 May 2003,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Royal Government of Cambodia towards completion of the work of the Extraordinary Chambers, including with regard to the drawdown of activities and the residual functions,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>215</sup>

1. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the Royal Government of Cambodia to take all the measures necessary to fully implement the Addendum to the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the prosecution under Cambodian law of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea on the Transitional Arrangements and the Completion of Work of the Extraordinary Chambers;<sup>216</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## RESOLUTION 77/300

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 26 June 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.77](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia

### **77/300. Mental health and psychosocial support**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes targets relating to non-communicable diseases, including reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2030 through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and well-being, as well as support for research and development of vaccines and medicines, and reaffirming the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>217</sup>

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<sup>214</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2329, No. 41723.

<sup>215</sup> [A/77/789](#).

<sup>216</sup> Resolution [75/257 B](#), annex.

<sup>217</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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*Reaffirming also* the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 3, on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, and its specific and interlinked targets, in particular target 3.4, which, among other things, promotes mental health and well-being,

*Reaffirming further* the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”, adopted on 23 September 2019,<sup>218</sup> which recognizes mental health and well-being as an essential component of universal health coverage,

*Reaffirming* the political declaration of the third high-level meeting on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted on 27 September 2018,<sup>219</sup> which represents a review of the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of existing commitments for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and the promotion of mental health, which constitute a major challenge for the health and well-being of our peoples and for sustainable development,

*Recalling* Human Rights Council resolutions 32/18 of 1 July 2016,<sup>220</sup> 36/13 of 28 September 2017,<sup>221</sup> 43/13 of 19 June 2020<sup>222</sup> and 52/12 of 3 April 2023 on mental health and human rights,

*Reaffirming* the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>223</sup> which was adopted on 13 December 2006 and which entered into force on 3 May 2008, a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, recognizing that it is both a human rights and a development instrument, encouraging its ratification by Member States and its implementation by States parties, and taking note of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>224</sup>

*Acknowledging* that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities laid the foundation for a paradigm shift in mental health and created the momentum for the deinstitutionalization and the identification of models of care and support based on respect for the human rights of persons with disabilities that, inter alia, address the underlying determinants of mental health, provide effective community-based and mental health services and psychosocial support, reduce power asymmetries in mental health settings and respect the enjoyment of individual autonomy on an equal basis with others,

*Recalling* World Health Assembly resolution 75.17 of 28 May 2022 on human resources for health,<sup>225</sup> by which it adopted the Working for Health 2022–2030 Action Plan, and taking note of World Health Organization Executive Board decision 148(3) of 20 January 2021 on promoting mental health preparedness and response for public health emergencies<sup>226</sup> and World Health Assembly decision 74(14) of 31 May 2020 on mental health preparedness for and response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,<sup>227</sup> in which it endorsed the updated World Health Organization comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2030,

*Taking note* of World Health Organization training and community mental health service guidance that are aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

*Acknowledging* that good mental health and well-being cannot be defined by the absence of a mental health condition but rather by an environment that enables persons to live a life in which their inherent dignity is respected, with full enjoyment of their human rights, and in the equitable pursuit of their potential, and that values both social connection and respect through non-violent and healthy relationships, and recognizing that discriminatory laws, policies, practices and attitudes undermine well-being and inclusion,

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<sup>218</sup> Resolution 74/2.

<sup>219</sup> Resolution 73/2.

<sup>220</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

<sup>221</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/72/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

<sup>223</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>224</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

<sup>225</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA75/2022/REC/1.

<sup>226</sup> See World Health Organization, document EB148/2021/REC/1.

<sup>227</sup> See World Health Organization, document WHA74/2021/REC/1.

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*Stressing* the need for Member States to further strengthen national health systems to prevent non-communicable and communicable diseases and address their impact on mental health and well-being, through the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services for achieving universal health coverage, including in their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and to ensure adequate response to future health emergencies,

*Reaffirming* the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and recognizing that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,

*Recognizing* that persons with psychosocial disabilities may experience stigma, social exclusion and discrimination, and thus face human rights violations and abuses,

*Recognizing also* the fact that not addressing mental health and psychosocial development for children and youth can limit opportunities and may have potential long-term consequences, and that ensuring mental health across the life course requires holistic strategies for both promotion and prevention that involves educational environments, among others outside the health and social care sectors,

*Recognizing further* that action must be taken to promote and improve mental health and well-being and address decades of inattention to and underdevelopment of mental health and psychosocial support services and health systems, and recognizing the need to address development and financial challenges that developing countries face to provide adequate mental health and psychosocial support services,

*Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic and its response has major direct and indirect long-term and lasting ramifications for the mental and psychosocial health of all people, in particular health-care and front-line workers, and those in vulnerable situations,

*Emphasizing* that Member States should ensure that all persons have access to a range of mental health services and psychosocial support, including peer and community-based support and referral to services for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, that are based on respect for human rights to enable them to integrate into society, exercise their autonomy and agency and participate equally, fully and meaningfully in and decide upon all matters affecting them and have their dignity respected on an equal basis with others,

*Noting* the importance for Member States to, as appropriate, adopt, implement, update, strengthen or monitor laws to eradicate any form of abuse, discrimination, stigma and violence, as well as hate speech, racism and xenophobia, including in the context of mental health,

*Recognizing* the important role that psychiatry and other mental health professions can have, alongside, inter alia, government institutions and services, the justice system, including the penitentiary system, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions, where they exist, in taking proactive measures to ensure that practices in the field of mental health provide appropriate quality treatment and support and actively combat, address and do not perpetuate stigma, discrimination and social exclusion, coercion, overmedicalization and institutionalization,

*Noting* that the adverse effects of climate change, such as increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, or environmental degradation, may have negative effects on mental health,

*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to the enjoyment, without discrimination, to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and highlighting the need to address the vulnerable situations that can have a negative impact on their mental health,

*Recognizing* the particular needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, which may include assistance, health care and psychological and other counselling services, in accordance with relevant international commitments, as applicable, and in line with national contexts and priorities,

*Recognizing also* that women and girls who are users of mental health services can face an increased vulnerability to all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, abuse, discrimination and negative stereotyping, and underscoring the need to take all appropriate measures to ensure their access to gender-responsive mental health services and psychosocial support, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, and humanitarian emergencies,

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*Recognizing further* that persons with disabilities and older persons may have an increased risk of being affected by mental health stressors and experience increased risk of violence and abuse and greater levels of discrimination,

*Recognizing* that Indigenous Peoples may experience disproportionate levels of psychological distress and suicide, and recognizing also the need to support a holistic approach to social and emotional well-being through connection to land, culture, spirituality and ancestry, in addition to access to mental health services and psychosocial support,

*Understanding* that humanitarian emergencies, conflicts, post-conflict situations, disasters and public health emergencies increase mental health stressors,

*Recognizing* the need to tackle health inequities and inequalities within and among countries through political commitment, policies and international cooperation, including those that address social, economic, environmental and other determinants of health,

*Reaffirming*, in the context of mental health and psychosocial support, the commitment 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<sup>228</sup> and the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>229</sup> and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

*Recognizing* that digital technologies have the potential to contribute substantially to national efforts to achieve universal health coverage, and mental health and psychosocial support services, including with self-help approaches and telemedicine, in particular, showing strong benefits, including in middle-income countries, while emphasizing the importance of ensuring that such uses are guided by ethical principles and implemented in line with professional codes of conduct, and recognizing also that the digital divide remains a barrier to mental health and psychosocial support services, while noting that digital technologies can negatively impact mental health,

*Reaffirming* the role of the World Health Organization as the leading and coordinating authority on international health as enshrined in its Constitution,<sup>230</sup> and emphasizing its primary role as the United Nations specialized agency for health and in providing technical support to countries, as appropriate, on how best to engage populations, civil society and local communities in national health policy, including on mental health,

1. *Urges* Member States to promote and improve mental health services as an essential component of universal health coverage by, inter alia, integrating a human rights perspective into mental health and community services, to adopt, implement, update, strengthen or monitor, as appropriate, all existing laws and policies relating to mental health, with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination, stigma, stereotypes, prejudice, violence, abuse, social exclusion, segregation, unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, medical institutionalization, and overmedicalization within that context and to promote the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities, enabling them to live independently with full inclusion and effective participation in society and to decide upon matters affecting them on an equal basis with others;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant stakeholders to work with national emergency committees and mental health providers in order to include mental health and psychosocial support needs in emergency preparedness and response plans and enable access to age- and gender-sensitive, and disability-inclusive, safe and supportive services that address psychological trauma, including that caused by disasters and armed conflicts, for all, including health workers and humanitarian personnel, during and following emergencies, with due attention to the longer-term funding required to build or rebuild community-based, resilient mental health systems after the emergency;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of national ownership and the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels to determine their own path towards achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, and recognizes that mental health services are an essential component of universal health coverage;

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<sup>228</sup> *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.

<sup>229</sup> *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, annex II.

<sup>230</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, No. 221.

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4. *Calls upon* Member States and all relevant actors to invest in local and community-based action, embedded in local and national services, on a longer-term basis to prepare for and respond to mental health and psychosocial needs, including comprehensive and integrated mental health and psychosocial support services;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to mobilize and allocate adequate, predictable and sustainable resources for national responses to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and to promote mental health and well-being through domestic, bilateral and multilateral channels, including international cooperation and official development assistance, and to continue to explore voluntary innovative financing mechanisms and partnerships, including with the private sector, to advance action at all levels;

6. *Recognizes* that health financing requires global solidarity and collective effort, and requests Member States to strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build and strengthen capacity in developing countries;

7. *Acknowledges* the need to support developing countries in building expertise and in developing local and regional manufacturing capacities for health tools, while recognizing that the high prices of some health products, including for mental health, and inequitable access to such products within and among countries, as well as financial hardships associated with high prices of health products, continue to impede progress towards achieving universal health coverage;

8. *Urges* Member States to promote a paradigm shift in mental health, inter alia, in the fields of clinical practice, policy, research, medical education and investment, through the promotion of community- and evidence-based and people-centred services and by respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights, individual autonomy of persons using or seeking to use mental health services, including by relying on peer support, as appropriate, and by providing a range of voluntary supported decision-making mechanisms, such as safeguards against abuse, coercion and undue influence within support arrangements, over a model based on the dominance of biomedical interventions, medicalization and institutionalization;

9. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to increase efforts to provide and fund cross-sectoral mental health and psychosocial support services that are of quality, contextually sensitive, gender-sensitive and provided with respect for human rights, to ensure that such services are incorporated into humanitarian needs assessments and humanitarian programmes for preparedness, response and recovery, to meet the needs of all affected populations in humanitarian contexts, and to reinforce local and community-based efforts, which will be all the more important in mitigating and responding to additional psychological consequences experienced in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and calls upon the United Nations and all relevant humanitarian organizations to scale up mental health and psychosocial support capacity accordingly and to report on mental health and psychosocial support programmes and funding in support of the recovery and resilience for the mental health and psychosocial well-being of all those affected, while also recognizing the impacts on humanitarian personnel and volunteers;

10. *Encourages* Member States to work towards integrating mental health into primary health care by 2030 as an essential component of universal health coverage, with a view to ensuring that no one is left behind, and to implement measures to promote and improve mental health and well-being, including by scaling up mental health and psychosocial support services;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to promote mental health as an essential component of universal health coverage in the context of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage to be held during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

12. *Also calls upon* Member States to promote international cooperation to compile knowledge, experiences and good practices for, and build capacity in, the development, implementation and evaluation of their policies, plans and laws relevant to mental health, including codes of practice and mechanisms related to the protection of human rights and the implementation of legislation, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant obligations under international law;

13. *Further calls upon* Member States to take all the measures necessary to ensure that health workers and mental health professionals provide care and support of the same quality to persons using or seeking to use mental health services, including on the basis of free and informed consent and ensuring respect for their human rights, inherent dignity, individual autonomy and needs through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public

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and private health care, and to ensure that, in all fields, including law and health, language, especially in connection with disability and mental health, reflects a human rights model that does not reinforce stigma, prejudice or ableism;

14. *Encourages* Member States to scale up efforts to promote the recruitment and retention of competent, skilled and motivated health workers, including community health workers and mental health professionals, and encourage incentives to secure the equitable distribution of qualified health workers, especially in rural, hard-to-reach and underserved areas and in fields with high demands for services, including by providing decent and safe working conditions and appropriate remuneration for health workers working in these areas;

15. *Invites* Member States to implement measures to improve mental health and well-being, including by developing comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support services and integrating them into national public health policies;

16. *Urges* Member States to address the social, economic and environmental determinants of health, including mental health, and to address holistically the range of barriers arising from underdevelopment, the lack of economic opportunities, inadequate investment, poverty, inequalities and discrimination that impede the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of mental health, recognizing that the approach to mental health systems and services should be widened beyond the biomedical model to include a holistic approach that considers all aspects of a person's life;

17. *Also urges* Member States to adopt prevention strategies to address depression and suicide, in particular among adolescents, for whom suicide is a leading cause of death in the context of mental health, including through public health policies that respect human rights and focus on tackling the social, economic and environmental determinants of mental health, including by enhancing life skills and resilience and promoting social inclusion and healthy relationships;

18. *Urges* States to build capacity among health workers and mental health professionals, civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and other key stakeholders in order to strengthen knowledge and skills towards the promotion of laws, policies, services and practices in the area of mental health, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant obligations under international law;

19. *Encourages* Member States to promote the effective, full and meaningful participation of persons with psychosocial disabilities and their representative organizations, as well as those in need of mental health services, in the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, policies, research and programmes relevant to realizing, without discrimination, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

20. *Also encourages* Member States to coordinate a multisectoral strategy that aims at promoting mental health for new parents, caregivers, through home- and health facility-based antenatal and postnatal care for new mothers, the provision of early childhood programmes that address the cognitive, sensory-motor and psychosocial development of children and the promotion of healthy child-caregiver relationships, and by introducing or strengthening community protection networks and systems;

21. *Urges* Member States to develop universal and targeted school-based programmes to promote mental health and well-being and by integrating mental health services and psychosocial support in schools, including through socioemotional life and skills programmes to counter bullying and violence, both online and offline, and counter stigmatization and discrimination against persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities;

22. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen routine health information systems, data-related capacity and the ability of information systems to integrate mental health into the routine health information system and identify, collate, routinely report and use core mental health data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics, relevant to national context, and as appropriate, including data on completed and attempted suicides, in order to improve mental health service delivery, promotion and prevention strategies and to consider providing data, as appropriate, for the World Health Organization Global Health Observatory;

23. *Encourages* Member States to improve research capacity and academic collaboration on national priorities for research in mental health, in particular operational research with direct relevance to mental health and psychosocial support service development, including the establishment of centres of excellence with clear standards, with the inputs of all relevant stakeholders, including persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities;

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24. *Calls upon* Member States to build the knowledge and skills of general and specialized health workers to deliver evidence-based and culturally appropriate mental health and psychosocial support services;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with Member States and in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, other relevant agencies and relevant stakeholders, during the eightieth session of the General Assembly, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

### RESOLUTION 77/301

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2023, by a recorded vote of 83 to 11, with 62 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.79](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tonga, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu

\* *In favour*: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

*Against*: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe

*Abstaining*: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen

#### **77/301. Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided by* the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Recalling* international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the right of families to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives,

*Recalling also* the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, in particular Security Council resolutions [2254 \(2015\)](#) of 18 December 2015 and [2474 \(2019\)](#) of 11 June 2019, and the Human Rights Council,

*Reaffirming* the crucial humanitarian imperative of allowing families to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives, consistent with applicable international humanitarian law,

*Noting with deep concern* that, after 12 years of conflict and violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, little progress has been achieved in alleviating the suffering of families by providing answers as to the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons, and that the unresolved issue of missing persons has had a particular impact on women and children,

*Expressing solidarity* with those affected by the earthquake of 6 February 2023, which further worsened humanitarian needs,

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*Welcoming* the work of Syrian victim, survivor and family associations, and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and relevant international actors and experts in the search for all missing persons and support for families and survivors,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the full and meaningful consultation with and participation of victims, survivors and families in any work related to missing persons,

*Commending* the efforts of all relevant actors to address the issue of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and emphasizing the need for enhanced cooperation between all relevant actors,

*Underlining* the importance of addressing the issue of missing persons in efforts towards national reconciliation and sustainable peace,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on missing people in the Syrian Arab Republic,<sup>231</sup> including the recommendation therein to consider establishing through the General Assembly a new international institution dedicated to clarifying the fate and whereabouts of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic and to providing adequate support to victims, survivors and the families of those missing,

1. *Stresses* the need for a coherent, coordinated and efficient framework of solutions to respond to the crisis of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, to ensure the right of families to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives and receive adequate support;

2. *Decides* to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, to clarify the fate and whereabouts of all missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic and to provide adequate support to victims, survivors and the families of those missing, in close cooperation and complementarity with all relevant actors;

3. *Also decides* that the Independent Institution shall have a structural element that ensures the full and meaningful participation and representation of victims, survivors and the families of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic in its operationalization and work and that it shall engage with women's organizations and other civil society organizations in a regular and sustained manner;

4. *Further decides* that the Independent Institution shall apply a victim- and survivor-centred approach, shall be inclusive of families and shall be guided by the principles and fundamental features of gender inclusivity, non-discrimination, "do no harm", independence, impartiality, transparency, and confidentiality of sources and information, and the operational standards of complementarity and non-duplication, presumption of life, sustainability, accessibility, and multidiscipline, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in consultation with all other relevant actors, including with the full and meaningful participation of victims, survivors and families, to develop, within 80 working days of the adoption of the present resolution, the terms of reference of the Independent Institution;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take, without delay, the steps, measures and arrangements necessary for the speedy establishment and full functioning of the Independent Institution, building on existing capacities and survivor-informed best practices, including recruiting or allocating impartial and experienced staff with relevant skills and expertise;

7. *Calls upon* all States as well as all parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic to cooperate fully with the Independent Institution, in line with their obligations under international law;

8. *Calls upon* other relevant actors, including international institutions and civil society organizations, in particular Syrian civil society organizations, to cooperate with the Independent Institution;

9. *Requests* the United Nations system as a whole to cooperate fully with the Independent Institution and to promptly respond to any requests, including access to information and documentation, in particular, to provide the Institution with any information and data it may possess, as well as any other forms of assistance necessary to fulfil the mandate of the Institution;

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<sup>231</sup> [A/76/890](#).

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10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution within 100 working days of its adoption, and further to report on the activities of the Independent Institution on an annual basis.

### RESOLUTION 77/316

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 24 July 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.80](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Zambia

#### 77/316. World Steelpan Day

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

*Recalling* that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as set out in the 2030 Agenda, are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of taking measures to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including expanded opportunities for all children, particularly girls, to access quality education, as well as the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [77/192](#) of 15 December 2022, entitled “Literacy for life: shaping future agendas”, in which it expressed its conviction that literacy is crucial to the acquisition by every child, young person and adult of the essential knowledge, skills and competencies that will enable them to address the challenges that they may face in life and represents an essential condition of lifelong learning, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century, and to promote inclusive and equitable societies,

*Recalling* its resolution [77/268](#) of 18 January 2023 on education for democracy, in which it recognized the importance of equal opportunities for young people, including young women, to be an integral part of decision-making processes and participate in all spheres of life, and reaffirming that lifelong learning is an indispensable means for effective participation in the knowledge societies and economies of the twenty-first century and for promoting inclusive and equitable societies,

*Reaffirming* the importance of promoting and preserving cultural diversity, as set out in the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

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*Recognizing* the cultural and historical significance of the steelpan instrument, which originated in Trinidad and Tobago, and its correlation to cultural, social and economic development,

*Recognizing also* the potential of the steelpan in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, through its use in sectors such as tourism, culture, education, as well as science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics,

*Acknowledging* that the steelpan promotes inclusive societies, sustainable communities and the creative economy and can have a positive impact on mental health and well-being, gender equality and youth empowerment,

1. *Recalls* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on culture and sustainable development;<sup>232</sup>

2. *Decides* to proclaim 11 August as World Steelpan Day, to be observed annually;

3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, through its national commissions, as well as civil society organizations, academic institutions and other relevant stakeholders to observe World Steelpan Day, through activities aimed at raising awareness of the cultural and historical significance of the steelpan as well as its link to sustainable development;

4. *Encourages* Member States and relevant stakeholders, in recognizing the potential of the steelpan in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in promoting inclusive societies, sustainable cities and communities and the creative economy, to organize cultural and educational activities, including performances, workshops, exhibitions and other events, to commemorate World Steelpan Day;

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

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote the observance of World Steelpan Day.

### RESOLUTION 77/317

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 24 July 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.81](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

#### 77/317. International Day of Care and Support

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>233</sup> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>234</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>235</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>236</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,<sup>237</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>238</sup> the International Convention on the

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<sup>232</sup> [A/76/226](#).

<sup>233</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>234</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>236</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>237</sup> *Ibid.*, vols. 1577, 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

<sup>238</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>239</sup> and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,<sup>240</sup> as well as other relevant international conventions and treaties, which contain provisions relevant to persons providing and receiving care and support,

*Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>241</sup> and the commitment therein to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>242</sup>

*Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>243</sup> and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>244</sup> and the outcome documents of their review conferences, while recognizing that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including target 5.4, which recognizes and values unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate,

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

*Taking note* of regional agreements and international, regional and national as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives related to providing and receiving care and support, including those that aim to guarantee the recognition, reduction and redistribution of care work and the reward and representation of care and domestic workers, to increase commitments toward economic justice and rights for all, and to promote and effectively protect the human rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons,

*Recognizing* that comprehensive care and support policies aimed at reducing, redistributing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work are conducive to the well-being of society and all its members, in particular children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

*Recognizing also* that support is an integral part of being able to live independently and being included in the community, and recognizing further the importance of increasing the resilience of older persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with mental health conditions by strengthening legal and social protection, adopting employment measures, providing better care and support services and promoting long-term care and support at home and in the community, with a view to ensuring their empowerment, autonomy and independence,

*Recognizing further* that unpaid care and domestic work remains invisible, undervalued and unaccounted for in national statistics, and neglected in economic and social policymaking, and that women and girls, including adolescent girls, undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work from one generation to the next, as well as the need to adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, child care and maternity, paternity or parental leave,

*Noting* that those providing domestic care and support constitute a significant proportion of the workforce and that, globally, care work is carried out mainly by women, many of whom are migrants or persons who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination in respect of conditions of employment and of work,

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<sup>239</sup> Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

<sup>240</sup> Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

<sup>241</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>242</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>243</sup> *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.

<sup>244</sup> *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.

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*Acknowledging* that women and girls remain disproportionately affected by the socioeconomic fallout from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and that the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work further exacerbates gender inequality by limiting women's agency to decide how to spend their time and their ability to participate in decision-making processes and occupy leadership positions, and poses significant constraints on women's and girls' education and training and on women's economic opportunities and entrepreneurial activities, and recognizing the need to adopt a comprehensive and intergenerational approach in the design and implementation of care policies,

*Acknowledging also* the role of community care and protection, especially involving Indigenous Peoples, in respecting and protecting their traditional and ancestral knowledge, in accordance with each corresponding system of cultural values,

*Acknowledging further* the accelerated global trend of ageing of the population, which will require more care work and support, and stressing the need to promote and strengthen the estimation of the caregiving contribution and other activities of older persons to the economy, including recognition of unpaid care for family members, in particular by older women, and to ensure that national statistics in this regard inform policymaking,

*Stressing* the need to recognize and value paid care work and care workers as essential workers and the need to adopt measures that combat gender stereotypes related to care and support, as well as those related to, inter alia, race, ethnicity, age and migratory status, to reduce occupational segregation for care work, facilitate the transition from informal to formal work and decent work, including with regard to paid care and domestic work, and create quality jobs in the care economy and increase the rewards and representation of paid domestic workers, including care workers, as well as the need to realize women's right to work and rights at work for those with care responsibilities, including equal pay for work of equal value,

*Mindful* of the need to invest in the care economy and to create robust, resilient and gender-responsive, disability-inclusive and age-sensitive care and support systems with full respect for human rights with a view to recognizing, reducing, valuing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work and support,

*Recognizing* that civil society organizations, in particular those working on the issue of care and support, including workers' and employers' organizations, women's and community-based organizations, youth-led organizations, feminist groups, faith-based organizations and other relevant stakeholders and networks, are contributing to putting the need for care and support of people at the centre of relevant national policies,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 29 October as the International Day of Care and Support;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia and individuals, to observe the International Day of Care and Support on an annual basis in an appropriate manner in order to raise awareness of the importance of care and support and its key contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the sustainability of our societies and economies, as well as of the need to invest in a resilient and inclusive care economy, including the development of strong and resilient care and support systems;
3. *Invites* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Labour Organization to facilitate the observance of the International Day of Care and Support, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67;
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to encourage them to observe and carry out activities to commemorate, on a voluntary basis, the International Day of Care and Support.

### RESOLUTION 77/318

Adopted at the 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.89](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan,

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Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe

### 77/318. Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Recalling* article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>245</sup> article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>246</sup> and other relevant human rights provisions,

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

*Noting with appreciation* resolution 73/328 of 25 July 2019 on promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech and the subsequent resolution 75/309 of 21 July 2021, in which it proclaimed 18 June as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, to be observed annually,

*Noting* the adoption of the Security Council resolution 2686 (2023) of 14 June 2023 on tolerance and international peace and security that recognized that hate speech, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, related forms of intolerance, gender discrimination and acts of extremism can contribute to driving the outbreak, escalation and recurrence of conflict, and undermine initiatives to address root causes of conflict and prevent and resolve conflict, as well as reconciliation, reconstruction and peacebuilding efforts,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,<sup>247</sup> which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

*Recalling* that discrimination against human beings on the basis of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and undermines the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and enunciated in detail in the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>248</sup>

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

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

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

*Recalling* article 20 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law,

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

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<sup>245</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>246</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>247</sup> Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

<sup>248</sup> Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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

*Expressing concern* at the growing manifestations of intolerance based on religion or belief, including in the digital context, which can generate hatred and violence among individuals from and within different nations and which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard emphasizing the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue aimed at promoting a culture of tolerance and respect among individuals, societies and nations,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations system in helping to counter the proliferation of hate speech, misinformation and disinformation,

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

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

*Recognizing with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism and Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other religions or beliefs,

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

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

*Expressing concern* about the spread of disinformation and misinformation, particularly on social media platforms, which may lead to the spread of hate speech and all forms of discrimination,

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

*Recognizing* the role played by many religious leaders and faith-based organizations, through speaking out against hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, expressing solidarity with those targeted by such expressions, and amplifying messages that serve to reduce discrimination and stigma,

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

*Noting* the role of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, in the launch of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and as part of efforts to address and counter hate speech,

*Noting also* the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,<sup>249</sup>

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<sup>249</sup> [A/HRC/22/17/Add.4](#), appendix.

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

*Noting*, in this regard, the recent outcome document adopted at the High-level Symposium on the Fifth Anniversary of the Fez Plan of Action, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 20 and 21 July 2022,

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

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

2. *Recognizes* that there is no universally agreed definition of hate speech, and in this regard stresses the importance of working on an intergovernmentally agreed definition of hate speech that can help in countering it, in accordance with international law;

3. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, as appropriate, with the cost covered exclusively by voluntary contributions;

4. *Invites* all Member States to further promote the culture of peace to help to ensure peace and sustainable development, including through the celebration of the international, regional and national days in this regard and by mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace, tolerance, inclusion, understanding and solidarity;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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12. *Notes with appreciation* the ninth United Nations Alliance of Civilizations Global Forum, held in Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, on 22 and 23 November 2022 under the theme “Towards an alliance of peace: living together as one humanity”, that adopted the Fez Declaration, and focused, among other issues, on countering and addressing online hate speech on social media;
13. *Urges* Member States and social media companies to take active measures to counter hate speech and address its increasing spread, enable research into measures to reduce it and promote users’ access to effective reporting channels, in a manner consistent with international human rights;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, within existing resources, in 2025, a global conference on promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech that involves United Nations entities, Member States, political figures, religious leaders, faith-based organizations, media, civil society and other relevant stakeholders;
15. *Encourages* Member States to focus on promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue, respect for diversity, and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief, while underlining the importance of education, culture, peace, tolerance, mutual understanding and human rights;
16. *Invites* Member States to support, in accordance with relevant international obligations, transparent and accessible systems to identify, track, collect data and analyse trends on hate speech, both in person and in digital contexts, at all national levels, as appropriate, to support effective responses;
17. *Also invites* Member States to further promote reconciliation to help ensure durable peace and sustainable development, and to encourage religious and community leaders to engage in intra- and interfaith dialogue to respond to incitement to violence, discrimination and hate speech;
18. *Calls upon* Member States, who have the primary responsibility to counter discrimination and hate speech, and all relevant actors, including political and religious leaders, to promote inclusion and unity and to speak out and take strong action against racism, xenophobia, hate speech, violence and discrimination;
19. *Welcomes* the proclamation of the first week of February of every year as the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs;
20. *Takes note* of global efforts to support implementing the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, the Secretary-General’s Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech and the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites;
21. *Invites* all Member States, the United Nations system, regional and non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders to increase their understanding of the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes, also called the Fez Plan of Action, and the Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and other initiatives promoting tolerance and mutual understanding.

### RESOLUTION 77/319

Adopted at the 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.88](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen

#### **77/319. Supporting the United Nations International School in enhancing international education and promoting multicultural interaction**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [1102 \(XI\)](#) of 27 February 1957, [1228 \(XII\)](#) of 14 December 1957, [2003 \(XIX\)](#) of 10 February 1965 and [2612 \(XXIV\)](#) of 16 December 1969 relating to the location, construction and funding of the

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permanent accommodation of the United Nations International School, as well as its resolution [63/198](#) of 18 December 2008, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the School,

*Noting* that the School, which was first established on the premises of the United Nations at Lake Success in 1947, is commemorating its seventy-fifth anniversary,

*Noting also*, as stated in its by-laws, that the “purposes of the School shall be to establish, operate and maintain, under the auspices of the United Nations, a school to promote and provide an international education conforming to the spirit and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations for the children of persons officially connected with the United Nations, as well as for the children of other persons desirous of obtaining a similar education for their children and to promote educational activities of international character”,

*Noting further* the role of the School as a factor in the recruitment and retention of international staff of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that the School continues to make an indispensable contribution to the United Nations community by providing outstanding international education to successive generations of children from that community and others,

*Recognizing also* the high academic standards that the School has established as a premier international school recognized for its leadership in multicultural and multilingual education, and that it is a crucible of multi-ethnicity and multiculturalism which promotes the appreciation of diverse cultures,

*Noting with appreciation* the generous support of Member States to the School’s diverse language programme, which promotes multilingualism,

*Recognizing* the important contribution that the School makes to the implementation of the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,<sup>250</sup> in particular, to listen to and work with youth,

*Noting with appreciation* the recent decision by the School to increase scholarship opportunities, as well as efforts to increase the cultural diversity of its student body,

*Noting* the importance of the much-needed renovation of the School and improvement of its building and grounds that will update the facilities to meet its educational requirements and sustainability of the School’s functioning, and in this regard noting with appreciation the generous financial contribution of the Sultanate of Oman,

1. *Congratulates* the United Nations International School on its seventy-fifth anniversary;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the outstanding achievements of the School and for the valuable contribution it continues to make to the education and development of successive generations of children from the United Nations community and beyond;
3. *Urges* the School to make further efforts to increase its cultural diversity;
4. *Notes* that the School is implementing a renovation programme to update and improve the facilities of the School;
5. *Urges* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Capital Development Fund of the School for the renovation programme, with a view to further enhancing international education and promoting multicultural interaction;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the School with such assistance as appropriate to further its objectives and purposes.

### RESOLUTION 77/320

Adopted at the 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.84](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Paraguay, Singapore, Türkiye, Zambia

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<sup>250</sup> Resolution [75/1](#).

**77/320. Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets**

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that technological change includes new and powerful tools that can help to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>251</sup> mindful that the impact, opportunities and challenges of rapid technological change on sustainable development are being assessed in order to deepen their understanding, and recalling its resolution 75/316 of 17 August 2021, in which it decided to continue discussing the topic “Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets”,

*Noting* that rapid technological change can contribute to the faster achievement of the 2030 Agenda by improving real incomes, enabling faster and wider deployment of novel solutions to economic, social and environmental obstacles, supporting more inclusive forms of participation in social and economic life, replacing environmentally costly modes of production with more sustainable ones and giving policymakers powerful tools to design and plan development interventions,

*Recalling* its resolutions 69/313 of 27 July 2015 and 70/1 of 25 September 2015, in which it established and launched a Technology Facilitation Mechanism to support the Sustainable Development Goals, whose updated findings on this topic, as well as those of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, were presented and discussed at its eighth multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling also* its resolutions 77/150 of 14 December 2022, 76/213 of 17 December 2021, 75/282 of 26 May 2021, 75/1 of 21 September 2020, 77/211 of 15 December 2022 and 75/267 of 25 March 2021, and other relevant resolutions, including Economic and Social Council resolutions 2022/16 of 21 July 2022 on science, technology and innovation for development and 2021/30 of 22 July 2021 on open-source technologies for sustainable development, as well as General Assembly decision 75/564 of 28 April 2021 and the agreed conclusions of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the theme “Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”, and noting the developments in the work on emerging technologies by several United Nations system entities,

*Recalling further* the commitment on harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation for sustainable development, to promote research, capacity-building initiatives, innovation and technologies, towards the achievement of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard recognizing that rapid technological change can contribute, inter alia, to advancements in health, energy, agriculture, poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, water, disaster risk reduction, governance, education, economy, finance, employment, social welfare and inclusion, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and sustainable consumption and production patterns,

*Noting* the establishment of the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology,

*Regretting* that the action-oriented report requested in resolution 75/316 on its implementation has not been submitted to the General Assembly,

*Noting with appreciation* the convening of the annual multi-stakeholder forums on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the ongoing work of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Global Pilot Programme on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals Road Maps (STI for SDGs road maps) to support strategic tools for ensuring policy coherence, linking public and private actions, and optimizing investments, and looking forward to the expanded operationalization of the 2030 Connect online platform as a gateway for information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, and the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

*Taking note* of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, submitted to the Secretary-General, the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for

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<sup>251</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation”,<sup>252</sup> the report of the Secretary-General’s Task Force on Digital Financing of the Sustainable Development Goals, entitled *People’s Money: Harnessing Digitalization to Finance a Sustainable Future*, the *Digital Economy Report 2021* and the *Technology and Innovation Report 2023* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the *Global Connectivity Report 2022* and *United Nations Activities on Artificial Intelligence (AI) 2022* of the International Telecommunication Union, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework<sup>253</sup> and the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>254</sup>

*Taking note* of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>255</sup> to improve digital cooperation, with a view to bridging digital divides and accelerating the positive contribution that digital technologies can play in society, including towards achieving the 2030 Agenda,

*Noting with grave concern* that one third of the world’s population, in particular developing countries and people in vulnerable situations, do not have access to the Internet, and that many users are not meaningfully connected, considering numerous barriers such as the installation of costly broadband connections, difficulties in financing the fibre-optic technologies required, unfavourable market dynamics, lower purchasing power in the least developed countries as a limiting factor for connectivity providers and the lack of digital skills and digital literacy exacerbate digital divides and can limit the adoption of digital tools,

*Stressing* the need to close all digital divides, which have been aggravated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, both between and within countries and including rural-urban, youth-older persons, income, education and gender digital divides, and to promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations, and noting the efforts to help to bridge digital divides and expand access, including the Connect 2030 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ Information and Communication Technology, including Broadband, for Sustainable Development,

*Recognizing* that rapid technological change has enormous potential to support the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, by reducing the gender digital divide, providing them with opportunities to obtain and share information, gain access to health and education services and to engage in networking and have their voices heard and providing women with opportunities to gain access to employment and to generate income, while also recognizing that it might create challenges for progress, and welcoming the initiatives that focus on access, skills and leadership to promote the equal participation of women and girls in the digital age, and recognizing also that digital technologies can play an important role for women and girls to exercise all human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and in women’s full, equal and effective participation in political, economic, cultural and social life,

*Recognizing also* the contributions of the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in facilitating access to and implementation of digital technologies, as well as in assisting the digital transformation of least developed countries in their sustainable development, and the important role to be played by the Bank in narrowing the digital gap between least developed countries and developed countries,

*Reaffirming* that the creation, development and diffusion of innovations and new technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development,

*Reaffirming also* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and emphasizing that adaptation to rapid technological change should be considered not only as a function of sustainable development

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<sup>252</sup> [A/74/821](#).

<sup>253</sup> [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

<sup>254</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Forty-first Session, Paris, 9–24 November 2021*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, annex VII.

<sup>255</sup> [A/75/982](#).

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and the spreading of information and communications technologies, but also with respect to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Acknowledging* that an effective Internet Governance Forum and multi-stakeholder approaches are needed to drive the digital transition for the benefit of all, and to facilitate global digital cooperation,

*Reaffirming* the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the Information Society process since its inception, and recognizing that the effective participation, partnership and cooperation of all stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibilities, especially with balanced representation from developing countries, have been and continue to be vital in developing the information society,

*Recalling* the high-level thematic debate convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session on the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on 11 June 2020, and noting the one-day high-level thematic debate on digital cooperation and connectivity convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session on 27 April 2021,

*Recognizing* the need for Governments, the private sector, international organizations, civil society, the technical and academic communities, along with other stakeholders, to be aware of the impacts of the latest developments in rapid technological change on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which continue to require international and multi-stakeholder cooperation, including in diverse forums, such as the Internet Governance Forum, in order to benefit from opportunities brought up by the global and open Internet and address multidimensional challenges, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to consider the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets<sup>256</sup> in order to benefit from opportunities and address challenges, promote the development of national strategies and public policies on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, including STI for SDGs road maps, capacity-building and scientific engagement, and share best practices;

2. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to take actions to bridge the digital and knowledge divides, recognizing that approaches must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

3. *Stresses* the need to provide universal, meaningful and affordable access to the Internet by 2030, including meaningful use of digitally enabled services, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes efforts by the United Nations to assist Member States, upon their request, in achieving this;

4. *Reaffirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, with special regard given to the protection of children;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider adopting or maintaining data protection legislation, regulation and policies, including on digital communication data, that comply with their international human rights obligations, which could include the establishment of national independent authorities with powers and resources to monitor data privacy practices, investigate violations and abuses and receive communications from individuals and organizations, and to provide appropriate remedies;

6. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to close digital divides and promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, including media and information literacy, and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are in vulnerable situations as well as addressing intersectionality, negative social norms, language barriers, structural barriers and risks, and encourages

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<sup>256</sup> See resolution 70/1.

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cooperation between the United Nations development system and programme countries, in line with their national policies and priorities, in order to promote and improve digital inclusion;

7. *Encourages* Member States and all stakeholders to close the gender digital divide, including by eliminating barriers to women's full, equal and effective participation both offline and in digital contexts, increasing women's and girls' access to digital technologies, promoting equal, safe and affordable access to information and communications technologies and to the Internet, enhancing women's and girls' digital literacy and women's entrepreneurship, improving digital cooperation and harnessing the potential of rapid technological change to improve the lives of women and girls, and promoting connectivity and socioeconomic prosperity, and to address the development divide, digital divides and the gender digital divide, addressing any potential negative impacts of digital technologies on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

8. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to strengthen the role that rapid technological change can play in mitigating the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to strengthen digital cooperation in the areas of e-commerce, financial technology, digital capacity-building, affordable and reliable Internet connectivity and digital infrastructure to achieve an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery and build back better after the COVID-19 pandemic and to take concerted action to further strengthen scientific research, emerging technologies and new data sources and to build resilient, inclusive and integrated data and statistical systems, under the leadership of national statistical offices, that can respond to the increased and urgent data demands in times of disaster and ensure a path towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

9. *Encourages* the promotion of digital solutions through access to and use of digital public goods, which may include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to international and domestic laws, in unlocking the full potential of rapid technological change to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Recognizes* the need for more coordinated and scaled-up global digital capacity-building efforts and stronger capacity-building support at the country level, including in areas such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, investment, connectivity, growing digital economies, and sustainable and inclusive digital development, and thus encourages the Secretary-General to continue working with all United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen efforts in this regard;

11. *Stresses* the importance of rapid technological change in ensuring food security by 2030, and encourages the adoption of the most advanced and appropriate information technology in agriculture systems, and calls for enhanced international cooperation to facilitate access and promote investment in clean energy research, technology and infrastructure, in accordance with Goal 7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

12. *Encourages* Member States to continue and further strengthen engagement with all relevant stakeholders, such as the private sector, in particular technology companies and financial institutions, civil society, the technical and research communities, including scientists and academia, recognizing that open and inclusive multi-stakeholder cooperation is critical to best harness the potential of rapidly accelerating technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, while addressing their possible challenges;

13. *Recognizes* the need for different parts of the United Nations system to better harness digital technologies, in accordance with their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to support collaboration within and across the United Nations system, avoiding any duplication of efforts and enhancing transparency;

14. *Requests* the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue to consider, in a coordinated manner within their respective mandates and existing resources, the impact of rapid technological changes and frontier technologies on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and to align this endeavour with the follow-up cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in order to support the efforts of all countries towards the attainment of the Goals, including through forging partnerships with other relevant actors, organizations, initiatives and forums, and the dissemination of advances and best practices to facilitate cooperation towards this end;

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15. *Reiterates* the mandate of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals,<sup>257</sup> and encourages Member States and all stakeholders to consider its outcomes in relevant forums;

16. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to strengthen synergies and mutually reinforce their work on science, technology and innovation, and requests the Secretariat to coordinate the dates of their meetings in order to avoid overlap and to ensure coherence and coordination between both entities;

17. *Reiterates its call for* voluntary contributions for resources from both the private and the public sectors to support the full operationalization of all components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, in particular strengthening national capacities in promoting the access of marginalized communities to science, technology and innovation through STI for SDGs road maps and the online platform, and invites Member States to provide voluntary financial and technical assistance to the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries to enable it to reach its full potential, which will also bolster its effectiveness in mitigating the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic;

18. *Calls for* better coordination and coherence among existing mechanisms, including the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and other United Nations agencies and international organizations, within their respective mandates, in providing support to Member States in the field of rapid technological change directed towards development priorities and needs;

19. *Brings to the attention* of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination the importance for the diverse United Nations entities, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, to take into consideration the issue of rapid technological change, within their respective mandates, bearing in mind the three dimensions and the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

20. *Looks forward* to the development of a global digital compact to strengthen digital cooperation through an open and inclusive process, taking into account the work being done in the United Nations and in relevant processes and forums, and takes note of the role of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology in supporting this effort;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session the item entitled "Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets", in order to discuss the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including the presentation of the work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, unless otherwise agreed;

22. *Reiterates its requests* to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session an action-oriented report, within existing resources, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account other relevant processes and documents.

### RESOLUTION 77/321

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 1 August 2023, by a recorded vote of 150 to 2, with no abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.82](#), sponsored by Singapore

\* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon

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<sup>257</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 70.

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Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

*Against:* Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

*Abstaining:* None

### **77/321. Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017, in which it decided to convene an intergovernmental conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee established by resolution [69/292](#) of 19 June 2015 on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>258</sup> on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to developing the instrument as soon as possible,

*Recalling also* its decision [76/564](#) of 23 May 2022, in which it decided to convene a fifth session of the conference from 15 to 26 August 2022, its resolution [77/248](#) of 30 December 2022, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene the resumed fifth session of the conference from 20 February to 3 March 2023, and its decision [77/556](#) of 18 April 2023, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene a further resumed fifth session of the conference on 19 and 20 June 2023,

*Having considered* the report of 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 on its fifth session,<sup>259</sup>

*Taking note* of the adoption by the conference, on 19 June 2023, of the Agreement 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, by consensus,<sup>260</sup>

*Taking note also* of the recommendation of the conference that the General Assembly take the appropriate action to allow the Secretary-General to assume the functions assigned to him under the Agreement,

*Noting* that, in a letter dated 30 June 2023 addressed to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the conference drew attention to those functions,<sup>261</sup>

*Recognizing* the need for the Secretary-General to be authorized to assume his functions under the Agreement,

*Noting*, in particular, that, pursuant to article 50, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the Secretary-General, through the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, shall perform the secretariat functions under the Agreement until such time as the secretariat to be established under article 50 of the Agreement commences its functions,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Agreement 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;

2. *Approves* the assumption by the Secretary-General of the functions assigned to him under the Agreement, including the depositary functions and the performance of the secretariat functions under the Agreement until such time as the secretariat to be established under article 50 of the Agreement commences its functions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2024 in order to strengthen the capacity of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to undertake activities to promote a better understanding of the Agreement and to

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<sup>258</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

<sup>259</sup> [A/CONF.232/2023/5](#).

<sup>260</sup> [A/CONF.232/2023/4](#).

<sup>261</sup> See [A/77/945](#).

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prepare for the entry into force of the Agreement and perform the secretariat functions under the Agreement until such time as the secretariat to be established under article 50 of the Agreement commences its functions;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Agreement, to open it for signature on 20 September 2023;

5. *Calls upon* all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider signing and ratifying, approving or accepting the Agreement at the earliest possible date to allow its entry into force;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, a sub-item entitled “Agreement 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”.

### RESOLUTION 77/322

Adopted at the 95th plenary meeting, on 1 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.90](#), sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

#### **77/322. Commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the shared mission of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, the peaceful settlement of international disputes and the progressive development of international law, as embodied in the Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of 1899 and 1907 and the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* the important contribution of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to the peaceful settlement of disputes, and reaffirming General Assembly resolution [37/10](#) of 15 November 1982 and the annex thereto,<sup>262</sup> including with respect to good faith and international law,

*Recalling* its resolution [48/3](#) of 13 October 1993, by which the General Assembly invited the Permanent Court of Arbitration to participate in its sessions and work in the capacity of observer,

*Noting* that the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration was the crowning achievement of the first International Peace Conference, held in The Hague in 1899, “with the object of seeking the most objective means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and lasting peace”, and that the Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration has adopted a resolution at its 209th meeting on the commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the organization in 2024,

*Recognizing* that the Permanent Court of Arbitration has evolved into a modern, multifaceted arbitral institution in response to the dispute resolution needs of the international community, with significant growth in its services and a multitude of instruments referring to the Permanent Court of Arbitration for the resolution of disputes involving States, State entities, intergovernmental organizations and private parties,

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<sup>262</sup> Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

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*Noting with appreciation* the efforts made by the Permanent Court of Arbitration to make its dispute resolution services more widely accessible through the conclusion of host country agreements and the opening of its international offices,

*Noting with appreciation also* the support and participation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the work of organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Law Commission, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

*Recalling* the invitation extended by the Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at its 106th meeting in 1959 to States Members of the United Nations which do not yet participate in the activities of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to accede to the Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of 1899 and 1907,

1. *Welcomes* the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;
2. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the services of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, consistent with international law, in arbitration, conciliation, mediation, commissions of inquiry and other peaceful means of dispute resolution, and to support the activities of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and contribute to its programmes;
3. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to accede to the Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of 1899 and 1907;
4. *Invites* Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration through appropriate activities funded through voluntary contributions;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders.

### RESOLUTION 77/323

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.91](#), sponsored by: Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Georgia, Portugal

#### **77/323. Extension of the preparatory period preceding the graduation of Solomon Islands from the least developed country category**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [73/133](#) of 13 December 2018,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution [2023/10](#) of 7 June 2023 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-fifth session,

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

*Recalling* its resolution [76/258](#) of 1 April 2022, by which the General Assembly endorsed the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,

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

*Giving due consideration* to the urgent situation in Solomon Islands resulting from shocks that have severely disrupted the graduation process,

*Inviting* the international community to continue to generously support the national sustainable development plan and disaster preparedness efforts undertaken by the Government of Solomon Islands in this context,

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1. *Reaffirms* that graduating from the category of least developed countries should be sustainable and irreversible and should not result in a disruption of development plans, programmes and projects;
2. *Takes note* of the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Solomon Islands requires an additional three years to prepare for graduation;
3. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, to extend by an additional period of three years, until 13 December 2027, the preparatory period for Solomon Islands before graduation from the least developed country category occurs;
4. *Reiterates its invitation* to Solomon Islands to prepare, during the extended preparatory period preceding graduation from the least developed country category, its national smooth transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with its bilateral, regional and multilateral development and trading partners.

### RESOLUTION 77/324

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.95](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia

#### 77/324. World Basketball Day

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [77/27](#) of 1 December 2022, in which it reaffirmed that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognized the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and girls and of young people, individuals and communities, and persons with disabilities, as well as to physical and mental health, education and social inclusion objectives,

*Recalling also* its resolutions on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, in particular resolution [58/5](#) of 3 November 2003, in which it proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, and resolutions [59/10](#) of 27 October 2004, [60/9](#) of 3 November 2005, [61/10](#) of 3 November 2006, [62/271](#) of 23 July 2008, [63/135](#) of 11 December 2008, [65/4](#) of 18 October 2010, [67/17](#) of 28 November 2012, [69/6](#) of 31 October 2014, [71/160](#) of 16 December 2016, [73/24](#) of 3 December 2018 and [75/18](#) of 1 December 2020,

*Recalling further* its resolution [67/296](#) of 23 August 2013, in which it proclaimed 6 April the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace,

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

*Recognizing* that major international sport events should be organized in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, international cooperation, friendship and tolerance, and without discrimination, and that the unifying and conciliative nature of such events should be respected,

*Recognizing also* that sports, the arts and physical activity have the power to change perceptions, prejudices and behaviours, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, combat discrimination and defuse conflict, as reflected in the political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit in 2018,<sup>263</sup>

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<sup>263</sup> Resolution [73/1](#).

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*Recognizing further* that sport events, including sport for persons with disabilities, can provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached through conventional health delivery,

*Noting* that sport, including sport for persons with disabilities, has an important role to play in promoting peace, development and respect for human rights,

*Noting also* that sport is a potential tool for raising public awareness of climate change through high-profile events, athletes and teams,

*Encouraging* Member States involved in delivering mega sport events to respect applicable laws and international principles, including the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,<sup>264</sup> as well as the fundamental values of Olympism and the International Olympic Movement and other international sport governing organizations,

*Recalling* that the goal of establishing international days is to create special time and space everywhere around the world to educate the general public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and to celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity, and recognizing the global impact of designated international days as springboards for awareness-raising actions,

*Acknowledging* the global presence of basketball and its impact in and across global spheres of commerce, peace and diplomacy, and that basketball creates a unique space of cooperation, physical movement and an interdependence that allows participants to see each other as human beings first and foremost,

1. *Emphasizes* that sport, including sport for persons with disabilities, has an important role to play in the promotion of peace and development, respect for human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, in particular basketball, given its universal popularity;

2. *Commends* Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines for hosting the International Basketball Federation Basketball World Cup 2023, and encourages the relevant authorities to exert every effort to ensure that the Basketball World Cup 2023 will leave a lasting legacy for peace and development around the world;

3. *Encourages* all Member States to support sport, including sport for persons with disabilities, and its use as a tool to promote peace and development, including through the continued contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>265</sup> and dialogue among civilizations;

4. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to foster sustainable development and, inter alia, strengthen education, including physical education, for children and young persons, including persons with disabilities, prevent disease, including non-communicable diseases, and drug abuse, promote physical and mental health, realize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, realize the empowerment of young people, foster inclusion and well-being, promote healthy and active ageing, help to ensure the participation of everyone without discrimination of any kind, promote tolerance, mutual understanding and respect and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt best practices and means to promote the practice of sport and physical activities among all members of society, and in this regard welcomes initiatives to adopt dedicated education, health, youth and sport days, including specialized sport days, at the national and local levels, as a means to promote physical and mental health and well-being and cultivate a sport culture in society;

6. *Decides* to proclaim 21 December as World Basketball Day;

7. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Division for Inclusive Social Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, other international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe World Basketball Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with

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<sup>264</sup> A/HRC/17/31, annex.

<sup>265</sup> See resolution 70/1.

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national priorities, and to disseminate the advantages of basketball for all, including through educational and public awareness-raising activities;

8. *Encourages* everyone everywhere to play, watch, read, discuss or otherwise connect to the game, which will be a connection to each other everywhere;

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

10. *Notes* that World Basketball Day follows one day after, and furthers the spirit of, International Human Solidarity Day;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders for appropriate observance.

### RESOLUTION 77/325

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.99](#), sponsored by: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe

#### 77/325. Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019 and [75/311](#) of 23 July 2021 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

*Reaffirming further* the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

*Seriously concerned* about the rate of species extinctions, as indicated in the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including by preventing the extinction of threatened species, to improve and sustain their conservation status and to restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, health, livelihoods and well-being,

*Remaining concerned,* therefore, about the increasing scale of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products and its adverse economic, social and environmental impacts,

*Expressing serious concern* over the extraordinarily detrimental levels of rhinoceros poaching, the alarmingly high levels of killings of elephants in Africa and the significant increase in illicit pangolin trafficking, as well as the illegal trade in other protected wildlife species, including but not limited to tortoises, marine and freshwater turtles, land and marine iguanas, other reptiles, sharks, ornamental fish, great apes, parrots, raptors, the helmeted hornbill and big cats, including the snow leopard, which threaten those species with local extinction and, in some cases, with global extinction,

*Noting with concern* that, in addition to long-established illicit markets, new illicit markets are constantly emerging and pushing other species into the endangered category, such as the European eel or, owing to the illegal pet trade, the Philippine forest turtle and the pancake tortoise,

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*Recognizing* that rapid and profound socioecological changes, among other factors, such as degradation and unsustainable use of ecosystems, loss of habitats, and poorly managed wildlife trade drive the risk of a large-scale species extinction and biodiversity loss, threaten the vital contributions that nature makes to people and their livelihoods and increase the likelihood of zoonotic diseases emerging and spreading among wildlife, livestock and domestic animals, which consequently increases the risk of pathogens spreading from animals to humans, leading to zoonotic disease outbreaks, epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics,

*Recognizing also* that illicit trafficking in live wild animals and bushmeat does not adhere to sanitary regulations and avoids quarantine controls on import, and can therefore increase the probability of novel infections among trafficked animals and represents an increased risk for transmitting zoonotic diseases, with the potential to negatively impact human and animal health,

*Determined* to reduce the risks for future outbreaks of zoonotic diseases, which may lead to epidemics and, in extreme cases, pandemics and their devastating impact on human health and livelihoods, and recognizing that curbing illicit wildlife trafficking and conserving and restoring biodiversity and functioning ecosystems can contribute not only to reducing the risk of emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases, but also to reducing possible threats to human health and economic development,

*Recognizing* that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, and therefore emphasizing that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically, recalling in this regard the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in decision 15/4 of 19 December 2022,<sup>266</sup> as well as decision 15/29 of 19 December 2022<sup>267</sup> of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and resolutions 5/1<sup>268</sup> and 5/6<sup>269</sup> of 2 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme,

*Underlining* the need to take measures to combat illegal harvesting of timber and associated trade, which leads to the decimation of rare timber species, in particular of rosewood, agarwood and sandalwood, and noting the high volume of rosewood imports derived from illegal sources and the need to prevent illegally harvested timber from being laundered along global supply chains,

*Recognizing* that illicit trafficking in wildlife contributes to the extinction of many species and damage to ecosystems and rural livelihoods, including those based on ecotourism, undermines good governance and the rule of law and, in some cases, threatens national stability and requires enhanced transnational and regional cooperation and coordination in response,

*Emphasizing* that the protection of wildlife must be part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

*Emphasizing also*, in this regard, the need to develop context-specific solutions for the sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, both within and outside protected areas, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of livelihoods and to conservation efforts,

*Recalling* its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, entitled “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, recognizing that respect for Indigenous traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment, and recognizing also the essential engagement role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing the illegal wildlife trade,

*Reaffirming its call for* holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem, which will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for the common future of present and coming generations,

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<sup>266</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/DEC/15/4, annex.

<sup>267</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/DEC/15/29.

<sup>268</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.1](#).

<sup>269</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.6](#).

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*Noting with concern* the increased use of online intermediaries, including social media platforms and online marketplaces, that facilitate the trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, and recognizing the need to develop and utilize relevant techniques to counter illicit wildlife trafficking online, recognizing in this regard the need for enhanced technical and digital capacity-building, in particular for developing countries,

*Concerned* about the persistent use of forged or illegally issued permits and certificates or the fraudulent use of authentic permits and certificates in order to misuse domestic legal markets to mask trade in illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, or to launder such illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, and concerned also about the facilitating role of corruption in this regard,

*Recognizing* the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>270</sup> as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the agreement of the Convention text, and in this regard welcoming the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

*Recognizing also* the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,<sup>271</sup> the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>272</sup> the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage<sup>273</sup> and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,<sup>274</sup>

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, in which the Council encouraged Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime,

*Noting* that wildlife trafficking is a lucrative form of transnational organized crime and can be linked to other forms of transnational organized crime, and noting with concern the role that corruption can play in facilitating illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products,

*Reaffirming* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>275</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>276</sup> constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for international cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

*Bearing in mind* that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and other forms of transnational organized crime could be linked to illicit trafficking in wildlife, which may pose a serious threat to national and regional stability in some parts of Africa and other regions of the world,

*Recognizing* the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

*Recalling* United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 2/14 of 27 May 2016 on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,<sup>277</sup>

*Welcoming* the efforts of and cooperation between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as activities of United Nations agencies and other entities, aimed at preventing and fighting illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in this regard taking note of the Paris Declaration of 2013, the London Declaration of 2014, the Kasane Statement of 2015, the Brazzaville Declaration of 2015, the Hanoi

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<sup>270</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

<sup>271</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

<sup>272</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>273</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

<sup>274</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

<sup>275</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>276</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

<sup>277</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

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Statement of 2016, the Bishkek Declaration of 2017, the London Declaration of 2018, the Lima Declaration of 2019, the Chiang Mai Statement of 2019, and the Gandhinagar Declaration of 2020 as the outcome of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, as well as the Leaders Pledge for Nature of 2020,

*Welcoming also* the adoption of the CITES Strategic Vision 2021–2030 at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,

*Welcoming further* the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, and the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, and its outcomes, including the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and calling upon all parties to the Convention, United Nations entities and all other stakeholders to ensure the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework in line with the decisions of the fifteenth meeting,

*Recalling* its resolution [75/271](#) of 16 April 2021, entitled “Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation – a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use”,

*Recalling also* its resolution [68/205](#) of 20 December 2013, in which it proclaimed 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day, and welcoming the international observance of the Day since 2014 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world’s wild fauna and flora,

*Welcoming* the adoption by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>278</sup> in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States expressed deep concern about the negative impact of crimes that affect the environment and endeavoured to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, and recalling resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment”, of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,<sup>279</sup> as well as resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>280</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution [76/185](#) of 16 December 2021, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment”, bearing in mind that the fight against illicit trafficking in wildlife can be part of the broader international effort to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment,

*Reaffirming* the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice matters, and welcoming the adoption of resolution 31/1 of 20 May 2022, entitled “Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife”, by the Commission at its thirty-first session,<sup>281</sup>

*Welcoming* the continued consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of views on possible responses for strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife, including to address any gaps that may exist in the current international legal framework, and noting the convening of relevant expert discussions, including on crimes that affect the environment, during the intersessional meeting of the Commission held from 14 to 16 February 2022,

*Welcoming also* the International Maritime Organization guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic approved on 13 May 2022,

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<sup>278</sup> Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

<sup>279</sup> See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

<sup>280</sup> See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

<sup>281</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 10 (E/2022/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

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Recalling its resolution 71/285 of 27 April 2017, by which it adopted the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,

Taking note of the *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in Protected Species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2020,<sup>282</sup>

Taking note also of the report entitled “Strengthening legal frameworks for licit and illicit trade in wildlife and forest products: lessons from the natural resource management, trade regulation and criminal justice sectors”, issued by the United Nations Environment Programme on 23 January 2019,

1. Stresses its continued determination to implement fully and without delay the commitments undertaken in its resolutions 69/314, 70/301, 71/326, 73/343 and 75/311;

2. Recognizes the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on the supply, transit and demand sides, and re-emphasizes the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among Member States, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

3. Urges Member States to reinforce their efforts and adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, conservation and biodiversity, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, which encompasses poaching and illegal harvesting of timber, including fauna and flora as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

4. Invites Member States, relevant United Nations entities and other international organizations to strengthen partnerships and cooperation to promote a holistic approach to address health and environmental aspects of wildlife trade using holistic, all-hazards and One Health approaches, recognizing the interconnectedness between the health of humans, animals, plants and their shared environment, including through collaboration among the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme, and taking note of the “One Planet, One Health, One Future” conferences held in Berlin in October 2019 and online in November 2020 and their outcomes;

5. Urges Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife, on the supply, transit and demand sides, including by strengthening their legislation and regulations necessary for the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and appropriate punishment of such illegal trade, as well as by strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses and to increase the exchange of information and knowledge among national authorities, as well as among Member States and international crime authorities, in accordance with national legislation and international law, acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard, including through supporting Member States in the implementation of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which is aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of relevant law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife-related offences;

6. Calls upon Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2 (b) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

7. Encourages Member States to further utilize article II, paragraph 3, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by listing in its appendix III protected species in their jurisdiction that may become threatened as a result of international trade, and urges Member States to provide assistance in controlling the trade in those species protected under the Convention, including those listed in appendix III;

8. Also encourages Member States to take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, including measures to penalize trade in, or

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<sup>282</sup> United Nations publication, 2020.

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possession of, such illegally traded specimens, or both and to report all seizures in the CITES annual illegal trade reports;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to review and amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, so that offences connected to the illegal trade in wildlife are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of domestic money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic proceeds of crime legislation, and so that assets linked to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

10. *Encourages* Member States to make use, to the greatest extent possible, of legal instruments available at the national level to protect threatened species of wildlife and tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, including through legislation related to money-laundering, corruption, fraud, racketeering and financial crime;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate as appropriate, the investigation of financial crimes linked to wildlife trafficking into wildlife crime investigations and increase the use of financial investigation techniques and public-private collaboration to identify criminals and their networks, and to enhance, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, the capacity of relevant agencies, including law enforcement and financial intelligence units, to carry out and support financial investigations into wildlife trafficking, including the possible laundering of the proceeds of such crimes, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to Member States in that regard;

12. *Encourages* Member States to harmonize their judicial, legal and administrative regulations to support the exchange of evidence regarding and criminal prosecution of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as well as to establish a national-level inter-agency wildlife crime task force and facilitate the exchange of evidence between the different government agencies to the extent consistent with national legislation;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to enhance their enforcement efforts, including through recording and monitoring both seizures and successful prosecutions, in order to more effectively counter and deter the illegal trade in wildlife;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to increase attention and intergovernmental cooperation, as well as to strengthen appropriate capacity for law enforcement agencies to monitor and investigate illegal online wildlife trade, collect and analyse relevant evidence, including by using digital forensics, and develop enforcement countermeasures, including, when relevant, by engaging in public-private collaboration and supply and demand reduction to establish strategies to prevent illegal trade;

15. *Invites* Member States to work in cooperation with relevant organizations to identify and promote the use of solutions that utilize technology, in particular in regard to species identification, traceability and authentication for forensic science applications to support criminal prosecutions, as well as the analysis and visualization of data to monitor evolving crime trends and patterns;

16. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts and resources to raise awareness about and address the problems and risks associated with the supply and transit of and demand for illegal wildlife products, including by improving cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, engaging consumer groups and tackling the drivers of demand, and to more effectively reduce the demand, including by using targeted and evidence-based strategies in order to influence consumer behaviour, by leading behaviour change campaigns, and create greater awareness of laws prohibiting illegal trade in wildlife and associated penalties;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the crucial role played by rangers and guards in the fight against illicit wildlife trafficking, in often very challenging conditions, to bolster and monitor ranger safety and activity in protected areas, to improve rangers' working conditions and welfare and to provide them with decent wages, necessary training, equipment and institutional support;

18. *Encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue alternative livelihoods in order to reduce the risk of illicit wildlife trafficking, and in this context enhance support for sustainable livelihoods in origin countries;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the importance of research to understand the root causes of poaching and illegal harvesting of timber, as well as market drivers, including the risks of increased poaching due to financial losses, especially declines in tourism and associated revenues, faced by origin countries in the context of the

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recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the need to tailor research to the specific drivers of the illegal use of a species or product and to invest in tools, data analysis and funding to tackle demand for illegal wildlife products based on evidence and built on best practice;

20. *Invites* Member States to support the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in particular to adopt effective integrated policies against such trafficking, and to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by, inter alia, providing financial or technical assistance, supporting efforts to access funding through the Global Environment Facility and providing financial and in-kind resources for capacity-building activities required in this regard, including in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations entities as well as other international organizations to increase support to countries for tackling poaching, illegal harvesting of timber and illegal trade in wildlife, especially where the socioeconomic or fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to threaten the continuation of existing relevant domestic projects and programmes;

22. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced, integrated manner, which requires a comprehensive, innovative, coordinated, inclusive and environmentally sustainable approach, especially to protect wild fauna and flora and to combat, with determination, the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products;

23. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership of women in the development and implementation of relevant policies and programmes addressing illicit wildlife trafficking, and further calls upon United Nations agencies to continue ensuring systematic gender mainstreaming into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system;

24. *Encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, including from their local wildlife resources, and eradicate poverty, by promoting, inter alia, innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities, including community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources, such as sustainable agriculture;

25. *Also encourages* Member States to integrate measures to address illegal trade in wildlife into development policy and planning and the programming of development cooperation activities, and to further raise public awareness among individuals and communities to live sustainably in a world in which wildlife and other living species are protected;

26. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies so as to enhance support for community-led wildlife conservation and to promote the retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife;

27. *Strongly encourages* Member States to enhance their support, including through transnational and regional cooperation, for the development of sustainable and, as appropriate, alternative livelihoods for communities affected by illicit trafficking in wildlife and its adverse impacts, with the full engagement of the communities in and adjacent to wildlife habitats as active partners in conservation and sustainable use, enhancing the rights and capacity of the members of such communities to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness;

28. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to participate in global, regional and national donor coordination to enhance communication and to avoid duplication of efforts as well as to increase knowledge-sharing efforts to enhance understanding and mobilization of bilateral, multilateral and private investments to prevent and combat illegal trade in wildlife in order to collectively maximize investment effectiveness and engage new partners to maximize the effectiveness of future interventions;

29. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and calls upon parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of their obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and other relevant multilateral agreements,

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including by applying the international guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the latter Convention for the storage, stockpiling and disposal of illicit wildlife products and contraband, as well as to consider ways to share information with one another on best practices to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife in line with those instruments;

30. *Calls upon* Member States to prohibit, prevent and counter any form of corruption that facilitates illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including by assessing and mitigating corruption risks in their technical assistance and capacity-building programmes related to wildlife, by strengthening their capacity to investigate and by prosecuting such corruption, calls upon parties to implement all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States in this regard, upon their request;

31. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that legal domestic markets for wildlife products are not used to mask the trade in illegal wildlife products, and in this regard urges parties to implement and systematically monitor nationally the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora recommending that all Governments close legal domestic ivory markets, as a matter of urgency, and close domestic markets for commercial trade in tiger and other Asian big cat specimens if these markets contribute to poaching or illegal trade;

32. *Strongly encourages* Member States, through their national competent authorities, to enforce all necessary sanitary monitoring, measures and controls to protect human or animal health, in accordance with their national context and priorities, international law, where applicable, and best practices, with regard to segments of markets selling dead and live wild animals and wildlife products, as well as to detect and combat illicit wildlife trafficking;

33. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate professional standards and mutual monitoring programmes on supply chain security for processing or otherwise using wildlife products to prevent the introduction of illegally sourced wildlife into legal trade chains;

34. *Also encourages* Member States to take measures making permit systems more resilient to corruption and to take advantage of modern information and communications technologies for improved control and traceability of international trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora in order to prevent the use of fraudulent documents in the international trade in protected species;

35. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Group of 20 in countering corruption at both the global and the national levels, takes note with appreciation of the work at its summits held in Hangzhou, China, in 2016, in Hamburg, Germany, in 2017, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2018, in Osaka, Japan, in 2019, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 2020, in Rome, Italy, in 2021 and in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, in 2022, as well as its development of High-level Principles on Combating Corruption related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products and of the survey in 2018 on their implementation, led by the Group of 20 with the help of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and urges the Group to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations and the Office in its work in an inclusive and transparent manner;

36. *Also recognizes* the efforts of the African Union and of the expert group for the implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa to prevent and reduce, with a view to eliminating, the illegal exploitation of and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in Africa in a common coordinated response;

37. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate international illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products through, inter alia, the use of international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

38. *Invites* parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to more effectively use the Convention to address illicit trafficking in wildlife, and to continue discussions on other possible international tools to combat wildlife trafficking;

39. *Encourages* Member States, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance cooperation for the timely and cost-efficient repatriation of live illegally traded wildlife, including eggs, consistent with the Convention on

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International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and also, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance information-sharing among national and international authorities on the seizure of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products in order to facilitate follow-up investigation and prosecution;

40. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to continue to support efforts by Member States to fight illicit trafficking in wildlife, such as through capacity-building, and to improve cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community;

41. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#) and in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to continue and to strengthen the collection of information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon biennially;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the coordination of activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system relating to the scope of the present resolution, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#);

43. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution [2013/40](#), to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session on the global status of illicit trafficking in wildlife, including poaching and illegal trade, taking into account the trends regarding illicit wildlife trafficking, and on the implementation of the present resolution and to make proposals for possible future action;

44. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution on a biennial basis, next at its seventy-ninth session.

### RESOLUTION 77/326

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.100](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

#### **77/326. International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development, 2024–2033**

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

*Taking note* of the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as a component of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, in facilitating interaction, networking and the establishment of networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships for the implementation of the Goals,

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*Reaffirming* its resolution 68/220 of 20 December 2013 on science, technology and innovation for development, in which it recognized that full and equal access to and participation in science, technology and innovation for women and men is essential to achieve sustainable development, and its resolution 70/212 of 22 December 2015 on the International Day of Women and Girls in Science, in which it recognized that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing that women and girls play a critical role in science and technology communities and that their participation should be strengthened,

*Recalling* its resolutions 65/161 of 20 December 2010, in which it declared the period 2011–2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 67/215 of 21 December 2012, in which it declared the period 2014–2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, 70/259 of 1 April 2016, in which it proclaimed the period 2016–2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, 71/222 of 21 December 2016, in which it proclaimed the period 2018–2028 the International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development”, 72/73 of 5 December 2017, in which it proclaimed the period 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, 72/233 of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed the period 2018–2027 the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, 73/284 of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed the period 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, 74/135 of 18 December 2019, in which it proclaimed the period 2022–2032 the International Decade of Indigenous Languages, and 75/131 of 14 December 2020, in which it proclaimed the period 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing,

*Recalling also* its resolution 76/14 of 2 December 2021, in which it proclaimed the year 2022 the International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development, which began in July 2022 and will conclude in December 2023,

*Noting* that one of the flagship events of the International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development, entitled “A chance for society to build on sciences for sustainability”, convened by the President of the General Assembly on 24 May 2023 at United Nations Headquarters, highlighted the need for the proclamation of the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development,

*Acknowledging* that humanity is exposed to complex challenges, and that the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in all its dimensions requires a more effective and inclusive approach based on synergistic cooperation of all sciences – basic and applied sciences as well as social and human sciences, including traditional knowledge – enabling the development of technology, innovation and education,

*Emphasizing* that the evidence-based methodologies and the models of operation and collaboration used in research can support policymakers in finding adequate responses to the present and future complex challenges, and that open science can help in promoting and strengthening international cooperation,

*Recognizing* that developing countries face specific challenges in accessing new sciences and technologies, stressing the need to bridge the divides within and between countries, and highlighting the importance of financing and capacity-building,

1. *Decides* to proclaim the period 2024–2033 the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development, within existing structures and available resources, to represent a unique opportunity for humanity to use the critical role that sciences play in the pursuit of sustainable development in its three dimensions as one of the key means of implementation as well as in responding to the complex challenges of our time to ensure a safe and prosperous future for all;

2. *Invites* all United Nations Member States, all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including academia, civil society organizations, the private sector and individuals, to observe and raise awareness of the importance of all sciences for sustainable development, and to actively concur, in accordance with national priorities, with the promotion of a coordinated, collaborative, scientific approach providing policymakers with evidence-based analyses and data necessary for establishing and effectively implementing policies in such a way that no one is left behind;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with other relevant organizations of the United Nations system as well as other stakeholders, including those involved in the International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development, identifying and developing activities and programmes within their mandates and using existing resources and voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

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4. *Invites* the Governments of the United Nations Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including global, regional and subregional organizations, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media, to actively support the implementation of the Decade, including through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the Decade on the basis of triennial reports to be prepared and compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2026, 2029 and 2032, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

### RESOLUTION 77/327

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.93](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay

#### 77/327. International Day of Clean Energy

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [53/7](#) of 16 October 1998, [54/215](#) of 22 December 1999, [55/205](#) of 20 December 2000, [56/200](#) of 21 December 2001, [58/210](#) of 23 December 2003, [60/199](#) of 22 December 2005, [62/197](#) of 19 December 2007, [64/206](#) of 21 December 2009, [66/206](#) of 22 December 2011, [69/225](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/201](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/233](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/224](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/236](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/225](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/221](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/210](#) of 17 December 2021 and [77/170](#) of 14 December 2022, as well as its resolutions [65/151](#) of 20 December 2010 and [67/215](#) of 21 December 2012,

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

*Recognizing* the indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and that Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030,

*Stressing* the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling* that the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022 took note of the global road map proposed by the Secretary-General to accelerate action on Sustainable Development Goal 7 and reaffirmed the need to maintain cooperation for the implementation of Goal 7,

*Reaffirming* the sovereign rights of countries over their energy resources and their right to define appropriate policies for the sustainable production and use of energy, recognizing that the 2030 Agenda is to be implemented for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations,

*Noting* that the transitions to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all should be just, inclusive, equitable and secure, in line with national circumstances, in order to achieve universal access by 2030, while recognizing the need to increase the share of renewable and clean energy, including as a cooking source in urban areas, to significantly reduce negative health impacts and contribute to decreased greenhouse gas emissions to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement<sup>283</sup> and the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan,<sup>284</sup>

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<sup>283</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>284</sup> [FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.27.

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*Emphasizing* the value of education, academia, technology and entrepreneurship in developing solutions to face energy challenges and achieve energy sustainability, as well as the importance of investing in research and development and demonstrations in sustainable and clean energy technologies, and emphasizing also in this context the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, hydrogen, energy storage, carbon capture, utilization and storage, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technologies, including technologies that avoid, abate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, and improved infrastructures for supplying affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

*Emphasizing also* that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable energy, including in off-grid and decentralized systems, and energy efficiency could make a significant contribution in that regard,

*Recalling* 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,

*Recognizing* the importance for Member States to identify actions that promote the participation and leadership of academics, entrepreneurs and other relevant stakeholders in the energy sector, including women and young people, in order to develop affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda as a whole,

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

1. *Decides* to proclaim 26 January as the International Day of Clean Energy;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to collaborate on the celebration of the International Day of Clean Energy, jointly with other competent organizations and stakeholders, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency, civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector;
3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders for appropriate observance.

### RESOLUTION 77/328

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.96](#), sponsored by: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

#### **77/328. Further modalities of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [77/245](#) of 30 December 2022,

*Recalling also* the resolution on additional modalities and format of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States on 30 May 2023,<sup>285</sup> in which the Preparatory Committee decided that the Conference

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<sup>285</sup> See [A/CONF.223/2024/PC/L.1](#).

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would be held in Antigua and Barbuda on dates in 2024 to be determined separately and that the Conference would consist of an opening and a closing and a total of six plenary meetings and five interactive dialogues,

1. *Decides* that the Conference shall be held from 27 to 30 May 2024;
2. *Also decides* that the theme of the Conference shall be “Charting the course toward resilient prosperity”;
3. *Further decides* that the plenary meetings will be held as follows:  
Monday, 27 May: from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., including an opening segment from 10 to 11 a.m., and from 3 to 6 p.m.;  
Tuesday, 28 May: from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;  
Wednesday, 29 May: from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.;  
Thursday, 30 May: from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., including a closing segment;
4. *Decides* that the interactive dialogues will be held as follows:  
Tuesday, 28 May: from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.;  
Wednesday, 29 May: from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.;  
Thursday, 30 May: from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

### RESOLUTION 77/329

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.92](#), sponsored by: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

#### **77/329. Further modalities of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [77/246](#) of 30 December 2022, in which the General Assembly decided to convene the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in Kigali in the first half of 2024 at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government,

1. *Decides* that the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries shall be held in Kigali for a duration of four days, from 18 to 21 June 2024;
2. *Also decides* to hold the organizational session of the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in New York, on 13 September 2023, to elect the Co-Chairs of the preparatory committee and make other organizational and procedural preparations for the Conference;
3. *Further decides* that the first and second sessions of the preparatory committee shall be organized in New York, from 5 to 8 February 2024 and from 29 April to 1 May 2024;
4. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries;
5. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the generous offer of the Government of Rwanda to host the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in Kigali;
6. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, in particular landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries, as well as the United Nations system and international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to participate actively in the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries at the highest level possible.

## RESOLUTION 77/330

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.102](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

### 77/330. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

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

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

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution [75/324](#) of 9 September 2021,<sup>286</sup> and acknowledges the growing cooperation between the two organizations;

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

3. *Also takes note* of the Baku Declaration, issued at the twelfth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Baku on 16 October 2012,<sup>287</sup>

4. *Further takes note* of the Tashkent Communiqué, issued at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Tashkent on 24 January 2023, and of the upcoming twenty-seventh meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization, to be held in Azerbaijan in the last quarter of 2023;

5. *Notes* the Ashgabat Consensus for Action adopted at the fifteenth summit meeting of Heads of State and/or Government of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization, held in Ashgabat on 28 November 2021, and looks forward with interest to the upcoming sixteenth summit meeting, to be held in Uzbekistan in November 2023;

6. *Appreciates* the continuing efforts to strengthen the existing cooperation between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Cooperation Organization, especially in the field of trade capacity-building of the member States, notes with satisfaction the completion of the implementation of the third phase of their joint programme in 2017, and appreciates the readiness of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to cooperate in the implementation of the fourth phase of the project together with development partners such as the Islamic Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank;

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

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<sup>286</sup> See [A/77/277-S/2022/606](#), sect. II.

<sup>287</sup> [A/67/581](#), annex.

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8. *Appreciates* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to implement the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade Agreement<sup>288</sup> and develop the draft Trade Facilitation Strategy, and invites the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies to support the secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization in carrying out a comprehensive study on preparing a road map for institutionalizing a network of selected Free Trade/Special Economic Zones among its member States;

9. *Takes note* of the initiative of Uzbekistan to proclaim 2022 the Year of Strengthening Connectivity and the initiative of Azerbaijan to proclaim 2023 the Year of Green Transition and Interconnectivity in the Economic Cooperation Organization region;

10. *Values* the firm commitment by the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to enhance cooperation in transport, energy, tourism, agriculture and health, as reaffirmed at the relevant Economic Cooperation Organization ministerial meetings, and looks forward to the upcoming meetings in this regard;

11. *Takes note* of the initiative to establish the Economic Cooperation Organization–United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Coordination Committee on the Trans-Caspian and Almaty-Tehran-Istanbul Corridors, with a view to contributing to increasing the East-West and North-South transit potential through policy coordination, infrastructure development, logistics improvement and technical and financial support;

12. *Commends* the role of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in conducting the commercialization studies of the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran Railway Freight Corridor, and welcomes the resumption of the Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul train service in December 2021;

13. *Acknowledges* the role of regional cooperation arrangements and platforms of the Economic Cooperation Organization in implementing the United Nations-led global agenda, including in areas such as energy and climate, disaster risk reduction, drugs control, health, information and communications technology, transport and connectivity, and invites the United Nations entities to cooperate with the Economic Cooperation Organization to promote the above areas in accordance with their respective mandates;

14. *Appreciates* regular contacts among the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and invites them for enhanced collaboration for financing regional projects;

15. *Recognizes* the need to enhance cooperation in the implementation of transport and communication projects that will connect the Economic Cooperation Organization region with the main hub ports and world markets, including the construction of new railways;

16. *Encourages* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization to promote digitized transit transport;

17. *Takes note* of the preparation of the 2025 Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Strategy for Information Society Development and its Action Plan, and invites the International Telecommunication Union to continue to extend its institutional guidance and assistance to the activities of the Organization in the action-oriented phase in implementation of the Action Plan;

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

19. *Emphasizes* the need to promote the development of a sustainable transport sector, which should contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and minimize the adverse impact thereon, and invites the United Nations entities to cooperate with the Economic Cooperation Organization to promote sustainable transport in the region;

20. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Coordination Centre for Food Security and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to ensure food security in the region, acknowledges the adoption of the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Programme for Food Security, and

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<sup>288</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2562, No. 45696.

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invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consider providing technical and financial assistance to the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization;

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

22. *Notes* the ongoing cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the international partners to support the soonest launching of the project on the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Electricity Market, as well as the dialogue between the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization to align the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Electricity Market with a regional road map on power system connectivity, promoting cross-border electricity connectivity for sustainable development;

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

24. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Economic Cooperation Organization Clean Energy Centre, the adoption of the Charter of the Centre at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Cooperation Organization and the selection of Azerbaijan as host country of the Centre, and supports enhancing this cooperation towards soonest operationalization of this Centre;

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

26. *Welcomes* the initiative of establishing the High-Level Sustainable Development Working Group in 2023 to prepare an action plan for enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development in the region by developing the Sustainable Development Index for the region and convening the first Sustainable Development Forum;

27. *Also welcomes* the enhancement of cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the environment-related agencies, conventions and forums of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

28. *Takes note* of the cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Forum on Forests to address forest-related issues in the region and coordinate policies, strategies and actions to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;<sup>289</sup>

29. *Notes* the importance of the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, and the water-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>290</sup> and commends the convening of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference;

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<sup>289</sup> See resolution 71/285.

<sup>290</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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30. *Highlights* the importance of enhanced cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in fighting the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages the relevant United Nations entities, especially the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, to consider extending technical and financial support to the Economic Cooperation Organization in recovering from the consequences of COVID-19, as appropriate;

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

32. *Notes* the vulnerability of the States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization to natural disasters, and urges the relevant United Nations institutions and agencies, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Development Programme, to consider expanding their cooperation with the Economic Cooperation Organization in the area of natural and man-made disaster risk reduction and also to consider extending their technical and financial support for the relevant activities of the Organization, including the recent Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction fostering the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030<sup>291</sup> in the region;

33. *Acknowledges* the adoption of the implementation status and road map for the Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction;

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

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

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

37. *Appreciates* the contributions made by the Economic Cooperation Organization towards reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, and invites relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations to assist the Economic Cooperation Organization in implementing its Advocacy Programme for Afghanistan;

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

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<sup>291</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

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

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

### RESOLUTION 77/331

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.97](#), as orally revised, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine

#### **77/331. Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [33/18](#) of 10 November 1978, [50/3](#) of 16 October 1995, [52/2](#) of 17 October 1997, [54/25](#) of 15 November 1999, [56/45](#) of 7 December 2001, [57/43](#) of 21 November 2002, [59/22](#) of 8 November 2004, [61/7](#) of 20 October 2006, [63/236](#) of 22 December 2008, [65/263](#) of 14 January 2011, [67/137](#) of 18 December 2012, [69/270](#) of 2 April 2015, [71/289](#) of 24 May 2017, [73/290](#) of 15 April 2019 and [75/307](#) of 7 July 2021, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [61/266](#) of 16 May 2007, [63/306](#) of 9 September 2009, [65/311](#) of 19 July 2011, [67/292](#) of 24 July 2013, [69/324](#) of 11 September 2015, [71/328](#) of 11 September 2017, [73/346](#) of 16 September 2019 and [76/268](#) of 10 June 2022 on multilingualism, recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of its Charter,

*Recalling further* its resolution [75/144](#) of 15 December 2020, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that multilingualism, as a core value of the United Nations, is not undermined by the measures taken in response to the liquidity situation and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19),

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

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

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

*Welcoming* the continued transformation of the International Organization of la Francophonie undertaken by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie and commended by the Heads of States and Governments gathered at the eighteenth Summit of la Francophonie, to make this multilateral organization more flexible, efficient and relevant in the context of its fiftieth anniversary,

*Welcoming also* the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives, including strengthening the mandate of its external representations and their role in promoting partnership with United Nations interlocutors,

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

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the multilateral system, which, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, remains the principal framework for sustainable solutions to global challenges,

*Recalling* the appeal made by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie during the interactive dialogue between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional and other organizations, held on 23 November 2020, for a renewed, supportive and effective multilateralism based on multiculturalism, multilingualism and solidarity, able to guarantee a multilateral response adapted to the realities and needs of individuals and populations,

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

*Welcoming* the eighteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Djerba, Tunisia, on 19 and 20 November 2022 on the theme "Connectivity in diversity: digital technology as a vector of development and solidarity in the French-speaking world", and noting the adoption of the Djerba Declaration<sup>292</sup> as well as of the Strategic Framework of la Francophonie for 2023–2030 and the Declaration on the French language within the linguistic diversity of la Francophonie,

*Looking forward with interest* to the nineteenth Summit of la Francophonie, to be held in France in 2024,

*Recalling* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",<sup>293</sup>

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

*Recalling with satisfaction* the commitments by the member States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>294</sup> and the Paris Agreement on climate change,<sup>295</sup> reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, together with an undertaking to play an active role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty, to ensuring sustainable and universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services and to protecting the environment,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 75/307,<sup>296</sup>

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<sup>292</sup> A/77/682, annex.

<sup>293</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>294</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>295</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>296</sup> See A/77/277-S/2022/606, sect. II.

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

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

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

*Noting with satisfaction* that, in the framework of the fiftieth anniversary of the International Organization of la Francophonie, initiatives have been developed, notably on the theme “La Francophonie of the future”, in particular the broad consultation with francophone youth,

*Welcoming* the commitment of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie in the framework of the mobilization for debt relief, and the mobilization of the International Organization of la Francophonie in response to the COVID-19 pandemic through the establishment of the La Francophonie avec Elles fund, as well as the actions developed for raising awareness and educating the populations under lockdown, sharing innovative solutions, setting up an economic monitoring mechanism aimed at informing and supporting decision-making and international cooperation, and initiatives to combat misinformation,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the statement by the Group of Francophone Ambassadors to the United Nations in support of a strong and effective multilateral response in the context of the coronavirus pandemic – COVID-19,

*Welcoming* the adoption by the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, on 25 November 2020, of a resolution on living together during the COVID-19 pandemic and in the post-COVID-19 world, as well as the economic strategy for la Francophonie for the period 2020–2025, a concrete framework for intervention to contribute to the resilience of the francophone world after the global health crisis caused by the pandemic,

*Recalling* the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 March 2020 for a global ceasefire, supported by the Security Council in its resolution [2532 \(2020\)](#) adopted on 1 July 2020 and by the Permanent Council of la Francophonie at its session held in July 2020, and expressing its concern about the difficulties encountered in the immediate implementation of the global ceasefire,

*Welcoming* the first open debate at the Security Council, organized by the Niger in its capacity as President of the Security Council, on 8 September 2020, on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, which highlighted the substantial cooperation between the two organizations on international peace and security issues, and during which the Secretary-General of la Francophonie called for, *inter alia*, strengthening cooperation with the United Nations,

*Noting* that this debate made it possible to highlight the synergies developed in this area, as well as the tangible and lasting results achieved, in particular thanks to the comparative advantages of the International Organization of la Francophonie, including the ease of mobilizing expertise in mediation, promoting dialogue and strengthening mutual trust for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

*Noting also* the technical support provided within the framework of the francophone platform in the Security Council, launched on 25 September 2019 by the Secretary-General of la Francophonie and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Côte d’Ivoire, in order to develop a constructive synergy within the French-speaking diplomatic family on issues of common interest on the agenda of the Security Council, to promote multilingualism and to increase and strengthen the francophone position in the development and implementation of the normative and political framework of the peace and security agenda, including youth, peace and security and women and peace and security, consistent with Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and all other relevant resolutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

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2. *Notes with satisfaction*, in accordance with the Yerevan Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie,<sup>297</sup> the active participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the United Nations, among whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and respect for the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends;

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and in the promotion of gender equality, commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, management and resolution, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, full respect for human rights and good governance, the fight against impunity and the promotion of international criminal justice, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration of 3 November 2000 on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the francophone world,<sup>298</sup> and reaffirmed at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint-Boniface, Canada, and notes the organization of francophone conversations within the framework of the twentieth anniversary of the Bamako Declaration;

4. *Recalls* the signing in December 2018 of a memorandum of understanding between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Permanent Secretariat of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with, among others, the United Nations, to conflict resolution, recovery and peacebuilding, including through relevant initiatives such as the establishment of the Sahel Youth Radio Project, a regional project aimed at fostering living together and a constructive vision of the future by offering young people a sense of ownership of their future, a reflection of their reality and genuine, credible, reliable and inspiring content;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is structured around support for United Nations human rights instruments and the fight against all forms of discrimination, also welcomes in this respect the constant technical support provided to francophone countries by these two organizations within the framework of the universal periodic review, and notes with interest the significant contribution of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the work of the Human Rights Council;

6. *Recalls* the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)<sup>299</sup> and the establishment of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, also recalls the resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Principles adopted at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, and recognizes in this regard the potential for strengthened and complementary cooperation among the United Nations, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and the International Organization of la Francophonie, taking into account the specific expertise of each of these organizations, in the promotion and protection of human rights;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including in countries affected by conflict or in post-conflict situations, and particularly against women and children, as well as refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants and persons in vulnerable situations, and welcomes the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

8. *Welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, encourages the pursuit of this initiative

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<sup>297</sup> A/73/596, annex.

<sup>298</sup> A/55/731, annex.

<sup>299</sup> Resolution 48/134, annex.

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with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary, and invites the relevant stakeholders to redouble their efforts to reduce risks and latent vulnerabilities, including by considering the development of risk management and resilience strategies;

9. *Recognizes*, as part of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, the interest in intensifying efforts to move towards rapid response and the need to promote the full participation of women and youth in conflict prevention and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and protection of women in all aspects and at all levels of conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms, including through their involvement in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreement processes through the full implementation of the women and peace and security agenda in accordance with all relevant Security Council resolutions;

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

11. *Also welcomes* that this cooperation, carried out in conjunction with the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in order to develop technical and linguistic capabilities in French, has contributed to strengthening the presence of French speakers in peacekeeping operations and their full participation in the strategic discussions on peacekeeping, and thus calls for the consolidation of these achievements;

12. *Recalls* that the International Organization of la Francophonie was among the first international organizations to endorse the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and has volunteered to promote capacity-building of French-speaking personnel and the development of French-language skills, and underlines that the Action for Peacekeeping initiative recognizes language skills as a necessary specialized capability, which is part of, inter alia, the performance of peacekeeping operations;

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

14. *Also welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

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

16. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

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

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

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

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

21. *Welcomes* the opening of three new external representations of the International Organization of la Francophonie, one for North Africa, in Tunis, one for the Middle East, in Beirut, and one for the Americas in Québec;

22. *Also welcomes* the action taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie and its member States and Governments aimed at promoting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and, in this regard, the annual organization since 2019 of joint training workshops for negotiators on climate, trade and digital issues from the francophone world, and welcomes the complementary approach that has governed the organization of these workshops which have involved the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme Europe Office, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Intellectual Property Organization;

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

24. *Welcomes* the work of the Francophonie Institute for Education and Training in Dakar, the main mission of which is to provide the States and Governments of the International Organization of la Francophonie and their partners with technical expertise in order to ensure safe, inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, and also welcomes the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the Transforming Education Summit, held in New York from 16 to 19 September 2022;

25. *Also welcomes* the holding of the international conference on the theme “Girls’ education and training of francophone women: challenges, good practices and avenues for action”, in N’Djamena on 18 and 19 June 2019, whose recommendations enabled the establishment by the International Organization of la Francophonie of a digital portal of free educational resources known as RELIEFH, launched in Dakar on 26 January 2021, which allows for the exchange and sharing of resources and best practices between member States and Governments in order to improve access to equal education from an early age, taking fully into account the fact that States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie have different education systems, further welcomes the approach of consultation and coordination in the field of education between the actors of the Charter of la Francophonie, and the priority areas in the fields of teachers’ training and mobility, girls’ education, bilingual education and digital education, and further welcomes the strengthening of the regional centres for French-language education (CREF) deployed for Asia and the Pacific from Viet Nam (CREFAP), for Central and Eastern Europe from Bulgaria (CREFECO) and for East Africa and the Middle East from Djibouti (CREF), which strengthen international cooperation in the field of quality education in French and offer trainings and resources through the “Speak French” platform;

26. *Notes* the collaborations and regular exchanges between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the role of digital and new technologies as a vector of economic and social development, and also notes the technical cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law regarding possible reform of investor-State dispute settlement;

27. *Welcomes* the strengthening of the cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Telecommunication Union through the membership of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the three International Telecommunication Union sectors, and its commitment to the global multi-stakeholder Partner2Connect initiative to accelerate digital transformation in the francophone world, and notes

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with interest the signing, on 3 April 2023, of a joint declaration of cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Telecommunication Union;

28. *Also welcomes* the strengthening of cooperation between the World Health Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie, through the signing of a cooperation agreement, on 9 November 2021, in the follow-up to the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 14 April 2021, notes in this respect and with satisfaction that the International Organization of la Francophonie now enjoys observer status in the World Health Assembly, and takes note of the information, awareness-raising, advocacy and capacity-building actions carried out jointly by the International Organization of la Francophonie and the World Health Organization;

29. *Further welcomes* the contribution of the Secretary-General of la Francophonie to the international community's advocacy for universal access to safe, efficacious and affordable vaccines and global access to treatments, as well as to diagnostic tools against communicable diseases, in particular COVID-19, and further welcomes the holding of francophone ministerial consultations in 2021 and 2022 on the margins of the World Health Assembly, dedicated to pandemic risk management and access to health products, preparedness for possible pandemics and countering vaccine hesitancy;

30. *Underlines* the strengthening of cooperation between the International Labour Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie, welcomes in this regard the joint organization of awareness-raising and capacity-building actions, in particular the francophone consultation held in Geneva on 15 December 2022 on universal health coverage and social protection, and encourages further cooperation to enhance decent work opportunities for all, and adopt and adhere to international labour standards;

31. *Takes note* of the Digital Francophonie Strategy for 2022–2026 and of the contribution of la Francophonie to the consultations in the framework of the global digital compact, welcomes the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to drawing on the expertise and tools developed by the International Labour Organization and the International Telecommunication Union to implement its project to train young people in digital professions, and also welcomes joint actions between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the framework of the Francophonie economic forums held on the margins of the Summits of la Francophonie, to support economic regeneration initiatives;

32. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area, welcomes the technical support given by the International Organization of la Francophonie to electoral processes in countries members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in 2021 and 2022, notably in Senegal, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova and Lebanon, as well as to the ongoing electoral processes, notably in Madagascar and Guinea-Bissau;

33. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in combating intolerance, hate speech and misinformation, particularly in terms of fact-checking, and notes with satisfaction the establishment of the francophone platform of initiatives to combat disinformation;

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

35. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to involve the International Organization of la Francophonie, taking into account its expertise as well as the Declaration on the French language within the linguistic diversity of la Francophonie, which provides for a mechanism for monitoring commitments based on the work of the French Language Observatory of the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the efforts to promote multilingualism, a core value of the United Nations, bearing in mind the objective of eliminating disparities between the use of English and the use of other official languages within the Organization, including the activities linked to public relations and information, documentation, language services and conference services, human resources management and staff training, as well as the activities affected by those disparities in field offices and peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, and takes note in this regard of the concrete contribution made by the International Organization of la

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Francophonie to the implementation of an integrated policy on multilingualism at the United Nations by providing high-level expertise;

36. *Recalls* the support of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the Secretariat of the United Nations in the development of the United Nations Language Framework issued in 2020 and in the development of trainings aimed at fighting against linguistic bias and promoting multilingualism and linguistic diversity;

37. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, also reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat unless the functions of the post require a specific working language, welcomes the establishment by the International Organization of la Francophonie of a monitoring, alert and action system for the French language and multilingualism in international organizations, and also welcomes the publication in December 2020 of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the implementation of multilingualism in the United Nations system,<sup>300</sup> in which 13 recommendations are made to the deliberative or governing bodies of United Nations system agencies to improve the effective implementation of this principle;

38. *Invites* the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue for the removal of obstacles to multilingualism, a core value of the United Nations, within existing resources, and the implementation of the resolution on multilingualism adopted during the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly,<sup>301</sup>

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

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

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

- (a) Prevention of violent radicalization and violent extremism which can be conducive to terrorism;
- (b) Promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
- (c) Digital governance and cooperation, as well as connectivity;
- (d) Implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change;
- (e) Promotion of the use of the French language and linguistic and cultural diversity;
- (f) Promotion of peace, democracy and human rights;

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

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<sup>300</sup> JIU/REP/2020/6 and JIU/REP/2020/6/Corr.1.

<sup>301</sup> Resolution 76/268.

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43. *Welcomes* the implementation of the agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, as well as their cooperation, in particular in such areas as women's participation in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life, advocacy for the equality of women and men, the integration of gender equality into sustainable development, and combating violence and sexual exploitation and abuse against women and girls, as well as in the implementation of the strategy entitled "Equality in law for women and girls by 2030: a multi-stakeholder strategy for accelerated action", and invites the two institutions to strengthen their cooperation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>302</sup>

44. *Notes* the launch in July 2020 of the La Francophonie avec Elles fund, a support fund for women affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that provides technical and financial support to women and girls in vulnerable situations so that they have full and equal access to economic development, education, health, citizenship and training within the francophone area, and welcomes the establishment of the Equality for Women and Men Unit within the International Organization of la Francophonie, in accordance with the resolution of the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo on 26 and 27 November 2016, and for the purpose of operationalizing the strategy for the promotion of equality between women and men and the rights and empowerment of women and girls in the francophone countries, adopted in October 2018 at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Yerevan;

45. *Also notes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in various meetings on gender equality and the empowerment of women, in particular through relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives, including the Generation Equality Forum initiative co-chaired by France and Mexico;

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

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

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

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

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

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

52. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, refers to the

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<sup>302</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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Yerevan Call on Living Together, endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the seventeenth Summit of la Francophonie as a document to set forth the principles of living together for the francophone countries and to guide their collective efforts towards enhanced cooperation, solidarity, dialogue and tolerance, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect for provisions on multilingualism;

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

54. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of and follow-up to international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as witnessed at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 31 October to 13 November 2021, and the twenty-seventh session, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, the United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, and in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023, and the United Nations Water Conference, held in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023;

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

56. *Further welcomes* the participation of la Francophonie in the high-level interactive dialogue organized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the heads of regional organizations and other organizations, on 23 November 2020, which was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and its regional and international partners, as an invitation for regular exchanges of views and experiences, particularly in areas related to peace and security;

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

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

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

### RESOLUTION 77/332

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.94](#), sponsored by: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**77/332. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum**

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Recalling its resolutions 49/1 of 17 October 1994, 59/20 of 8 November 2004, 61/48 of 4 December 2006, 63/200 of 19 December 2008, 65/316 of 12 September 2011, 67/303 of 16 September 2013, 69/318 of 10 September 2015, 71/316 of 19 July 2017, 73/332 of 1 August 2019 and 75/288 of 22 June 2021,*

*Recognizing the key role the Pacific Islands Forum continues to play in supporting the realization of a resilient Pacific region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity that ensures that all Pacific peoples can lead free, healthy and productive lives,*

*Taking note, in this regard, of the Framework for Pacific Regionalism adopted by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in July 2014, the “Blue Pacific” narrative of September 2017, the Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development of September 2017, the Communiqué of the Forty-ninth Pacific Islands Forum of September 2018, the Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now of August 2019, the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-related Sea-level Rise of August 2021, the Communiqué of the Fifty-first Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting of July 2022, in which Pacific Islands Forum leaders commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the Pacific Islands Forum, celebrating 50 years of Pacific regionalism and collective action, and endorsed the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, and the Communiqué of the Pacific Islands Forum Special Leaders Retreat of February 2023,*

*Recalling the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,<sup>303</sup> the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>304</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>305</sup> the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>306</sup> and the Paris Agreement<sup>307</sup> and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>308</sup>*

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

*Recalling the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the global commitment and efforts to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>309</sup> the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States<sup>310</sup> and the Samoa Pathway,*

*Welcoming the progress and taking note with appreciation of the interim report published by the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States and looking forward to the finalization of the work of the Panel, and encouraging the international community to consider multidimensional vulnerability, including the potential of a multidimensional vulnerability index, as criteria to access concessional finance,*

*Welcoming also the establishment of new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage, including a fund*

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<sup>303</sup> Resolution 69/15, annex.

<sup>304</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>305</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>306</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>307</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>308</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>309</sup> *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.

<sup>310</sup> *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.

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whose mandate includes a focus on addressing loss and damage, and calling for the full operationalization of the funding arrangements and the fund,

*Reaffirming* the importance of enhanced high-level dialogue between the members of the Pacific Islands Forum and the United Nations, including regular meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Pacific Islands Forum leaders, and recalling with appreciation the first-ever participation by a Secretary-General at a Pacific Islands Forum, at the forty-second Pacific Islands Forum, held on 7 and 8 September 2011 in Auckland, New Zealand, the special summit meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders, held on 15 May 2019 in Suva, as well as the summit meetings between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders held in New York on 26 September 2012, 26 September 2014, 1 October 2015, 23 September 2016, 22 September 2017, 28 September 2018, 21 September 2019 and 23 September 2022, and the virtual summit meeting held on 23 September 2021,

*Mindful* of recent developments at the United Nations of particular interest to Pacific Islands Forum members, including the proclamation by the General Assembly of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development,<sup>311</sup>

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,<sup>312</sup>

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

1. *Encourages* the scheduling of the next meeting between the Secretary-General and Pacific Islands Forum leaders for September 2023, on the margins of the general debate;

2. *Recalls with appreciation* the visit of the Secretary-General to the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members from 12 to 18 May 2019, and the high-level political dialogue held between the Pacific Islands Forum leaders and the Secretary-General on 15 May 2019 at the headquarters of the Forum, and encourages the Secretary-General to visit the region of the Pacific Islands Forum as soon as possible;

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

4. *Takes note* of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent as the collective vision of the Pacific Islands Forum for the region over the next three decades to frame its collective interests, advocacy and engagements in complementarity with the national interests of members;

5. *Welcomes* the complementarity between the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027 and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, to be implemented at the country level through country implementation plans developed in consultation with national Governments and stakeholders;

6. *Urges* the United Nations system to align its work programmes and operations in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members, taking into account the implementation and monitoring plan for the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent at the regional level and the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027 at the country level and in accordance with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system<sup>313</sup> and in support of internationally agreed outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, taking into account the priorities of the Pacific Islands Forum members, including as reflected in relevant regional agreements;

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<sup>311</sup> Resolution 72/73, para. 292.

<sup>312</sup> A/77/277-S/2022/606.

<sup>313</sup> See resolution 75/233.

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7. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Samoa Pathway on 27 September 2019 and the adoption on 10 October 2019 of its political declaration,<sup>314</sup> in which Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation with and support to small island developing States in the context of sustainable development, in line with their national development strategies and priorities, and looks forward to the implementation of the calls made in the political declaration;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 75/215 of 21 December 2020 on the follow-up to and implementation of the Samoa Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in which it noted with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic for the sustainable development of small island developing States envisioned in the Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda;

9. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, and the adoption on 1 July 2022 of its declaration,<sup>315</sup> in which Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystems, looks forward to the implementation of the calls made in the declaration, and recognizes the important contributions of the interactive dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference;

10. *Encourages* all parties, in particular small island developing States, to support the preparations for the next high-level United Nations Ocean Conference, which will be co-hosted by Costa Rica and France in June 2025;

11. *Welcomes* the convening of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the adoption of its political declaration,<sup>316</sup> and encourages Member States and all relevant stakeholders to implement the calls to action and follow-up contained therein;

12. *Encourages* support for sustainable modalities of financing resilient development in the Pacific, in particular the Pacific Resilience Facility, endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum leaders in 2019, as a Pacific island-led and -owned facility that will help to sustainably finance climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific;

13. *Also encourages* continued support from the United Nations system for the efforts of members of the Pacific Islands Forum and relevant regional organizations to achieve sustainable development, and calls for greater accountability and regular reporting with regard to the support provided by the United Nations system, including through its regional and country programmes, to Pacific island States;

14. *Acknowledges* the severe consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for the sustainable development of small island developing States envisioned in the Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda, including the far-reaching and enduring consequences for poverty eradication, employment, economic growth and social welfare as a result of the unprecedented contraction of their economies, and the average increase in ratios of debt to gross domestic product to over 40 per cent during the period 2020–2021, while the ability of those States to self-insure against exogenous shocks continues to deteriorate further, highlighting that achieving the Goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda will be more difficult and that integrating the concept of resilience is critical to enable a sustainable future and avoid creating new risks, and notes the United Nations support for the Pacific Islands Forum Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 as a coordinated unified response to the COVID-19 pandemic;

15. *Also acknowledges* the need for urgent action to address the adverse impacts of climate change, including those related to sea level rise and extreme weather events, which continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and to their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for many, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including, for some, through loss of territory, as well as through threats to water availability, food security and nutrition;

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<sup>314</sup> Resolution 74/3.

<sup>315</sup> Resolution 76/296, annex.

<sup>316</sup> Resolution 77/289, annex.

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16. *Recalls* its resolution [77/276](#) of 29 March 2023, entitled “Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change”;
17. *Also recalls* the adoption of the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;<sup>317</sup>
18. *Recognizes* the work of the Peacebuilding Commission with members of the Pacific Islands Forum on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and looks forward to further dialogue in this regard;
19. *Welcomes* the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions, and urges them to continue to strengthen their partnership and regional collaboration for the implementation of internationally agreed outcomes in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members, taking into account the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, its implementation and monitoring plan and the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027;
20. *Looks forward* to the convening of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States and its preparatory meetings;
21. *Welcomes* the substantive progress achieved by the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency since its establishment in Tonga in 2017, with a view to forming an emerging global network of regional centres, thereby expanding dialogue and cooperation on sustainable energy;
22. *Recalls* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States: final findings”, prepared pursuant to resolution [69/288](#) of 8 June 2015;<sup>318</sup>
23. *Stresses*, in that regard, the value of enhanced close cooperation and coordination between the programmes and activities of the United Nations system and Pacific Islands Forum members, the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat and associated institutions, including the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific and the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, and welcomes recent efforts by United Nations and regional agencies in the Pacific to enhance cooperation through joint activities, working groups and other means, including United Nations engagement on the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and implementation and monitoring thereof, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation and coordination;
24. *Also stresses* the importance of coherent and integrated approaches to building resilience to extreme weather events, including both slow- and rapid-onset events, and to stressors related to increased climate variability across the Pacific;
25. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening resilience and mitigating risks in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members, and encourages the United Nations system to work collaboratively with the Pacific Islands Forum and associated institutions in this regard;
26. *Stresses* the importance of resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members strengthening consultations with national Governments and relevant stakeholders, including the Pacific Islands Forum, in accordance with its resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016, and ensuring that the development and implementation of all United Nations programme and plan documents increase coherence and coordination in support of national development needs and priorities, and welcomes the establishment of a multi-country office in the North Pacific in this regard;
27. *Reiterates* the importance of continuing to enhance and strengthen the United Nations field presence in the region of the Pacific Islands Forum members, in accordance with its resolution [71/243](#), in particular with regard to operational activities of the multi-country offices, using flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models, as appropriate, and in a manner that complements existing programmes and mechanisms;
28. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the multi-country office reviews, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to conduct regular monitoring, reporting and follow-up, including to the annual operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, with a view to considering the

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<sup>317</sup> Resolution [75/1](#).

<sup>318</sup> [A/72/119](#).

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adjustments necessary to ensure the delivery of sustainable and effective development resources and services to enable countries served by multi-country offices to implement the 2030 Agenda;

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

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum”.

### RESOLUTION 77/333

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.98](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

#### 77/333. United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Recalling also* its resolutions [71/278](#) of 10 March 2017, [72/312](#) of 13 September 2018, [73/302](#) of 20 June 2019, [75/321](#) of 2 September 2021 and [76/303](#) of 2 September 2022 on United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse, [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018, [73/293](#) of 20 May 2019, [74/277](#) of 18 June 2020, [75/281](#) of 24 May 2021, [76/263](#) of 10 May 2022 and [77/302](#) of 29 June 2023 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, resolution [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 and section IV of resolution [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022 on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and resolutions [72/112](#) of 7 December 2017, [73/196](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/181](#) of 18 December 2019, [75/132](#) of 15 December 2020, [76/106](#) of 9 December 2021 and [77/98](#) of 7 December 2022 on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and taking note of Security Council resolutions [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015 and [2272 \(2016\)](#) of 11 March 2016,

*Strongly condemning, and expressing deep concern* about, sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel throughout the system, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council, and underscoring the commitment of Member States to strengthening measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse,

*Acknowledging* the work of all United Nations personnel throughout the United Nations system, including peacekeepers, who serve the purposes and principles of the Charter, and stressing that the actions of a few will not be allowed to tarnish the achievements of all,

*Noting with concern* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is exacerbating risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and affecting the capacity to address and investigate allegations and provide victims with assistance, and further stressing that everyone should remain safe from sexual exploitation and abuse, including while receiving any kind of aid, assistance, protection or services from the United Nations system and its implementing partners, and noting the importance of ensuring that confidential reporting channels and support services are expeditious and accessible,

*Welcoming* the commitment by the United Nations to eradicate sexual exploitation and abuse despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>319</sup>

2. *Notes with concern* that the COVID-19 pandemic exposed those in vulnerable situations to increased risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and limited the capacity of the Organization to provide victims and relevant Member

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<sup>319</sup> [A/77/748](#).

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States with assistance and to investigate allegations, urges the Secretary-General to continue to prioritize preventative action across the United Nations system, in particular throughout the COVID-19 pandemic response, and calls upon the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged and, in collaboration with Member States, to scale up efforts to create a harmonized approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including by enhancing the alignment of the policies and practices of the Organization;

3. *Reaffirms* that all categories of United Nations personnel must be held to the same standard of conduct so as to keep people safe from harm, while also preserving the credibility, impartiality, integrity and reputation of the United Nations, and remains committed to further consideration of ways of ensuring managerial, command and individual accountability;

4. *Stresses* the importance of Member States holding accountable those responsible for sexual exploitation and abuse, in a timely and appropriate manner, and that prevention and accountability are critical for the United Nations and its Member States to demonstrate their collective commitment to the zero-tolerance policy and for maintaining the trust of the international community and providing justice for victims, in this regard emphasizes that accountability rests on the cooperation of the Member States, and also emphasizes the need to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

5. *Reaffirms its support* to the United Nations for its efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy, in particular to strengthen the Organization's prevention, reporting, enforcement and remedial actions in order to promote greater accountability, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to work in close consultation with Member States for the effective implementation of the policy;

6. *Stresses* that enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels, including at the senior leadership level, both at Headquarters and in the field, contribute positively to combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

7. *Recognizes* that a culture of impunity could result in an increase in sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard underlines the necessity of immediate, safe and appropriate measures, including through investigations and prosecution where appropriate, and of reporting to the United Nations promptly on action taken;

8. *Underscores* that predeployment and in-mission training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse plays an effective role in raising awareness about the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on such acts, and encourages relevant stakeholders, including Member States and the Secretariat, in accordance with their different responsibilities, to continue to collaborate to ensure that mandatory, effective, monitored and targeted training on sexual exploitation and abuse is implemented;

9. *Also underscores* that troop-contributing countries bear the responsibility for investigating, and troop- and police-contributing countries bear the responsibility for holding their personnel accountable for perpetrating, acts of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with their national laws, in this regard takes note of Security Council resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States, as appropriate, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding the implementation of the Operational Guidance for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#);

10. *Stresses* the importance of further improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General, United Nations system entities and Member States, including troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse to improve accountability and transparency and support for victims, and emphasizes the need to maintain a frequent exchange of information on all aspects related to sexual exploitation and abuse;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant entities to continue to immediately inform the Member States concerned about allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel system-wide, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a Security Council mandate, of which United Nations entities may become aware, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Member States concerned receive all available information to allow for appropriate follow-up by their national authorities;

12. *Pays tribute* to all peacekeepers who risk their lives while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, underscores that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse damage the credibility, effectiveness and reputation of the United Nations, in this regard commends the troop- and police-contributing countries that have taken effective steps to prevent and investigate acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, and combat impunity and hold accountable

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those individuals responsible for such acts, and highlights the importance of establishing best practices within the United Nations system;

13. *Calls upon* Member States deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and to hold perpetrators accountable, and urges all non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take adequate measures to prevent, and combat impunity for, sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel;

14. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to them and welcomes voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to safely access immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and also encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate and immediate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

15. *Takes note* of the pilot mapping of victims' services, capacities and approaches completed in May 2020 by the Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate, through which it was noted in particular that there was no cohesive system-wide tool to track services and assistance received by victims, and requests the Secretary-General to analyse shortcomings that were identified through the mapping exercise and present possible solutions to support and track victims' access to and utilization of services;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled "Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy", and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports, pursuant to resolution [57/306](#) of 15 April 2003, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including on progress made in implementing a zero-tolerance policy within the United Nations system and information on the impact of COVID-19, as well as on emerging best practices and lessons learned, for consideration by the General Assembly under the aforementioned item, in line with existing mandates and procedures.

### RESOLUTION 77/334

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.106](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia

#### **77/334. Follow-up to the 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**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [71/222](#) of 21 December 2016, in which it proclaimed the period from 2018 to 2028 the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", and decided that the objectives of the Decade should be a greater focus on the sustainable development and integrated management of water resources for the achievement of social, economic and environmental objectives and on the implementation and promotion of related programmes and projects, as well as on the furtherance of cooperation and partnership at all levels in order to help to

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achieve internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>320</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution [73/226](#) of 20 December 2018 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, and its resolution [75/212](#) of 21 December 2020 on the 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,

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

*Noting with concern* that the world is not on track to achieve water-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets at the global level by 2030 at the current rate of progress, which has a tremendous impact on human well-being and on the three dimensions of sustainable development,

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

*Welcoming* the convening of the 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, from 22 to 24 March 2023, which generated significant momentum towards enhancing water action and political commitment at all levels to address water-related challenges,

*Reaffirming* the sustainable development goals and targets related to water resources and sanitation, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda, and determined to achieve the goal of ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and other related goals and targets,

*Emphasizing* that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, that water, ecosystems, energy, food security and nutrition are linked and that water is indispensable for health, well-being and human development, including the empowerment of women, and a vital element of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant goals in the social, environmental and economic fields,

*Recognizing* that water-related issues, including the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets, need to be better reflected in the agendas of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

*Recognizing also* that international cooperation, including at the global, regional and subregional levels, is needed to strengthen the complementarity of actions and programmes dedicated to achieving water- and sanitation-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda, especially in developing countries,

*Reaffirming* that the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council has a central role in overseeing the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, and welcoming the in-depth review of Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17 in 2023,

*Recalling* its invitation for States and other relevant stakeholders to announce voluntary commitments contributing to the implementation of the objectives of the International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development,” 2018–2028, and taking note of the Water Action Agenda,

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<sup>320</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

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*Encouraging* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and UN-Water in order to enhance the coordination and delivery of water priorities across the United Nations system,

*Reaffirming* that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will depend upon a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors, and emphasizing the importance of accelerating and sustaining the implementation of water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda, including by convening periodic United Nations water conferences that would complement but not duplicate existing efforts and activities to support the implementation and enhance political momentum to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6,

1. *Decides* to convene the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, which will result in a summary of the proceedings of the Conference, to be prepared by the President of the General Assembly, as its outcome document, and will be funded through voluntary contributions and in the most efficient and effective manner possible, and decides to consider before the end of its seventy-eighth session the modalities of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible;

2. *Also decides* to convene, in 2028, the United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to promote the implementation of water-related actions and to take stock of the progress catalysed by the International Decade, notes that this Conference will be funded through voluntary contributions and welcomes in this regard the generous offer by the Government of Tajikistan to host the Conference in Dushanbe, and decides to consider before the end of its eightieth session the modalities of the United Nations 2028 Water Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible;

3. *Expresses its intention* to consider further opportunities to actively involve Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors in driving progress and supporting the achievement of internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, and subsequent international decades that may be proclaimed by the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit, with the support of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and UN-Water, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other entities of the United Nations system, a report taking into account actions, initiatives, best practices and lessons learned, as well as obstacles and constraints encountered, to assess progress on the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present<sup>321</sup> a United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy in consultation with Member States before the end of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, in order to enhance the coordination and delivery of water priorities across the United Nations system, and in this context to place particular emphasis on the water-related needs of the developing countries, including those related to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate support, within existing resources, to the United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy.

### RESOLUTION 77/335

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly ([A/77/942](#), para. 30)

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<sup>321</sup> Through a launch event to be conducted in English only.

**77/335. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the role and authority of the General Assembly as a principal organ of the United Nations and the importance of its effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling its functions under the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reiterating* that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

*Welcoming* continued calls to increase the efficiency of the work of the General Assembly through streamlining its agenda, including by elimination of duplication and overlap of agenda items,

*Welcoming also* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to provide impetus to and promote the process of revitalization of the work of the Assembly during its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions in favour of strengthening multilateralism,

*Recalling* the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, adopted as resolution [75/1](#) of 21 September 2020, which reaffirms overarching priorities for the work of the General Assembly, including the commitment to multilateralism and to continue to work to revitalize the General Assembly,

*Recalling also* its resolution [76/6](#) of 15 November 2021, in which it welcomed, as a basis for further consideration by Member States, the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>322</sup> as requested by Member States in the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,

*Mindful* of the importance of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which continue to guide its work,

*Recognizing* that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter,

*Underlining* the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly to address the evolving global challenges,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021 and all other previous resolutions adopted without a vote relating to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

2. *Welcomes* the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly issued during the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions<sup>323</sup> and the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed thereto, which continues to form a basis for Member States’ deliberation under the item on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue updating regularly and equally the multilingual web page devoted to the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly in all six official languages and its substantive content within existing resources in a cost-effective manner, including through the use of existing capabilities, including but not limited to automation of translation, while ensuring the accuracy of translation, welcomes efforts already undertaken in this regard, and encourages the Secretariat to strengthen those efforts;

4. *Decides* to establish, at its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions, in accordance with the biennialized format agreed in resolution [75/325](#), an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly, open to all Member States:

(a) To identify further ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, inter alia, by building on the progress achieved in past sessions as well as on previous resolutions, including evaluating the status of their implementation, with the primary focus on:

(i) During the seventy-eighth session: role and authority of the General Assembly, and working methods;

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<sup>322</sup> [A/75/982](#).

<sup>323</sup> [A/76/946](#) and [A/77/942](#).

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(ii) During the seventy-ninth session: strengthening the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly and selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads;

(b) To also place the primary focus on implementation of the present resolution during the seventy-eighth session, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-ninth session;

(c) To consider the next resolution during the seventy-ninth session and biennially thereafter;

5. *Welcomes* the efficiencies of the biennialized format and recent innovations in the working methods of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including informal interactive dialogues with former Presidents of the General Assembly, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research workshops for Member States, and encourages further efforts to improve the Working Group with a view to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the General Assembly;

6. *Reiterates* its decision to hold annually an interactive and comprehensive dialogue between the Permanent Missions and the Secretariat as mandated in resolution 71/323 of 8 September 2017, during the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group, and strongly emphasizes the importance of the follow-up on issues raised during the dialogue aimed at improving the work of the Secretariat in its interaction with Permanent Missions, including the circulation of these follow-up measures to Permanent Missions;

7. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall continue its review of the inventory of General Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the seventy-seventh session and, as a result, continue to update the inventory to be attached to the reports to be submitted at the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions of the Assembly, including the separate indication of relevant provisions that were not implemented, with reasons therefor;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an update on the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on revitalization addressed to the Secretariat for implementation that have not been implemented, with an indication of the constraints and reasons behind any lack of implementation, for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the institutional memory of the General Assembly revitalization process, including the Ad Hoc Working Group, and of enhancing the basis for discussions at its future sessions, and requests the Secretariat to develop an online searchable repository of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including its previous reports and the inventory charts issued since the sixty-second session;

10. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group, during the seventy-eighth session, to examine whether the format, name and mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including discussions on agenda alignment, remain fit for purpose, and explore further options for strengthening its work;

### **Role and authority of the General Assembly**

11. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly and the strict respect of the Charter-based prerogatives and division of work among the principal organs of the United Nations;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session to select “A watershed moment: transformative solutions to interlocking challenges” as the theme of the general debate, and also welcomes the decision of the President-elect of the General Assembly to select “Rebuilding trust and reigniting global solidarity: accelerating action on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals towards peace, prosperity, progress and sustainability for all” as the theme of the general debate of the seventy-eighth session of the Assembly;

13. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly on a non-selective basis, including those related to the revitalization of its work that require a follow-up or further actions, as shown in the updated inventory of Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of the President of the General Assembly to reinforce synergy, coherence and complementarity between the agendas of the Assembly and its Main Committees, and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, also welcomes regular interaction and enhanced coordination between the

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Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council in this regard, and encourages the continuation of this practice;

15. *Also welcomes* the initiatives by Member States to support capacity-building and awareness on the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council, including through a workshop in the context of the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly;

16. *Stresses* the need for United Nations intergovernmental bodies, within their respective mandates, to effectively address the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>324</sup> and its Sustainable Development Goals, and deepen efforts to regain momentum for their attainment within internationally agreed time frames, including, where possible, through provisions to accelerate its implementation in relevant resolutions;

17. *Underlines* the urgent need to preserve the primacy, significance and established practice of the general debate of the General Assembly, and:

(a) *Stresses* the need to limit the number of high-level events held in the margins of the general debate to those of key significance that require immediate attention from Heads of State and Government, to enable the meaningful participation of all countries in the general debate;

(b) *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly, Member States, the Secretary-General and heads of other relevant United Nations bodies to be mindful of those aspects when planning and coordinating the events of the high-level week in September and to be guided by the existing mandates agreed upon by Member States;

(c) *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations system to singly and collectively limit the number of side events in parallel with or in the margins of the general debate, as well as other high-level sessions, and encourages informal prior consultations to identify side events on similar topics in an effort to minimize overlap and inform the Secretariat of the details of planned side events;

(d) *Invites* Member States and United Nations system entities to join the voluntary pledge, contained in annex II to the present resolution, to limit the number of side events held in parallel with or in the margins of the general debate, and requests the President of the General Assembly to circulate the pledge to Member States annually ahead of the general debate and to provide information on States that have signed the pledge on the website of the Office of the President;

(e) *Requests* the Secretariat to continue the practice of uploading information on the side events, when indicated by the organizers, in the *Journal of the United Nations*, and to do so in all six official languages when provided by the organizers;

18. *Recognizes* the value of holding interactive inclusive thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community, calls for the rationalizing of such debates to ensure high-level attendance, calls upon the President of the General Assembly to be mindful of the regular agenda of the Assembly as well as the need to enable the participation of all countries, and urges Member States to refrain from mandating recurring high-level and commemorative meetings where possible, and to consider establishing sunset clauses upon review, including for those already mandated;

19. *Urges* Member States, when considering establishing new mandates for meetings of the General Assembly, to be mindful of existing mandated meetings, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to advise the Member States of any existing mandated meetings that overlap in date or theme, with the aim of minimizing the overall number of high-level, thematic and commemorative meetings;

20. *Requests* the Secretariat to draw the attention of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs to overlapping high-level meetings of the Assembly prior to action on proposals that mandate the holding of meetings of the Assembly on specific dates, and to advise co-chairs and co-facilitators appointed by the President of the General Assembly during the scheduling of informal consultations if such meetings or consultations overlap with other meetings of the Assembly already scheduled, to also take this guidance into account;

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<sup>324</sup> Resolution 70/1.

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21. *Strongly encourages* the President of the General Assembly, supported by the membership, to achieve gender parity across all the co-chairs and co-facilitators appointed for intergovernmental processes, as well as among the invited speakers and panellists for all meetings of the General Assembly;

22. *Encourages* the President of the General Assembly to continue the practice of selecting one representative from a developed country and one representative from a developing country when appointing two co-chairs or co-facilitators, and strongly encourages the President to strive for geographical balance among the invited speakers and panellists for all meetings of the General Assembly;

23. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to publish the outcome of efforts to implement paragraphs 21 and 22 in a consolidated format on the website of the Office of the President;

24. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to continue scheduling the plenary meetings of the Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization and on the report of the Security Council in close coordination with the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council so as to avoid overlap with other important and related events on the same day, including, notably, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, so that discussions of these important reports are no longer conducted in a perfunctory manner;

25. *Recognizes* the timely submission of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, recalls resolution 69/321 of 11 September 2015 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and reiterates the importance of the Security Council continuing its efforts to provide its annual report to the Assembly in accordance with resolutions 51/193 of 17 December 1996 and 58/126 of 19 December 2003, and relevant measures outlined in notes S/2017/507 and S/2019/997 by the President of the Security Council, to enable scheduling its timely consideration by the General Assembly in June of each year;

26. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretariat, to resume the practice of preparing a summary of the recommendations expressed by delegations during the General Assembly plenary meeting dedicated to discussing the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly and for onward transmission;

27. *Recognizes* the functions, powers and role of the General Assembly in matters related to the maintenance of international peace and security, consistent with the Charter, without any prejudice to the functions and powers of the Security Council as set out in Article 24 of the Charter;

28. *Recalls* its resolution 76/262 of 26 April 2022, adopted without a vote, in which it invited the Security Council, in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, to continue the practice of submitting special reports, including in connection with the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Security Council, at least 72 hours before the relevant discussions in the Assembly;

29. *Welcomes* the practice of providing a live list of speakers for the Security Council open debates, taking into account the need to facilitate greater participation of Member States, and notes the guiding role of open debates and their contribution to enhancing interaction and synergies among principal organs;

30. *Underlines* the continued need to foster interaction between the General Assembly and the Security Council, in accordance with their respective mandates, and the necessity for greater access by Member States to practical information and institutional memory, and requests the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities, to consider providing, within existing resources, a digital handbook or accessible outlines on past practices, data and recommendations for the fulfilment of the functions and powers of the General Assembly as outlined in Chapter IV of the Charter;

31. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat and its network of United Nations information centres to continue to take measures to provide accurate, impartial, comprehensive, balanced, timely and accessible information to the public on the tasks and responsibilities of the General Assembly throughout its session in all six official languages and, within existing resources, in as many non-official languages and platforms as possible, and requests the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to continue to make efforts to ensure that multilingualism is not undermined, in order to enhance public awareness and understanding of the role, work and decisions of the Assembly;

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32. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made in automating the publication of information about the work of the General Assembly, including the list of resolutions, and requests the Department of Global Communications, in collaboration with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat, to continue to explore new ways to make such information available, within existing resources;

### Working methods

33. *Stresses* the desirability of the General Assembly streamlining its agenda and dedicating more time for holding substantive and interactive dialogues, as well as the review of the implementation of the resolutions it adopts;

34. *Recognizes* that urgent and concerted efforts are required to streamline the agenda of the General Assembly, where appropriate, and in this regard:

(a) Recalls the analysis of the agenda of the General Assembly published as an outcome of resolution 58/126, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a conference room paper during the seventy-eighth session outlining the evolution of the agenda of the General Assembly to facilitate deliberations on the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items or on their labelling as items that remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, for the consideration of Member States;

(b) Emphasizes that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at each session, in consultation with Member States, need to make concrete proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly or for their labelling as items that remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316, including through the introduction of a sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, taking into account all the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group;

(c) Encourages the President of the General Assembly to steer a more active General Committee in this regard, in line with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, and further requests the President to continue the practice of convening informal meetings of the General Committee throughout the session to elaborate concrete proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items or for their labelling as items that remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the annex to resolution 58/316, where appropriate, for the consideration of the General Assembly each year, taking into account the consent of the sponsoring States;

(d) Requests the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of past decisions regarding the streamlining of the agenda of the Assembly, including those related to the role of the General Committee, to further address the issue of the increasingly overloaded agenda of the Assembly;

35. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to improve the working methods of the Main Committees, and in this regard:

(a) Invites each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods, as appropriate, under the agenda item on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly earlier at the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions, including the possibility of holding substantive and interactive dialogues, and in this regard also invites each Main Committee to submit to the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions a written update, as appropriate, on progress achieved since the previous update in the efforts aimed at improving the working methods of the Committees, including which recommendations from the Ad Hoc Working Group were adopted;

(b) Invites the Chairs of the Main Committees to continue briefing the Ad Hoc Working Group, on an annual basis, on best practices and lessons learned with a view to improving working methods and to brief their Committees on practices from other committees that could be incorporated into their own working methods;

36. *Notes* the important role of information and communication technologies in carrying out the work of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, stresses the importance of being mindful of the proper use of such technologies to ensure full and equal participation of Member States, and requests the Secretariat to provide for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly a briefing on the use of information and communications technologies in the work of the General Assembly, with a view to ensuring better preparedness in exceptional circumstances;

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37. *Stresses* the necessity of aligning the agendas of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council to avoid current overlaps and duplication, consistent with paragraphs 15 and 32 to 44 of resolution [75/325](#), and encourages the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to examine, on a case-by-case basis, all the resolutions and agenda items that focus on the same area, based on their purpose, relevance and content;

38. *Requests* the General Committee, while exercising its functions under rule 40 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and within its mandate, to discuss gaps, overlaps and duplication and make recommendations annually to the General Assembly for its consideration;

39. *Expresses its appreciation* to the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session for strengthening the role of the General Committee with the holding of informal meetings aimed at promoting close coordination and collaboration between the appointed co-chairs and co-facilitators of different intergovernmental processes, and encourages the President of the General Assembly at future sessions to continue this practice;

40. *Acknowledges* the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session for convening scientific briefings, and strongly encourages Member States to consider the application of a science-based approach to inform the negotiations and decision-making processes of the Assembly;

41. *Acknowledges* the Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions for convening the Advisory Board on Gender Equality and the General Assembly Platform of Women Leaders, and encourages the continuation of these initiatives at future sessions of the Assembly;

42. *Welcomes* the increasing number of women candidates nominated for the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly in seeking to promote gender parity, and encourages Member States to continue to do so;

43. *Reiterates* the need to produce the *Journal of the United Nations* in all six official languages in strict compliance with rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in that regard emphasizes the importance of the extension of the information in the *Journal* published in the six official languages, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group, on a yearly basis, on the progress achieved in this regard, and requests the Secretariat to continue to explore cost-neutral options to that effect;

44. *Invites* the main sponsors of draft resolutions that are submitted for the consideration of delegations to consider the procedural practices applied during previous sessions with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of the work of the General Assembly and its Main Committees and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and requests the Secretariat to advise main sponsors of draft resolutions on its guidelines for the preparation, co-sponsorship and submission of proposals for consideration in the plenary of the General Assembly;

45. *Recalls* the provisions related to its resolutions, contained in resolutions [60/286](#) of 8 September 2006 and [66/294](#) of 17 September 2012, and recommends that, in order to ensure that they are effectively implemented and have greater political impact, General Assembly resolutions should be short, in particular as regards the preambular parts, and should focus more on action-oriented operative paragraphs;

46. *Reaffirms its request* in paragraph 47 of resolution [75/325](#) regarding e-deleGATE modules, and:

(a) Requests the Secretariat to consolidate e-services provided to delegates under the e-deleGATE platform to provide a single point of entry for such services;

(b) Calls upon its subsidiary organs to use, as much as possible, existing e-deleGATE modules;

(c) Requests the Secretariat to regularly brief and organize demonstrations for delegates on the use of the e-deleGATE platform and other online tools used by delegates;

(d) Also requests the Secretariat to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group on the current and future functionality of the e-deleGATE platform;

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47. *Recalls* all relevant accessibility-related resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 76/154 of 16 December 2021,<sup>325</sup> 76/273 of 29 June 2022,<sup>326</sup> 77/189 of 15 December 2022<sup>327</sup> and 77/240 of 16 December 2022,<sup>328</sup> and encourages the Secretariat to make the United Nations more accessible for persons and representatives with disabilities, in line with paragraphs 33 to 37 of resolution 73/341 of 12 September 2019;

48. *Requests* the Secretariat to establish a centralized point of contact to manage reasonable accommodation requests, and in this regard to create a webform hosted on e-deleGATE to allow the registration of reasonable accommodation requests;

49. *Also requests* the Secretariat to conduct a full assessment of the digital accessibility of United Nations documents and to report back at the seventy-eighth session, including providing an update on the progress with executable options;

50. *Further requests* the Secretariat to conduct an accessibility assessment, including on all entrances and exits, and to provide for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-eighth session a briefing on any specific considerations impeding accessibility for persons with disabilities and providing executable options to enhance accessibility;

51. *Recognizes* the progress made in the archiving of past statements, and requests the Secretariat to continue to ensure open access to all documents uploaded to PaperSmart and its replacement, the eStatements module of the *Journal of the United Nations*, and the United Nations Digital Library, and to provide materials in accessible format;

52. *Notes* the use of digital repositories to strengthen the institutional memory of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, including the implementation status of their outcomes, reaffirms that working methods of its subsidiary organs are within their competence and encourages those organs to consider the further development of such digital repositories and to ensure that they are accessible, and requests the Secretariat to provide assistance in this regard;

53. *Requests* the Secretary-General, during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, to assess and report on executable options for consideration by the General Assembly on making available to all Member States the bulk registration of participants in official conferences and meetings of the United Nations, without prejudice to the current available option in this regard;

54. *Recalls* resolution 76/269 of 20 June 2022, and recognizes the important contribution that women make to diplomacy, including to the work of the United Nations, and the importance of accurately reflecting their work in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

55. *Requests* a briefing by the Secretariat at the seventy-eighth session assessing the impact of the entry into effect of the earlier start date of the General Assembly at the seventy-eighth session, and on the expected impact of possibly moving the start date to late August, and decides to discuss during the seventy-ninth session options regarding an earlier start date of the regular session;

### **Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads**

56. *Reaffirms* the important role played by the Secretary-General in the context of current global challenges and in the implementation of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, peace and security, human rights and sustainable development;

57. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its thorough consideration of the issues under the third thematic cluster of the Working Group, on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, including the examination of innovative ways to

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<sup>325</sup> Resolution 76/154, entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto: participation”.

<sup>326</sup> Resolution 76/273, entitled “Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system”.

<sup>327</sup> Resolution 77/189, entitled “Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities”.

<sup>328</sup> Resolution 77/240, entitled “Promoting and mainstreaming easy-to-understand communication for accessibility for persons with disabilities”.

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improve the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General and other executive heads in all its aspects, and recalls all relevant resolutions, reaffirming the applicable procedures set out in the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in particular rule 141, and acknowledging existing relevant practices of the Assembly;

58. *Encourages* future Presidents of the General Assembly to actively contribute to the implementation of provisions guiding the selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General, as contained in all relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 69/321 of 11 September 2015 and 70/305 of 13 September 2016, and stresses the need for the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General and other executive heads to be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness;

59. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General in resolutions 69/321, 70/305, 71/323 of 8 September 2017 and 72/313 of 17 September 2018, adopted without a vote, in full compliance with the General Assembly mandate under Article 97 of the Charter, and reaffirms previous resolutions referring to gender balance and regional rotation in the course of the identification and appointment of the best candidate for the post of Secretary-General;

60. *Recalls* the letters dated 15 December 2015<sup>329</sup> and 5 February 2021,<sup>330</sup> and recommends that the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council continue the practice of circulating joint letters on the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General, including outlining notional events, and consider concluding in sufficient time to allow the Secretary-General-designate to prepare for their term in office;

61. *Encourages* Member States to publicize the call for nominations, including with civil society and other stakeholders with the aim of identifying potential candidates;

62. *Decides* that, in order to be circulated in a joint letter by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council pursuant to the process established in resolution 69/321, nominations of candidates must be submitted by at least one Member State, in accordance with paragraph 56 of resolution 75/325;

63. *Requests* the presentation of a vision statement by all candidates for the position of Secretary-General, including when seeking a second term, and the holding of an open informal dialogue with Member States and observers of the General Assembly on its content, notes with appreciation the engagement of civil society, and encourages the continuation of such practices;

64. *Invites* candidates during future processes to voluntarily disclose any funding sources they have relating to their candidature;

65. *Decides* to further assess during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General, to consolidate the advances gained in the relevant Assembly resolutions and to explore possible steps to improve future processes, including the collaboration between the Assembly and the Security Council, consistent with Article 97 of the Charter;

66. *Requests* the Secretariat to establish, within existing resources, a dedicated webpage in all six official languages to serve as a repository of the relevant information, including vision statements, joint letters and General Assembly resolutions related to the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General;

67. *Notes* that the Secretary-General-designate shall take an oath of office before the General Assembly during a swearing-in ceremony, as detailed in annex I to the present resolution;

68. *Welcomes* again the ongoing efforts and progress already made by the Secretary-General towards achieving equal and fair distribution in terms of the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, while securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and its resolutions 46/232 of 2 March 1992, 51/241 of 31 July 1997 and 71/263 of 23 December 2016, commends in particular the fact that gender parity was achieved in the Senior Management Group, and requests that further measures be taken in this regard;

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<sup>329</sup> A/70/623-S/2015/988.

<sup>330</sup> A/75/780-S/2021/179.

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69. *Supports* the request of the Secretary-General for Member States to submit the names and résumés of nationals who may be considered for positions of executive heads and senior management of the Secretariat, and notes the creation of the Senior Leadership Talent Pool in that endeavour;

70. *Reiterates* the need to follow best practices in all senior appointments, including a public call for candidates, notably women, notes the development of the Senior Leadership Vacancies portal, and encourages its further development, including by identifying innovative ways to publicize such calls;

71. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide a briefing to the Ad Hoc Working Group at the seventy-ninth session on the Senior Leadership Talent Pool, the Senior Leadership Vacancies portal and other measures taken to bring greater transparency and accessibility to the selection and appointment of executive heads;

72. *Reaffirms* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

73. *Welcomes* the fact that gender parity has been maintained in the Senior Management Group, commends the Secretary-General's commitment to reach gender parity and to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible across the United Nations Organization, recalls the efforts made in the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity, and encourages the Secretary-General to increase efforts in this regard;

74. *Notes with concern* that gender parity and geographical balance have not yet been reached in the appointment and election of the executive heads of the United Nations system, and encourages the Secretary-General to take further steps to address these issues;

75. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue the ongoing efforts to ensure equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, of geographic posts, including at the Director and higher levels of the Secretariat;

76. *Reiterates* the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender parity and as wide a geographical basis as possible, while also being diverse from a multilingual perspective, and in this regard recalls its resolutions [46/232](#), [51/241](#), [71/263](#), [72/254](#) of 24 December 2017 and [77/278](#) of 18 April 2023, adopted without a vote, which contain the principles that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity are the paramount considerations in the recruitment and performance of international civil servants, and that candidates' independence should be considered;

77. *Notes* that there is yet to be a woman Secretary-General, and strongly encourages Member States to bear this in mind during the next and in subsequent selection processes, when nominating candidates for the position of Secretary-General;

78. *Requests* the Office of Human Resources of the Secretariat to continue the practice of providing a briefing to the Ad Hoc Working Group during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly on the gender and geographical balance of the executive heads of the United Nations system and the Senior Management Group of the Organization, as well as a breakdown showing those originating from the States that are permanent members of the Security Council, and to provide a written update prior to the briefing with details on the process for appointing and electing each of the executive heads, to facilitate greater understanding of the opportunities for Member States and respective governing bodies to nominate candidates for those executive heads that are elected;

### **Strengthening of the accountability, transparency and institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly**

79. *Emphasizes* the important role of the President of the General Assembly within the United Nations Organization, as well as in the strategic guidance and the overall success of the work of the Assembly;

80. *Decides* to discuss, at its seventy-ninth session, questions related to the term assigned to the President of the General Assembly and the financial and logistical implications thereof;

81. *Notes* that only four women have been elected as President of the General Assembly since the foundation of the United Nations, and strongly encourages Member States to nominate women as candidates for the position of

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President of the General Assembly, and encourages Presidents-elect to continue to strive for both gender and geographical balance within the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

82. *Recalls with appreciation* the decision of Member States to fund the transition period, the trust fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, seconding national staff as well as the convening of annual retreats and transition workshops;

83. *Welcomes* the induction programme delivered to the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen the programme through enhanced content and increased delivery time;

84. *Also welcomes* the initiatives by Member States to support the strengthening of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, including through a transition workshop that includes revitalization of the work of the General Assembly among its central components;

85. *Further welcomes* the disclosure of staffing information provided on the website of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in recent years, including with regard to the status, level and funding of personnel, and encourages the continuation of this practice;

86. *Acknowledges* the heavy reliance of the Office of the President of the General Assembly on voluntary contributions to deliver on a growing number of mandates entrusted to it by the Assembly;

87. *Recalls* that the activities and mandates assigned to the President of the General Assembly have increased in recent years, also recalls the provisions regarding the support for the Office of the President of the General Assembly in previous resolutions, and expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support and strengthen the Office in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

88. *Recognizes* the need to consider strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in order to ensure the effective implementation of the mandates entrusted to the President of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposal in this regard, including on additional positions, funded through the regular budget, and on extending the current overlap period by an additional month for all general temporary assistance positions in the Office of the President of the General Assembly beginning in the context of the revised budget estimate for 2024 and the proposed programme budget for 2025 and thereafter, in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

89. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to consider maintaining existing staff members from the preceding Office of the President of the General Assembly, and encourages Member States and United Nations system entities to offer secondments, including for periods that go beyond a single General Assembly session, with a view to strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

90. *Encourages* the President of the General Assembly to issue communications in all six official languages, whenever feasible, and to emphasize the multilingual nature of the United Nations, including the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

91. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the President of the General Assembly adequate administrative, technical, technological, logistical and protocol-related support necessary to effectively execute the mandates entrusted to the President of a principal organ of the United Nations;

92. *Requests* that the support provided to the President of the General Assembly include the full provision of services to ensure coverage of all calendar meetings and up to 45 non-calendar meetings by session without prejudice to the ability of the President of the General Assembly to convene further meetings as appropriate, with an intention to review the number of meetings during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, and further stresses the need to promote multilingualism, including through coverage and archiving official meetings webcasts on the United Nations website in all six official languages;

93. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to preserve and further strengthen the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the General Assembly revitalization process, through utilizing existing United Nations record-keeping and archiving facilities, including websites, in particular in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management and the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat;

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94. *Requests* the Secretariat to issue, during the seventy-ninth session, within existing resources, in coordination with the Office of the President of the General Assembly, a compendium of best practices of past Presidents that could serve to contribute to strengthening the institutional memory of the Office;

95. *Requests* outgoing Presidents to continue the practice of circulating a handover report for the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution [69/321](#) and other relevant mandates contained in resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the Assembly, and encourages the President to do so in all six official languages;

96. *Welcomes* the good practice of the organization by the President of the General Assembly of informal interactive dialogues of the Member States, with the engagement of civil society, with the candidate(s) for the position of President of the General Assembly based on his or her vision statement.

### Annex I

#### Oath of office of the Secretary-General

I, [name], solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, without seeking or accepting any instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization.

### Annex II

#### Voluntary pledge on limiting side events

Recognizing the high number of side events held in the margins of the general debate of the General Assembly which, prior to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, exceeded 400 events in a single session,

Welcoming the acknowledgement by the General Assembly in its resolution [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021, and in previous resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, of the urgent need to preserve the primacy, significance and established practice of the general debate of the General Assembly,

Stressing the need to limit the number of high-level events held in the margins of the general debate,

We, the signatories, pledge:

1. To voluntarily limit the number of side events hosted, sponsored or co-sponsored by our delegations in the margins of the general debate;
2. To consult, as much as possible, other delegations when planning side events to identify events on similar topics or issues in an effort to minimize overlap and avoid duplication;
3. To provide details, as appropriate, of any side events organized by our delegations in a timely fashion to the Secretariat for inclusion in the *Journal of the United Nations*;
4. To apply the above commitments to all side events, regardless of format, which may include virtual events and those organized outside of United Nations Headquarters.

All Member States and observers of the General Assembly and United Nations system entities are invited to express their commitment to this voluntary pledge.

Furthermore, the President of the General Assembly is requested to make available a copy of this voluntary pledge on the website of the Office of the President, including maintaining an updated list of signatories.

### RESOLUTION 77/336

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.105](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti,

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Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

### 77/336. Model United Nations

*The General Assembly,*

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

*Reaffirming also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>331</sup> and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>332</sup> and reiterating the commitment to provide youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their human rights and capabilities and helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend,

*Reaffirming further* the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions [50/81](#) of 14 December 1995 and [62/126](#) of 18 December 2007,

*Recalling* the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, adopted on 21 September 2020,<sup>333</sup> recognizing that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism, and reiterating the commitments of Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world in the declaration, in particular those related to listening to and working with youth,

*Recalling also* its resolution [76/6](#) of 15 November 2021 on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda",<sup>334</sup> presented as a basis for further consideration by Member States, which contained several proposals to promote effective and meaningful engagement with youth and to ensure that their voices are more systematically integrated across the United Nations system, through their empowerment and capacity-building,

*Welcoming* the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office,<sup>335</sup> and recalling its function, inter alia, to promote meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of youth and youth-led and youth-focused organizations in the work of the United Nations, working in close collaboration across the United Nations system,

*Welcoming also* the work of the Envoys of the Secretary-General on Youth in addressing the needs of and placing young persons as a cross-cutting priority of the United Nations, ensuring that their perspectives are reflected across the United Nations work, as well as, inter alia, as a harmonizer with different United Nations entities, Governments and their youth delegates, civil society, youth organizations, academia and media towards enhancing, empowering and strengthening young persons within and outside the United Nations system,

*Taking note* of the important contributions made by the Economic and Social Council youth forum to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its decade of action, and that it serves as an important platform for youth from across all regions to continue to share their ideas, concerns and priorities, and engage in dialogue with Member States and other relevant stakeholders,

*Recalling* the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes, adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, in 1998, and in this context welcoming the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth 2019 and Youth Forum Lisboa+21, held on 22 and 23 June 2019, and noting the Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes,<sup>336</sup>

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<sup>331</sup> Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

<sup>332</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>333</sup> Resolution [75/1](#).

<sup>334</sup> [A/75/982](#).

<sup>335</sup> See resolution [76/306](#).

<sup>336</sup> [A/73/949](#), annex.

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*Noting* the progress made on the implementation of Youth 2030: The United Nations Youth Strategy, launched by the Secretary-General, in September 2018, to address the needs of youth and to fulfil their potential as agents of change, as well as the Generation Unlimited global partnership, which is aimed at ensuring that, by 2030, every young person has the opportunity for education, learning, training or employment,

*Noting also* the inputs from relevant conferences, forums and global initiatives relating to youth at the international, regional and subregional levels, inter alia, the four editions of the World Youth Forum, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2017, November 2018, December 2019 and January 2022,

*Underlining* the important role of youth in the promotion of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and the importance of the full, effective, constructive and inclusive participation of youth in decision-making,

*Recognizing* that the Committee on Information is the main subsidiary body of the General Assembly mandated to make recommendations to the Assembly relating to the work of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat,

*Emphasizing* the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations,

*Emphasizing also* that education, both formal and informal, and training promote equality and social inclusion, and recalling in that sense the need to substantially increase the number of youth who have skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship,

1. *Recognizes* the important contribution of Model United Nations to diplomacy and international cooperation, and in building the capacities of young people in the field of international affairs, providing them with the knowledge and opportunities that they need;

2. *Encourages* Member States to support the organization of Model United Nations, with a view to raising awareness of the importance of the full, equal and meaningful engagement of youth in multilateralism and global issues, and to increase the capacity and opportunities for youth to meaningfully engage with the United Nations;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations system to support Model United Nations programmes, as appropriate, through the sharing of information and capacity-building, including in developing countries;

4. *Encourages* civil society and other relevant stakeholders to organize and participate in Model United Nations, as a means of engaging youth with multilateralism and international cooperation, in line with the United Nations core principles and values;

5. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system, to promote equal opportunities for all to access Model United Nations programmes, while promoting tolerance, non-discrimination and gender equality and fostering social inclusion and integration;

6. *Supports* the work of the Department of Global Communications, and encourages increased efforts to use different languages in use by the United Nations information centres in addition to the official languages, when appropriate, and within existing resources, according to the target audience, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences, including by using accessible communications, including easy-to-understand communication, and extending the work of the United Nations and the Secretary-General's messages and communications to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities, initiatives and goals of the Organization;

7. *Welcomes* the engagement by the Department of Global Communications with Model United Nations clubs and conferences throughout the world, and requests the Department to continue its efforts to educate Model United Nations organizers and participants about the practices, procedures and norms of the Organization, thereby ensuring the accuracy of simulations and promoting adherence to United Nations values;

8. *Takes note* of the *United Nations Guide to Model UN*, recently published by the Department of Global Communications, welcomes this effort by the Department to ensure that Model United Nations events are more authentic simulations of the United Nations, requests the Department to ensure that the guide is available in all six official languages of the United Nations, within existing resources, further encourages Member States to support the production of additional language versions of the *United Nations Guide to Model UN* and to update the guide as

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needed, and encourages the continued engagement of the Department with Model United Nations programmes, which are an important tool for young people to learn about multilateralism and how the United Nations works;

9. *Recognizes* the role of the network of United Nations information centres in promoting information and guidance from the United Nations system, to disseminate messages and information about relevant activities of the United Nations, including its funds and programmes and specialized agencies, especially in developing countries, bearing in mind that information in local languages has the strongest impact on the local population, and in mobilizing support for the work of the United Nations at the local level;

10. *Notes* that, pursuant to resolution [58/126](#) of 19 December 2003 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, suggests an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate at the forthcoming session of the Assembly, and encourages organizations to consider these themes when organizing Model United Nations;

11. *Notes* that United Nations Day (24 October) is devoted to raising awareness of the goals and achievements of the Organization and gaining support for its work, and can also be effectively utilized to raise awareness about the role of Model United Nations in engaging youth with multilateralism and international cooperation;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Youth Office to follow up on areas of potential support from the United Nations system to Model United Nations.

### RESOLUTION 77/337

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.103](#), sponsored by: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

#### **77/337. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [46/8](#) of 16 October 1991 and all its subsequent resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, including its resolution [75/323](#) of 9 September 2021,

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Welcoming* the continued commitment of the States members of the Caribbean Community to the United Nations as a principal forum for multilateral cooperation,

*Recalling* the cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Caribbean Community,<sup>337</sup> and bearing in mind the cooperation activities undertaken pursuant to that agreement,

*Emphasizing* the continued importance of regular engagements between the two organizations, including contacts between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, and also between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, with a view to reinforcing cooperation and collaboration,

*Recalling*, in this connection, the eleventh general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held virtually on 21 and 22 July 2021, and the joint statement adopted at

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<sup>337</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1978, No. 1197.

## I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

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the conclusion of the meeting highlighting areas and opportunities of continued cooperation and strengthened collaboration,

*Recalling with appreciation* the visits of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Caribbean region, in particular his solidarity visit to Haiti on 1 July 2023, and the high-level political dialogue held between Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community and the Secretary-General on 3 July 2023 in Port of Spain, in the margins of the forty-fifth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community<sup>338</sup> (Treaty of Chaguaramas),

*Deeply concerned* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its severe global economic disruptions have had a significant negative impact on the sustainable development and humanitarian needs of States members of the Caribbean Community that are dependent on tourism, commodities, stable global supply chains and remittances, making the prospect of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>339</sup> more difficult,

*Remaining deeply concerned* about new and persistent challenges, including declining foreign direct investment, trade imbalances, increased indebtedness, the lack of adequate transportation, energy and information and communications technology infrastructure networks, limited human and institutional capacity and the inability to integrate effectively into the global economy, the impact of de-risking on financial institutions in the Caribbean, onerous debt, graduation from access to concessionary development funding, the lack of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, crime and violence, the illicit trade in drugs and arms, in particular small arms and light weapons and ammunition, the threat of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases, food insecurity, natural disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, including slow- and rapid-onset events and associated loss and damage, as well as the high cost of imported energy and the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems and sea level rise, and biodiversity loss, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously worsened the challenges for the sustainable development efforts of the States members of the Caribbean Community,

*Underscoring* the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the importance of taking urgent and concrete global action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the outcome documents of the international conferences on small island developing States and their follow-up, namely, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>340</sup> the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States<sup>341</sup> and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,<sup>342</sup>

*Recalling* the convening of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway on 27 September 2019 and the adoption on 10 October 2019 of its political declaration,<sup>343</sup> in which Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation with and support to small island developing States in the context of sustainable development, in line with their national development strategies and priorities, and looking forward to the implementation of the calls made in the political declaration,

*Noting with appreciation* the ongoing collaboration, consultations and information exchanges that have taken place among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community aimed at strengthening cooperation and regional capacity in a broad range of areas, such as sustainable development,

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<sup>338</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 946, No. 13489.

<sup>339</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>340</sup> *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.

<sup>341</sup> *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.

<sup>342</sup> Resolution 69/15, annex.

<sup>343</sup> Resolution 74/3.

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non-communicable diseases, drugs and crime, statistics, free and fair elections, plant and animal health, and food safety, among others,

*Deeply concerned* about the complex and multifaceted crisis in Haiti, including high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition as well as the resurgence of cholera, and recognizing the need for urgent measures to restore security and stability by addressing the structural causes of violence, such as inequalities, extreme poverty, high unemployment, human rights violations and abuses, impunity, corruption and weak public institutions, and by creating favourable conditions for the re-establishment of democratic institutions,

*Noting* the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti for a further period of one year, until 15 July 2024,

*Affirming* the need to further expand and deepen the cooperation that already exists between the Caribbean Community and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, so as to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the partnership among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community,

*Convinced* of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,<sup>344</sup> in particular paragraphs 50 to 56 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;

2. *Welcomes* the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas and the establishment of the Caribbean Community;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to continue their cooperation and to enhance coherence in their engagement, within their respective mandates, so as to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives and to seek answers to global challenges, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and sustainable development challenges, including poverty and inequality, de-risking, non-communicable diseases, transnational organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;

5. *Looks forward* to the convening of the twelfth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the particular vulnerabilities of the States members of the Caribbean Community, to intensify their assistance to those States to enable them to address the diverse challenges that these vulnerabilities pose to achieving sustainable development, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>345</sup> the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>346</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>347</sup> the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016<sup>348</sup> and the political declarations entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”<sup>349</sup> and “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”<sup>350</sup> adopted, respectively, at the 2017 and 2022 United Nations Conferences to Support the

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<sup>344</sup> [A/77/277-S/2022/606](#).

<sup>345</sup> Resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>346</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>347</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>348</sup> Resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>349</sup> Resolution 71/312, annex.

<sup>350</sup> Resolution 76/296, annex.

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Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, which will be aimed at assessing the ability of small island developing States to achieve sustainable development, including the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024;

8. *Notes* the commitment made by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to improve policies and programmes to address the particular needs of small island developing States, including on access to international concessional finance;

9. *Recognizes* the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, commends the valuable supportive role being played by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization through the provision of technical and other resources to the Caribbean Community, including to the Caribbean Public Health Agency, and urges further cooperation in addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases, including access to and distribution of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, as well as improving capacity for global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response;

10. *Notes with concern* the regression in educational gains due to school closures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, encourages further cooperation between the United Nations system and the States members of the Caribbean Community towards the development of all children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, to reach their full potential, and addressing the existing challenge of male academic underachievement and promoting the contribution of information and communications technology to education and distance-learning solutions, to provide inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary and distance education, including technical and vocational training;

11. *Notes with concern* the findings of the synthesis report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which expressed, inter alia, that human activities, principally through greenhouse gas emissions, have unequivocally caused global warming, and that human-induced climate change has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people; and notes that it is likely that warming will exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius during the twenty-first century and make it harder to limit warming to below 2 degrees Celsius unless deep reductions in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades, and in this regard stresses the urgent need to raise mitigation ambitions, enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events and encourages further cooperation between the United Nations system and the States members of the Caribbean Community in mobilizing finance for climate action to address the needs of the Caribbean region;

12. *Acknowledges* the support by the United Nations system for countries in the region affected by the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and urges further cooperation to enhance assistance to the States members of the Caribbean Community in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction for sustainable development and resilience;

13. *Welcomes* the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to the Caribbean Community Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency in implementing the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy and Programming Framework 2014–2024 and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Caribbean initiative through a systematic risk approach;

14. *Emphasizes* the active cooperation existing between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, including their ongoing work on debt and climate adaptation, such as the debt-for-climate-adaptation-swap initiative and the creation of a Caribbean resilience fund, and further encourages continued cooperation with the Community and its member States;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further strengthen their activities to ensure that no one is left behind, including by accelerating relevant action to stem poverty and to promote regional food security to curb the global slowdown in poverty reduction through actions to reverse food insecurity and food waste and loss, encourage

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sustainable production and consumption patterns, and promote healthier diets, and address the triple threat of COVID-19, conflict and climate change;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the existing cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in supporting statistical capacity-building and data access to address existing challenges in producing, collecting, analysing and using high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics required to enable small island developing States to effectively plan, follow up on, evaluate the implementation of and track success in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and encourages further practical steps to enhance such cooperation;

17. *Welcomes* the progress and takes note with appreciation of the interim report published by the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States and looks forward to the finalization of the work of the Panel, and further encourages the international community to consider multidimensional vulnerability, including the potential of a multidimensional vulnerability index, as criteria to access concessional finance;

18. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts to support the Government of Haiti in addressing the complex challenges to peace and security, governance and sustainable development and encourages further continuous, coherent and sustainable support of the United Nations and the international community to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Haiti to improve conditions to facilitate free and fair elections and to address the challenges of gang violence to ensure long-term security, stability, respect for human rights and sustainable development, in line with the country's priorities;

19. *Welcomes* the partnership between the Office of Counter-Terrorism and the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security to support the implementation of the Caribbean Community counter-terrorism strategy;

20. *Expresses appreciation* for the ongoing cooperation received from the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat in the organization of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March and for its support and cooperation rendered in the implementation of the Remember Slavery educational outreach programme, in keeping with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

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

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

### RESOLUTION 77/338

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, by a recorded vote of 80 to 2, with 47 abstentions,\* on the basis of draft resolution [A/77/L.107](#), sponsored by: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

\* *In favour:* Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:* Israel, United States of America

*Abstaining:* Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo

**77/338. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization**

*The General Assembly,*

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

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

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

*Recalling* its resolutions [64/183](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/124](#) of 13 December 2010, [67/15](#) of 19 November 2012, [69/11](#) of 11 November 2014, [71/14](#) of 21 November 2016, [73/334](#) of 30 August 2019 and [75/268](#) of 25 March 2021 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,

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

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

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

*Taking into account* the commitment of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to pursue the implementation of the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>351</sup>

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

*Recognizing* the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to build the region of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization into a region of lasting peace, friendship, prosperity and harmony, in accordance with the Treaty on Long-term Good-neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization,<sup>352</sup>

*Recalling* that in its resolution [71/14](#), it noted the aspiration of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote stability and the maintenance of international peace and security, and noting in this regard the eighteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Qingdao, China, on 9 and 10 June 2018, as well as the nineteenth meeting, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, on 13 and 14 June 2019, the twentieth meeting, held under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation on 10 November 2020 in video format, the twenty-first meeting, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 16 and 17 September 2021, the twenty-second meeting, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, on 15 and 16 September 2022, and the twenty-third meeting, held under the chairmanship of India on 4 July 2023 in video format,

*Welcoming* the commitment of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>353</sup> that are States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to comply fully with the Treaty, including in Central Asia,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote counter-terrorism cooperation, including through the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, and welcoming in this regard the protocol on cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, signed on 22 July 2012, noting the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,<sup>354</sup>

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<sup>351</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>352</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2896, No. 50518.

<sup>353</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>354</sup> Resolution [60/288](#).

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and the cooperation between the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and noting the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between these two entities signed on 25 March 2019,

*Recognizing also* the role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in combating drugs, based on the outcome of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in New York from 19 to 21 April 2016,<sup>355</sup> and encouraging the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to continue such cooperation in this field,

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

*Noting* the improved quality of the dynamics of cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as well as the further enhancement of the potential and role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the international arena as a multilateral mechanism, and in this regard welcoming the convening of the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Qingdao on 9 and 10 June 2018 as the first summit after the enlargement of the Organization, as well as the nineteenth meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Bishkek on 13 and 14 June 2019, the twentieth meeting, held under the chairmanship of the Russian Federation on 10 November 2020 in video format, the twenty-first meeting, held in Dushanbe on 16 and 17 September 2021, the twenty-second meeting, held in Samarkand on 15 and 16 September 2022, and the twenty-third meeting, held under the chairmanship of India on 4 July 2023 in video format,

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

*Noting* the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in September 2022 aimed at enhancing cooperation in trade, transport, energy, and information and communications technology connectivity,

*Welcoming* the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in September 2022 with the goal of strengthening peace, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue by means of developing cooperation in education, science, culture, communication and information,

*Noting* the granting to the Islamic Republic of Iran of the status of a State member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the signing of the Memorandum of Commitment by Belarus to obtain the status of a State member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization following the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization held under the chairmanship of India on 4 July 2023,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to promote cooperation with other regional organizations, including the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Economic Union<sup>356</sup> and the League of Arab States,<sup>357</sup> as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross,

*Taking into consideration* the fact that countries with economies in transition are among the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and in this regard recalling its resolution 61/210 of 20 December 2006, in which

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<sup>355</sup> Resolution S-30/1, annex.

<sup>356</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Eurasian Economic Commission was signed in Dushanbe on 17 September 2021.

<sup>357</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the League of Arab States was signed in Samarkand on 16 September 2022.

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it proposed that the United Nations system enhance dialogue with regional and subregional cooperation organizations whose membership includes countries with economies in transition and increase support provided to them,

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)**

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RESOLUTION 77/302

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/401/Add.1, para. 6)<sup>1</sup>

**77/302. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

*Recalling in particular* its resolution 76/263 of 10 May 2022,

*Affirming* that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

*Considering* the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

*Noting* the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee contained in chapter V of its report;
3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;
4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;
5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;
6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

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<sup>1</sup> The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/77/19).*

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\* Unless otherwise stated, the draft resolutions recommended in the reports were submitted by the Chair or another officer of the Bureau of the Committee.

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#### RESOLUTION 77/253 B

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/658/Add.1, para. 6)

#### 77/253. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

**B**<sup>1</sup>

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 76/235 B of 29 June 2022 and 77/253 A of 30 December 2022,

*Having considered* the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,<sup>2</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2022<sup>3</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>4</sup>

*Appreciating* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters,

1. *Takes note* of the audit opinions and findings, and endorses the recommendations, contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof, reaffirms that the findings presented annually by the Board of Auditors in its audit reports constitute an essential pillar of the Organization's oversight framework, and encourages the Board to continue focusing its efforts to ensure the transparency and accountability of administrative and financial matters in peacekeeping operations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors may make observations with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of the Organization, and recognizes that the recommendations of the Board are provided to the Secretary-General in the Board's capacity as independent auditor, and that acceptance of recommendations by the Secretary-General does not negate existing prerogatives and legislative responsibilities of the General Assembly;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2022;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure unhindered communication and cooperation between the Board of Auditors and the Administration in the conduct of audits and during the preparation of their respective reports, which is indispensable to informed decision-making by the General Assembly;

8. *Notes* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report regarding risk management, including recommendations 75 and 76, and affirms that the implementation of the said recommendations, pertaining to enterprise risk management, is not construed to encompass or applies to the operational and tactical-level decision-making of uniformed components, which is guided by extant doctrine, policies and processes, as currently established for peacekeeping, and that the implementation of these recommendations does not negate resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers;

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 77/253, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 77/253 A.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/77/5 (Vol. II)).

<sup>3</sup> A/77/766.

<sup>4</sup> A/77/802.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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9. *Recognizes* that the existing enterprise risk management policy has not yet reached its maturity, and emphasizes that priority should be given to its effective implementation and optimization;

10. *Recalls* its resolution [66/257](#) of 9 April 2012, in particular paragraph 24 thereof, and reaffirms that the General Assembly is responsible for determining the risk tolerance of the Organization;

11. *Notes* the findings of the Board of Auditors regarding the accumulated surplus in the peacekeeping cost-recovery fund, recalls its resolution [77/253 A](#), and requests the Secretary-General to present in his next budget reports, both for regular and peacekeeping budgets, detailed information on this question;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and measures taken in that regard;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken.

#### RESOLUTION 77/263 B

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/672/Add.1](#), para. 6)

#### 77/263. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2023

**B**<sup>5</sup>

*The General Assembly,*

**I**

#### Standards of accommodation for air travel

*Recalling* its resolutions [37/240](#) of 21 December 1982 and [42/214](#) of 21 December 1987, section IV, paragraph 14, of its resolution [53/214](#) of 18 December 1998, section XV of its resolution [62/238](#) of 22 December 2007, section II of its resolution [63/268](#) of 7 April 2009, section IV of its resolution [65/268](#) of 4 April 2011, section VI of its resolution [67/254 A](#) of 12 April 2013, section IV of its resolution [69/274 A](#) of 2 April 2015, section VI of its resolution [71/272 B](#) of 6 April 2017, section I of its resolution [72/262 B](#) of 4 April 2018 and section V of its resolution [75/253 B](#) of 16 April 2021, as well as its decision 57/589 of 18 June 2003,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the standards of accommodation for air travel<sup>6</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>7</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Reaffirms* that the International Civil Service Commission shall establish, inter alia, standards of travel under article 11 (b) of its statute;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to limit the use of exceptions, to strengthen internal controls in this regard, and to encourage eminent and prominent persons to voluntarily downgrade from their entitled class;

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution [77/263](#), in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution [77/263 A](#).

<sup>6</sup> [A/77/629](#).

<sup>7</sup> [A/77/7/Add.41](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make additional efforts to encourage all individuals who qualify for first-class or business class United Nations-funded air travel to voluntarily downgrade from their entitled class, where possible and to report thereon in his next report on standards of accommodation for air travel;
6. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to hold managers accountable for the judicious use of travel resources, in particular by increasingly encouraging the use of alternative methods of communication and representation and by giving primary consideration to authorizing official travel only where direct face-to-face contact is necessary for mandate implementation;
7. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and further requests the Secretary-General to provide detailed disaggregated statistical information on reasons for non-compliance with the advance purchase policy;
8. *Reiterates its serious concern* at the low compliance with the advance purchase policy directive in all travel categories, and requests the Secretary-General to take more effective measures to improve the situation in order to reduce air travel costs, given that most official travel is not carried out for the purpose of emergency situations or unforeseen requirements, and to provide information on these measures in his next report;
9. *Decides* that compliance with the advance purchase policy for travel is a prerequisite to undertaking any travel above economy class for all staff below the level of Assistant Secretary-General (and eligible family members), with exceptions made for delayed travel documents, when appropriate;
10. *Notes with concern* that the current provider for air travel management services at Headquarters has been in place since 2005, underlines that the contract for the current provider for air travel management services at Headquarters will expire in October 2023, and requests the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the existing process of booking of air tickets through the contracted travel agency is cost-effective;
11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that the procurement process for all air travel management services contracts is conducted in full compliance with general procurement principles as set out in financial regulation 5.12, namely, (a) best value for money; (b) fairness, integrity and transparency; (c) effective international competition; and (d) the interest of the United Nations,<sup>8</sup> and to ensure that the procurement process includes the option of awarding a contract to multiple vendors to allow for greater competition among selected vendors;
12. *Decides* that the President of the International Court of Justice and the President of the General Assembly shall not be entitled to first-class accommodation for air travel, and invites the Secretary-General to voluntarily downgrade from his entitled class;
13. *Emphasizes* that the use of a single threshold, as proposed by the Secretary-General, may result in increased adherence to the advance purchase policy and reduced travel agency costs, looks forward to additional information to be provided in the next report in favour of this proposal, and decides to consider approving a single threshold at the seventy-ninth session;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the lump-sum option for home leave and to propose, as the basis for lump-sum calculation, an amount equal to actually incurred costs for home leave, including options based on the most restrictive economy fare, in accordance with the staff regulations and rules;
15. *Recalls* the Rules Governing Payment of Travel Expenses and Subsistence Allowances in respect of Members of Organs or Subsidiary Organs of the United Nations,<sup>9</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to continue to abide by those rules when providing travel to delegations of least developed countries;
16. *Decides* that the changes set out in the present resolution shall not affect the current standards of accommodation for air travel and daily subsistence allowance of members of organs and/or subsidiary organs, committees, councils and commissions of the United Nations, including standards applicable to delegations of least developed countries;

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<sup>8</sup> See [ST/SGB/2013/4](#).

<sup>9</sup> [ST/SGB/107/Rev.6](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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17. *Recalls* paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes that a transition to a single threshold for business class may expand the use of online booking tools, and requests the Secretary-General to review the use of these tools and to report thereon at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session;

## II

### Enterprise resource planning project, Umoja

*Recalling* section II of its resolution [60/283](#) of 7 July 2006, section II of its resolution [63/262](#) of 24 December 2008, its resolution [64/243](#) of 24 December 2009, section II.A of its resolution [65/259](#) of 24 December 2010, its resolution [66/246](#) of 24 December 2011, section III of its resolution [66/263](#) of 21 June 2012, section III of its resolution [67/246](#) of 24 December 2012, its resolution [68/246](#) of 27 December 2013, sections IV and VI of its resolution [69/274](#) A of 2 April 2015, section XVII of its resolution [70/248](#) A of 23 December 2015, section XIV of its resolution [71/272](#) A of 23 December 2016, section XXI of its resolution [72/262](#) A of 24 December 2017, section XVII of its resolution [73/279](#) A of 22 December 2018, section XVII of its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019, section V of its resolution [75/253](#) A of 31 December 2020, section VI of its resolution [76/246](#) A of 24 December 2021 and its decision 77/548 of 30 December 2022,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the progress on the functioning and development of the Umoja system,<sup>10</sup> the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh and final annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the United Nations enterprise resource planning system<sup>11</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>12</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the note by the Secretary-General;
2. *Also takes note* of the findings of the report of the Board of Auditors, and endorses the recommendations contained therein;
3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;

## III

### Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice and President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

*Recalling* its resolutions [37/240](#) of 21 December 1982, [40/257](#) A to C of 18 December 1985, [45/250](#) A to C of 21 December 1990 and [48/252](#) A to C of 26 May 1994, section VIII of its resolution [53/214](#) of 18 December 1998, its resolutions [55/249](#) of 12 April 2001, [56/285](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/289](#) of 20 December 2002 and [58/264](#) of 23 December 2003, section III of its resolution [59/282](#) of 13 April 2005, its resolutions [61/262](#) of 4 April 2007, [63/259](#) of 24 December 2008, [64/261](#) of 29 March 2010 and [65/258](#) of 24 December 2010, section VI of its resolution [71/272](#) A of 23 December 2016 and section II of its resolution [75/253](#) B of 16 April 2021 and its decision 77/548 of 30 December 2022,

*Recalling also* Article 32 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly that govern the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice and for the President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice and President and judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals<sup>13</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>14</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

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<sup>10</sup> [A/77/495](#).

<sup>11</sup> [A/77/135](#).

<sup>12</sup> [A/77/7/Add.21](#).

<sup>13</sup> [A/77/346](#).

<sup>14</sup> [A/77/7/Add.7](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, welcomes that the Secretary-General has provided background information and options, and decides to maintain the current pension scheme of the judges;

4. *Requests* the Chair of the Fifth Committee to solicit a formal legal opinion from the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat by the main part of its seventy-eighth session, containing an assessment of legal impediments, if any, to the introduction of changes to the pension scheme for judges of the International Court of Justice and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, in particular changes that will result in judges having different pension schemes while serving on the Court, and changes that lower the level of pension benefits for new judges, including through a legal assessment of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Statute of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;

5. *Invites* the Sixth Committee to consider the legal aspects of this assessment and to consider providing advice on this assessment for further discussion by the Fifth Committee, taking into consideration the submitted report of the Secretary-General.<sup>15</sup>

#### RESOLUTION 77/278

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/818, para. 6)

#### 77/278. Human resources management

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Articles 8, 97 and 100 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* Article 101 of the Charter, which governs the appointment, employment and recruitment of staff,

*Recalling further* its resolutions 42/220 A of 21 December 1987, 49/222 A of 23 December 1994, 49/222 B of 20 July 1995, 51/226 of 3 April 1997, 52/219 of 22 December 1997, 53/221 of 7 April 1999, 55/258 of 14 June 2001, 57/305 of 15 April 2003, 59/266 of 23 December 2004, 59/287 of 13 April 2005, 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/238 of 23 December 2005, 60/254 of 8 May 2006, 60/260 of 8 May 2006, 61/244 of 22 December 2006, 62/247 of 3 April 2008, 63/250 of 24 December 2008, 65/247 of 24 December 2010, 66/234 of 24 December 2011, 67/255 of 12 April 2013, 68/252 of 27 December 2013, 68/265 of 9 April 2014, 70/244 of 23 December 2015 and 71/263 of 23 December 2016 as well as its other relevant resolutions and decisions,

*Having considered* the relevant reports of the Secretary-General on human resources management submitted to the General Assembly<sup>16</sup> and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>17</sup>

*Having also considered* the note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the ethics function in the United Nations system,<sup>18</sup> as well as the comments of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon,<sup>19</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* that the staff of the United Nations is an invaluable asset of the Organization, and commends its contribution to furthering the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

2. *Pays tribute* to the memory of all staff members who have lost their lives in the service of the Organization;

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<sup>15</sup> A/77/346.

<sup>16</sup> A/77/590, A/77/590/Add.1, A/77/580, A/77/578, A/77/75 and A/77/606.

<sup>17</sup> A/77/728, A/77/728/Add.1, A/77/729, A/77/727, A/77/545 and A/77/730.

<sup>18</sup> A/77/258.

<sup>19</sup> A/77/258/Add.1.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of human resources management reform in the United Nations as a contribution to the enhancement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations and of the international civil service, and encourages continued transparency in its implementation;

5. *Notes* the human resources framework and the Secretary-General's proposed ways forward in its implementation, requests the Secretary-General to refine the parameters including clearly quantifiable targets, benchmarks and timelines for measuring impact for the diversity, agility and accountability outcomes, adjust the implementation plans accordingly, and report thereon, including progress achieved, to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session;

6. *Takes note* of paragraph 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>20</sup> stresses the importance of a comprehensive human resources management strategy to assist the Secretary-General in performing human resources functions in a holistic and integrated manner and in ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to take stock of his human resources reform efforts and submit for the consideration of the General Assembly at its eightieth session a human resources strategy, building upon the successes and lessons learned over the decade and bearing in mind the need to respond to the challenges for the future;

7. *Notes* that there is no separate recruitment policy in relation to posts funded by extrabudgetary resources and posts funded by assessed contributions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make efforts to safeguard compliance of the recruitment policy and process of the resident coordinator system with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as appropriate, and to ensure that the selection process of the resident coordinator system is transparent with the aim to treat internal and external candidates equally;

9. *Recognizes* the Secretary-General's intent to update the Secretariat's staff selection system, including through the staff selection 2.0 programme, in accordance with Articles 97 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to improve the overall human resources management, to ensure a recruitment system that is effective, fair, efficient and agile, and to enable the Organization to have a diverse workforce, and requests the Secretary-General to provide detailed information on changes to staff selection at each and all phases of the recruitment process, including an analysis of the impact on recruitment practices, projected timelines, resources required, the designation of central and individual roles and responsibilities for the recruitment process, and the transition from current applicant qualification requirements (work experience and education) in the job openings to the inclusion of the knowledge, skills and abilities required, with the aim to ensure merit-based selection, increase objectivity, avoid bias and be fair to all applicants;

10. *Reiterates* that the Secretary-General has to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity serve as the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service, with due regard to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

11. *Underlines* the need for strategic workforce planning across the Organization, encourages the Secretary-General to integrate all skills and capabilities required to fulfil mandates and respond effectively to current and future challenges into all stages of staff recruitment and retention, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to anticipate future workforce needs and to report thereon in his next overview report;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the ongoing human resources management reforms and business transformation projects, to continue to ensure the equal treatment of candidates with equivalent educational backgrounds during the recruitment process, taking fully into account the fact that Member States have different education systems and that no education system shall be considered the standard to be applied by the Organization;

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<sup>20</sup> [A/77/728](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when considering applicants for vacancies, to give equal treatment of internal and external candidates and to provide the percentage of internal and external candidates selected in the context of future reports;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 51 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>21</sup> notes with serious concern that the 120-day target for recruitment timelines continues not to be met, and requests the Secretary-General to develop and undertake concrete measures to increase efficiency and tackle the root causes of delays in its staff selection process, based on concrete analysis of each stage of the recruitment process to reduce recruitment timelines and meet the 120-day target;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to expand professional development opportunities provided to staff, including language training and training in the six official languages, to meet the workforce capacity needs of the Secretariat;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assess the frequency, adequacy, benefits, gaps and functioning of mandatory training in order to contribute to the fulfilment of the mandates of the Organization;

17. *Stresses* the urgent need to nurture a culture of staff mobility and accelerate the mobility process across the Organization, in particular movements between Headquarters and field duty stations, in order to build an agile, adaptable and motivated workforce required to ensure effective delivery of the mandates entrusted by the General Assembly, and takes note of the decision of the Secretary-General to implement annual mobility exercises through a new, consolidated approach to staff mobility, starting in 2023;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 49 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>22</sup> reaffirms the role of the General Assembly in providing guidance on the mobility framework, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session details on the policy and progress of implementation of the new consolidated mobility framework, including non-financial incentives at the Secretariat and entity levels to encourage mobility and motivate staff to participate in the programme, in particular movements between Headquarters and field duty stations; impact on the composition of the Secretariat, diversity targets and external recruitment; cost implications and measures to mitigate future increased resource requirements; linkage to career development; and an assessment of the current policy of liens and its impact on mobility;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the General Assembly, in the context of the human resources management overview reports, with periodic updates on the framework's implementation, including information related to any observed impact on recruitment trends, and its contribution to skill development and career progression, as well as information on staff experience and satisfaction with the framework;

20. *Takes note* of paragraph 15 of the Advisory Committee report,<sup>23</sup> notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to recruit staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the ongoing efforts and progress achieved towards geographical diversity across the Organization;

21. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, across all geographical posts of the Secretariat, and to report thereon in his next overview report;

22. *Notes* that the system of desirable ranges is a mechanism with quantifiable targets, and requests the Secretary-General to report on each Member State's representation status, desirable range and movement of geographical posts needed to reach within-range status in his report on the composition of the Secretariat;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the desirable ranges system in the Secretariat, with effect from 1 January 2024, incorporating the following changes:

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> [A/77/729](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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(a) To widen the posts subject to the desirable ranges system to all posts funded by the regular budget at the Professional and higher categories, including in special political missions and peacekeeping operations, excluding language posts;

(b) To update annually the calculation of the lower and upper limits of the desirable ranges for all Member States, using the most updated base figure, and number of Member States;

(c) To review the system of desirable ranges every five years;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to work towards bringing each unrepresented and underrepresented Member State within its desirable range by 2030;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all posts subject to the system of desirable ranges are encumbered accordingly and vacant posts are filled expeditiously;

26. *Recalls* paragraph 14 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>24</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to urge his senior managers to meet the geographical targets contained in the senior managers' compacts and report on progress achieved in his report on the composition of the Secretariat;

27. *Takes note* of paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>25</sup>

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his cooperation with all Member States, in particular the unrepresented and underrepresented ones, including through targeted outreach, with a view to attracting qualified candidates into the selection processes of job openings in the Secretariat;

29. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations should have a workforce that is diverse from a variety of perspectives, and encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen the Secretariat's diversity efforts;

30. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to strengthen efforts to ensure that the United Nations is a diverse workplace where all staff members and non-staff personnel are treated with dignity and respect and take responsibility for maintaining a workplace free of any form of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority;

31. *Takes note* of paragraph 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>26</sup> commends the efforts made by the Secretary-General to achieve gender parity in the Organization, in particular his appointments of female staff at senior levels, notes the continuing low representation of women in field operations and slow progress to move towards parity in this area, and encourages the Secretary-General to increase efforts to reach gender parity in all levels, in particular in areas further from reaching gender parity such as field operations, by 2028, including through support and innovative mechanisms such as talent pools and pipelines;

32. *Notes* the increase in the average age of staff in the United Nations workforce, as well as the high forecasted level of retirements, stresses the need for an accelerated process to rejuvenate the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session, a comprehensive approach to recruit and retain talent with new perspectives and the required skills, including through outreach, the internship programme, the Junior Professional Officer Programme and the young professionals programme, and by increasing the number of entry-level Professional posts (P-1 to P-3) while reducing the number of senior-level posts (D-1 and above), through downward job reclassification or abolishment, as appropriate, and by taking advantage of upcoming retirements, so as not to increase the overall post resource requirements;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assess the efficiency of the current administrative practices of the young professionals programme and report thereon in the context of his next report, including on possible measures to improve it;

34. *Reaffirms* the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, further reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> [A/77/728](#).

<sup>26</sup> [A/77/728/Add.1](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post require a specific working language;

35. *Notes* the significant disparities across official languages observed in language requirements in the job openings published on Inspira, encourages the development and the implementation of the guidelines on setting language requirements in future job openings, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

36. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to combat racism and racial discrimination in the Organization, including the appointment of the Special Adviser on Addressing Racism in the Workplace, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to refine and implement the strategic action plan across the United Nations, including in the recruitment and hiring processes;

37. *Reiterates* that the overarching objectives of a performance management system are to measure performance, reward good performance and address underperformance in a credible and effective manner, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen performance management throughout the Organization, including through the performance appraisal system and improved performance management skills of managers, to promote effectiveness and accountability, including for underperformance, and to sustain a high performance and results-orientated culture;

38. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to ensure that the culture of the Organization incentivizes high performance and deals effectively with underperformance, and that staff career progression is strongly linked to good performance;

39. *Recalls* paragraph 41 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>27</sup> acknowledges the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to support staff in terms of mental health and well-being, and looks forward to receiving further details on the implementation of those efforts in the next overview report;

40. *Also recalls* the Secretary-General's bulletin on flexible working arrangements, encourages the Secretary-General to support managers in monitoring staff attendance to ensure that the Organization continues to be responsive to Member States and maintains effective and efficient delivery of its work to assist legislative bodies in their work and to carry out their decisions, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-eighth session;

41. *Notes with appreciation* the development of the online Secretariat workforce portal as a complementary information tool to the annual reporting on the composition of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to ensure that the portal is accessible to all Member States, as well as the Advisory Committee;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to focus his future reports on the composition of the Secretariat on workforce data reflecting progress towards strategic outcomes, including gender, geographical representation, and rejuvenation, and to provide trend analysis and identify potential challenges in human resources management;

43. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his future reports on the overview of human resources management reform the number of applications per regular job opening disaggregated by grade level in the Professional and higher and Field Service categories for all Secretariat entities;

44. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>28</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to seek to understand the reasons behind the rates and trends of resignations at certain age brackets and certain levels, including through coordinating mandatory exit interviews across the Secretariat, and to provide comprehensive data and information on resignations, including an analysis of findings and trends along with proposed policy responses in future reports on the composition of the Secretariat;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include systematically, in the context of future reports on the composition of the Secretariat, a detailed breakdown, with the status of incumbency, of all posts and positions at the P-2 and higher levels;

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> [A/77/729](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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46. *Takes note* of paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>29</sup>
47. *Welcomes* efforts by the Secretary-General to implement measures aimed at strengthening coherence, effectiveness and accountability in the management and use of internship programmes in the United Nations system;
48. *Takes note* of paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>30</sup>
49. *Invites* executive heads of the United Nations system organizations, under the leadership of the Secretary-General as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to work towards the establishment of more coherent internship programmes for the United Nations system;
50. *Reaffirms* that internships should have an educational value for their participants;
51. *Also reaffirms* that Member States have different education systems and that no education system shall be considered the standard to be applied by the Organization;
52. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider the United Nations internship programme as an integral part of his ongoing reform of the human resources system of the United Nations, and requests that a comprehensive review on the following elements be presented to the General Assembly no later than the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session, taking into account, as appropriate:
- (a) The development of a sustainable internship programme based on an internship strategy and semi-structured training curriculum for interns, to maximize their training experience and reinforce the learning objectives of the programme which are, inter alia, to build a diverse pool of professionals with leadership skills and provide experience in the programmes and activities of the United Nations;
- (b) The strengthening of a transparent, merit-based intern recruitment process through an objective review of all intern applicants who meet the criteria, to provide equal opportunities for eligible candidates and to develop outreach mechanisms to attract candidates particularly from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States;
- (c) Proposals, incorporating lessons learned, on remote working opportunities in the United Nations internship programme, taking into account the modality's inclusiveness and quality, educational purpose, outreach and practical considerations for participants located in multiple time zones with varying access to information and communications technology equipment and connectivity;
- (d) Clear and measurable indicators for assessing the progress made towards a United Nations internship programme diverse from geographical representation, gender parity and disability perspectives, to the extent practicable, reflecting on best practices;
- (e) Proposals for a possible appropriate support scheme to support interns for the duration of their internships, based on a review of funding and related mechanisms, and good practices already in place in some organizations of the United Nations system, including establishing a new category of non-staff personnel for interns, as appropriate;
- (f) The repealing of the provision prohibiting interns from applying for or being appointed to any position in the Professional and higher categories or in the Field Service category at the FS-6 and FS-7 levels six months following the expiration date thereof;
- (g) An analysis on the enhancement of the interns' access to United Nations justice mechanisms;
53. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the comprehensive review an assessment of whether the restructured internship programme should be administered centrally or remain fully decentralized;
54. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>31</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to limit the reliance on retirees in order to exercise better workforce succession planning and promote rejuvenation;
55. *Takes note* of paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> [A/77/727](#).

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

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56. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of its resolution [71/263](#), stresses that the use of consultants should be governed by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular section VIII of its resolution [53/221](#), recalls paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>33</sup> notes with concern the continued increase in the use of consultants, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the considerable reliance on consultants, minimize the use of individual contractors, utilize the internal expertise and skills in the Secretariat, and develop in-house capacity;

57. *Takes note* of paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>34</sup>

58. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of the ethics function in the United Nations system”,<sup>35</sup>

59. *Commends* the Ethics Office on its exceptional ongoing efforts to foster a culture of ethics, integrity, transparency and accountability in the Organization, and welcomes the efforts of the Office to increase awareness of ethics-related issues through outreach, training and education;

60. *Takes note* of paragraphs 4 and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee;<sup>36</sup>

61. *Also takes note* of paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>37</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures to address all potential conflicts of interest, including by refining the criteria, as appropriate, regarding the type and level of information that should be disclosed by members of staff, and to continue encouraging senior officials, who have not yet disclosed a summary of their assets through the voluntary public disclosure initiative, to do so in future cycles;

62. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to promote protection against retaliation across the system, underscores the importance of raising awareness of the policy, as well as the efforts to continuously improve the framework for protection from retaliation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide information on the implementation of the policy in his next report;

63. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>38</sup> emphasizes the need for appropriate levels of oversight, tracking and monitoring of the receipt, custody and disposal of gifts within the global online registry and the authority of individual heads of entities, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update thereon in his next report on the activities of the Ethics Office;

64. *Welcomes* the Ethics Office activities to increase awareness of ethics-related issues for all staff, and the upgrade of its website in the six official languages of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to propose measures to enhance the Ethics Office’s work in the field for the consideration of the General Assembly;

65. *Takes note* of paragraphs 25, 27 and 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>39</sup> and approves the recommendations for strengthening the independence of the Ethics Office on direct presentation of the annual report by the Office to the General Assembly and enhanced role of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee to strengthen the accountability framework, and decides to include in the agenda of the seventy-eighth session an item entitled “Report on the activities of the Ethics Office”;

66. *Reaffirms* the Organization’s zero-tolerance approach to all cases of misconduct, stresses the importance of ensuring trust and accountability in the system of disciplinary measures, including through consistent and transparent application of sanctions, and requests the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the General Assembly at the first part of its seventy-ninth session comprehensive measures aimed at ensuring his zero-tolerance approach to all cases of misconduct, covering elimination of barriers to reporting misconduct, independence of oversight and investigations, and mechanisms to ensure administrative and criminal accountability;

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> [JIU/REP/2021/5](#).

<sup>36</sup> [A/77/545](#).

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

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67. *Takes note* of paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>40</sup> recognizes the importance of high standards of investigative functions carried out in a credible, objective, factual and unbiased manner within the Organization, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake measures to improve its investigative practices, to provide comprehensive disaggregated data on cases processed, and an analysis thereon, in his future reports on disciplinary matters;

68. *Notes* the increase in time taken to dispose of cases, stresses the importance of ensuring that cases are disposed of in an expeditious manner, and requests the Secretary-General to propose additional measures to enhance the rate of disposal of cases in his next report on disciplinary measures;

69. *Recalls* paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>41</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to lay out more clearly the criteria and internal regulations applied in the determination of misconduct and imposed disciplinary measures, including mitigating and aggravating circumstances, as well as the types of misconduct related to separation and dismissal;

70. *Invites* the Secretary-General to incorporate assessments of senior managers' effectiveness in preventing and addressing misconduct in their performance reviews;

71. *Notes* the importance of ensuring a working environment free from any form of discrimination, including xenophobia, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority, further notes the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote trust and accountability, and to ensure a victim-centred approach to reported allegations, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake further measures, throughout the disciplinary process in this regard, including to improve information and support to victims;

72. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Chief Executives Board Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the United Nations System, to identify more suitable terminology to classify various forms of sexual misconduct in the United Nations system based on victim input and best practice;

73. *Welcomes* the use of Clear Check, requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to encourage heads of participating entities to promptly record relevant data into Clear Check to increase its utility, and further requests the Secretary-General to include an assessment of whether the scope of entries in Clear Check could be extended to cover other categories of misconduct and disciplinary sanctions, and to explore whether the Clear Check database and the Misconduct Disclosure Scheme can complement each other, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

74. *Also welcomes* the new Case Management Tracking System to track cases from end-to-end and to capture the full lifespan of the case management process, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to analyse data and trends around misconduct and disciplinary measures in order to inform future activities for prevention and response and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

75. *Recalls* paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee,<sup>42</sup> emphasizes that the full recovery of the financial loss amount should be pursued, and encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to improve the quantification and the rate of recovery of losses;

76. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to expand internal and public awareness and visibility of his policies against prohibited conduct, with a view to upholding the principle of integrity in the United Nations.

#### RESOLUTION 77/279

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/819, para. 6)

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<sup>40</sup> A/77/730.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

#### 77/279. Joint Inspection Unit

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions [31/192](#) of 22 December 1976, [50/233](#) of 7 June 1996, [54/16](#) of 29 October 1999, [56/245](#) of 24 December 2001, [57/284](#) A and B of 20 December 2002, [58/286](#) of 8 April 2004, [59/267](#) of 23 December 2004, [60/258](#) of 8 May 2006, [61/238](#) of 22 December 2006, [61/260](#) of 4 April 2007, [62/226](#) of 22 December 2007, [62/246](#) of 3 April 2008, [63/272](#) of 7 April 2009, [64/262](#) of 29 March 2010, [65/270](#) of 4 April 2011, [66/259](#) of 9 April 2012, [67/256](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/266](#) of 9 April 2014, [69/275](#) of 2 April 2015, [70/257](#) of 1 April 2016, [71/281](#) of 6 April 2017, [72/269](#) of 4 April 2018, [73/287](#) of 15 April 2018, [75/270](#) of 16 April 2021 and [76/261](#) of 13 April 2022,

*Reaffirming* the statute of the Unit<sup>43</sup> and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

*Having considered* the report of the Unit for 2022 and programme of work for 2023<sup>44</sup> and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2022,<sup>45</sup>

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2022 and programme of work for 2023;
2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2022;
3. *Stresses* the importance of the oversight functions of the Unit in identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions within the participating organizations and providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations to improve and strengthen the governance of the United Nations as a whole;
4. *Recognizes* that the effectiveness of the Unit system-wide is a shared responsibility of the Unit, the Member States and the secretariats of the participating organizations;
5. *Also recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the impact of the Unit on the management efficiency and transparency of the participating organizations within the United Nations system;
6. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue to share experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of the audit and oversight bodies;
7. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Unit to fulfil its programme of work, and notes the delay of several reviews, including the cumulative impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and delayed responses from the organizations subject to reviews;
8. *Underscores* the unique role of the Unit as an external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body, and stresses the important contribution that its recommendations make towards improving the efficient and effective performance of the United Nations system;
9. *Recalls* that the General Assembly approved the 2023 budget for the Unit in its resolution [77/263](#) A of 30 December 2022, expresses concern that established budgetary procedures were not fully adhered to, recalls that the Unit is funded by a cost-sharing arrangement between the entities represented in the Finance and Budget Network and that these entities are subject to the Unit's independent oversight, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure that decisions taken by the General Assembly on the budget of the Unit are implemented in accordance with established procedures;

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<sup>43</sup> Resolution [31/192](#), annex.

<sup>44</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/77/34).*

<sup>45</sup> [A/77/649](#).

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10. *Reaffirms* the independence of the Unit, as set out in article 7 of its statute, and stresses that budget estimates are to be prepared in a transparent and consistent manner for submission to the General Assembly in accordance with article 20 of the statute of the Unit;
11. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;
12. *Stresses* the need for all participating organizations to comply with the commencement and process of reviews as foreseen by the Unit, unless it is decided otherwise between the Unit and the organization;
13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;
14. *Welcomes* continued efforts to improve the efficiency of the review process and the quality of reports of the Unit, including user-friendly summaries of reports;
15. *Requests* the Unit to examine the status quo, as there are significantly different rates of acceptance and implementation of recommendations, including those recommendations deemed not relevant by some participating United Nations system organizations, with the aim to ensure that future inspections will lead to an increase in the number of accepted recommendations without damaging the strength of recommendations;
16. *Invites* the legislative bodies of participating organizations to effectively use the reports of the Unit, and to give timely and due consideration to its recommendations, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Unit, and requests the Secretary-General, as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to encourage participating organizations within the United Nations system to regularly review the status of acceptance and implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, especially those related to system-wide coordination and coherence, and to consider reporting explanations for non-acceptance and non-implementation to the Unit;
17. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Unit to further strengthen its outreach, improve its communications products with a view to highlighting the Unit's work, and enhance its engagement with the senior management of participating organizations and the Member States, and requests the Unit to continue such efforts;
18. *Strongly encourages* the Unit to strengthen the review of long-term effectiveness of its implemented recommendations and to update the General Assembly thereon during the comprehensive midpoint assessment in 2024;
19. *Recognizes* the internal self-assessment conducted by the Unit on its work and operations, and looks forward to an update on its findings, including the action plans, and the implementation of its recommendations in the context of the next report of the Unit;
20. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of its resolution [65/270](#), and stresses the importance of having a well-functioning web-based system for tracking up-to-date information on the status of implementation of recommendations of the Unit.

#### RESOLUTION 77/280

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/673/Add.1](#), para. 8)

#### **77/280. Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [59/272](#) of 23 December 2004 and [60/254](#) of 8 May 2006, section I of its resolution [60/260](#) of 8 May 2006 and its resolutions [60/283](#) of 7 July 2006, [61/245](#) of 22 December 2006, [63/276](#) of 7 April 2009, [64/259](#) of 29 March 2010, [66/257](#) of 9 April 2012, [67/253](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/264](#) of 9 April 2014, [69/272](#) of

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2 April 2015, [70/255](#) of 1 April 2016, [71/283](#) of 6 April 2017, [72/303](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/289](#) of 15 April 2019 and [74/271](#) of 13 April 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat and the accountability of the Secretary-General for the performance of the Secretariat to all Member States,

*Emphasizing* that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at all levels of the Secretariat, especially at the highest level,

*Recognizing and reaffirming* the important role of the oversight bodies in the development of an accountability system that is relevant to the United Nations,

*Having considered* the twelfth progress report of the Secretary-General on accountability: strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat<sup>46</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>47</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the twelfth progress report of the Secretary-General on accountability: strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General towards a strong culture of accountability throughout the United Nations Secretariat, stresses that accountability is a central principle of management reform, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure a strong culture of accountability and to ensure compliance with regulations and rules, and the achievement of results;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and also reaffirms the role of the Fifth Committee in carrying out a thorough analysis and approving human and financial resources and policies, with a view to ensuring full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of results-based management and performance reporting, requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at strengthening the implementation of results-based management, including through improving effective capacity-building and training programmes, programme monitoring and reporting, and to further increase the use of data and analysis as a strategic tool to inform decision-making, including by Member States, and to report on its impact on shifting the Organization towards a culture of results in the Secretariat in his next progress report;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide information on deliverables and results, and on the integrated planning, management and reporting system, in relevant reports, including on the harmonization of frameworks for planning and performance reporting, with a view to strengthening the overall efficiency of the United Nations accountability system;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue identifying further possible areas where harmonization in the reporting procedures is necessary and to provide information thereon in his next accountability report;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that activities promote cost-efficiency and transparency and are implemented in accordance with the United Nations legislative framework, including the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,<sup>48</sup> while maintaining full accountability to the General Assembly;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide in his next progress report an analysis of compliance with the management objectives and performance measures of senior managers' compacts, in particular with targets stipulated in the compacts, and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in cases of non-compliance;

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<sup>46</sup> [A/77/692](#).

<sup>47</sup> [A/77/743](#).

<sup>48</sup> [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

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10. *Stresses* that senior managers' compacts and staff members' workplans should be aligned with approved programme activities;
11. *Reiterates* that the timely submission of documents is an important aspect of the accountability of the Secretariat to Member States, notes the need for the ongoing efforts to address the underlying challenges related to documentation, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued inclusion in the senior managers' compacts of a related managerial indicator, and to provide information in his next progress report on how this indicator is used to improve senior managers' accountability and the timely submission of documents;
12. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to urge his senior managers to meet the geographical targets contained in the senior managers' compacts;
13. *Also recalls* paragraph 55 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and notes that future progress reports of the Secretary-General on accountability in the United Nations Secretariat will continue to include the current annexes;
14. *Further recalls* paragraph 31 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and stresses the importance of the Secretary-General ensuring the Organization's performance management processes remain effective and that the performance rating system reflects actual performance;
15. *Stresses* the continued need for a well-functioning system of delegation of authority through clear delineation and well-defined roles and responsibilities of individuals at all levels to whom authority is delegated, reporting mechanisms on the monitoring of delegated authority, risk mitigation and safeguard measures, and response mechanisms in cases of mismanagement or abuse of authority;
16. *Recalls* paragraphs 35 and 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to clarify the relationship between Headquarters and field locations during the establishment of missions and during periods of mission transition, regarding the delegation of authority, and to provide information in his next progress report;
17. *Also recalls* paragraph 48 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes the issuance of the Handbook on Fraud and Corruption Awareness to contribute to the anti-fraud and anti-corruption framework in the United Nations, and encourages the Secretary-General to make it available in all six official languages where beneficial for external engagement, within existing resources and without creating a precedent, and to continue his efforts to develop risk prevention and response to address the critical risks identified;
18. *Stresses* the indispensable roles of external and internal oversight mechanisms, carried out through regular audit reviews and the issuance of pertinent recommendations, and that the full and timely implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, which are aimed at strengthening the performance of managers in monitoring the activities for which they are held accountable, is an essential part of any effective system of accountability;
19. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made on conduct and disciplinary issues, including the revision of the policy addressing discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake a cultural change in order to ensure a workplace where discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority are not tolerated, perpetrators are held accountable and staff feel safe to report misconduct;
20. *Recalls* paragraph 56 of the report of the Advisory Committee, emphasizes that full transparency is crucial to ensuring accountability, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance transparency, including through providing legislative and oversight bodies with access to digital data platforms and portals, as appropriate for the delivery of their respective mandates;
21. *Also recalls* paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and trusts that the next progress report will include information on the Organization's use of a common definition of accountability in the United Nations Secretariat;
22. *Further recalls* its resolution [64/259](#) and the definition of accountability provided therein, which includes the obligation of the Secretariat and its staff members to be answerable for all decisions and actions taken by them without exception in order to achieve objectives and high-quality results in a timely and cost-effective manner, in fully implementing and delivering on all mandates to the Secretariat approved by the United Nations intergovernmental bodies and other subsidiary organs established by them;

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23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his bulletins are fully in line with relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant resolutions, including those of a cross-cutting nature, pertaining to the work of specific departments, offices and other entities are brought to the attention of the relevant managers and taken into account in the conduct of their activities.

#### RESOLUTIONS 77/290 A and B

##### 77/290. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

###### A

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 31 May 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/890](#), para. 7)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023<sup>49</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>50</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2660 \(2022\)](#) of 14 November 2022, by which the Council extended until 15 November 2023 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and the mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011 and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#) of 16 November 2012,

*Recalling also* its resolution [66/241 A](#) of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/281](#) of 29 June 2022,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

##### Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

2. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 8,506,500 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, in addition to the amount of 259,663,200 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution [76/281](#);

##### Financing of the appropriation

3. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 259,663,200 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution [76/281](#) for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 8,506,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

4. *Also decides* to keep under review during its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

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<sup>49</sup> [A/77/836](#).

<sup>50</sup> Relevant parts of [A/77/767/Add.10](#).

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#### B

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/890/Add.1, para. 8)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei<sup>51</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>52</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2660 (2022) of 14 November 2022, by which the Council extended until 15 November 2023 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1990 (2011) and the mandate modification set forth in resolution 2024 (2011) of 14 December 2011 and paragraph 1 of resolution 2075 (2012) of 16 November 2012,

*Recalling also* its resolution 66/241 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 77/290 A of 31 May 2023,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 106.9 million United States dollars, representing some 3.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 98 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

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<sup>51</sup> A/77/603 and A/77/769.

<sup>52</sup> A/77/767/Add.10.

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8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to apply a vacancy rate of 100 per cent for formed police units;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 49 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to make greater efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of the Force in the field, especially in the context of the ongoing construction and replacement of the accommodation of contingents and the management of waste generated as a result, and also considering the delay in the implementation of environmental programmes, by promoting the use of environmentally friendly material and applying homegrown environmental solutions and waste disposal options that improve the health, safety and security of local communities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>53</sup>

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Organization Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 66,364,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 under the terms of section VI of its resolution [64/269](#), in addition to the amount of 260,445,300 dollars previously approved for the same period under the terms of its resolution [75/297](#) of 30 June 2021;

#### **Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

15. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 260,445,300 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of its resolution [75/297](#) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 66,364,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolutions [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018 and [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018, and for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

16. *Also decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, the amount of 4,095,600 dollars, representing other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022;

17. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 346,600 dollars, representing the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the Force in respect to the financial period ended 30 June 2022;

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 315,939,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 287,220,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 22,160,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 3,802,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 2,755,900 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

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<sup>53</sup> [A/77/603](#).

**Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 118,477,200 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

20. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,378,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,471,300 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 651,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 140,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 115,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

21. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 197,461,800 dollars for the period from 16 November 2023 to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 26,328,240 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

22. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,963,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,452,200 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,085,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 233,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 192,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

**RESOLUTIONS 77/291 A and B**

**77/291. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force**

**A**

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 31 May 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/891](#), para. 7)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023<sup>54</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>55</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [350 \(1974\)](#) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate

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<sup>54</sup> [A/77/754](#).

<sup>55</sup> Relevant parts of [A/77/767/Add.2](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2671 \(2022\)](#) of 22 December 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution [3211 B \(XXIX\)](#) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/289](#) of 29 June 2022,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

#### **Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023**

2. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 1,033,900 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, in addition to the amount of 64,544,500 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution [76/289](#);

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

3. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 64,544,500 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution [76/289](#) for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 1,033,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

4. *Also decides* to keep under review, during its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Disengagement Observer Force”.

### **B**

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/891/Add.1](#), para. 6)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force<sup>56</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>57</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [350 \(1974\)](#) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2689 \(2023\)](#) of 29 June 2023, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 December 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution [3211 B \(XXIX\)](#) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [77/291 A](#) of 31 May 2023,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006,

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<sup>56</sup> [A/77/594](#) and [A/77/725](#).

<sup>57</sup> [A/77/767/Add.2](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 27.9 million United States dollars, representing some 1.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 102 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307, 70/286 and 76/274;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>58</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 75,579,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 69,314,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 5,347,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 917,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 37,789,800 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,115,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 860,900 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 209,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment

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<sup>58</sup> A/77/594.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 45,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 37,789,800 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 6,298,300 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2024, as set out in its resolution 76/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,115,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 860,900 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 209,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 45,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 575,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 575,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the increase of 124,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 575,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

#### RESOLUTIONS 77/292 A and B

##### 77/292. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

###### A

Adopted at the 73rd plenary meeting, on 31 May 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/892, para. 7)

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023<sup>59</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>60</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2677 (2023) of 15 March 2023, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2024,

*Recalling also* its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 76/291 of 29 June 2022,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

#### **Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023**

2. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 5,050,000 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, in addition to the amount of 1,116,609,000 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 76/291;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

3. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 1,116,609,000 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 76/291 for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 5,050,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

4. *Also decides* to keep under review during its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

#### **B**

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/892/Add.1, para. 8)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan<sup>61</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>62</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2677 (2023) of 15 March 2023, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2024,

*Recalling also* its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 77/292 A of 31 May 2023,

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<sup>59</sup> A/77/786.

<sup>60</sup> Relevant parts of A/77/767/Add.11.

<sup>61</sup> A/77/627 and A/77/752.

<sup>62</sup> A/77/767/Add.11.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 417.5 million United States dollars, representing some 3.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 79 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to draw on lessons learned from previous election support provided by peacekeeping missions and apply these lessons learned in the Mission, as appropriate, in view of upcoming elections, to ensure the provision of appropriate technical and logistical support in accordance with the mandates of the Mission;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 43 of the report of the Advisory Committee, notes with concern the inadequate level of implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy, and requests the Secretary-General to further intensify the efforts to mitigate environmental impact and reduce the overall environmental footprint of the Mission, including through the implementation of clean energy, recycling, waste management, the use of environmentally friendly material and applying homegrown environmental solutions that improve the health, safety and security of local communities, and to provide information on progress made in the context of his next report;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307, 70/286 and 76/274;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

**Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>63</sup>

**Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,263,704,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 1,148,836,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 88,637,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 15,207,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 11,023,100 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

**Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 893,425,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 15 March 2024, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 27,876,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 21,038,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 4,909,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 1,056,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 871,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 370,278,800 dollars for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 105,793,943 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,553,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,719,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,034,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 438,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 361,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 15 and 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 31,059,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 31,059,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 2,413,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 31,059,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

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<sup>63</sup> [A/77/627](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/303

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/924](#), para. 15)

#### **77/303. Triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [74/279](#) of 30 June 2020,

*Having considered* the letter dated 10 February 2023 from the Chair of the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee transmitting the report of the Working Group,<sup>64</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment<sup>65</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>66</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment and the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the work of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment and the guidance and advice provided by the Secretariat during its substantive 2023 session;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation.

#### RESOLUTION 77/304

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/924](#), para. 15)

#### **77/304. Support account for peacekeeping operations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [45/258](#) of 3 May 1991, [47/218](#) A of 23 December 1992, [48/226](#) A of 23 December 1993, [48/226](#) C of 29 July 1994, [49/250](#) of 20 July 1995, [50/221](#) B of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution [55/238](#) of 23 December 2000, its resolutions [55/271](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/241](#) of 24 December 2001, [56/293](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/318](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/298](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/301](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/268](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/279](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/250](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/287](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/271](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/290](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/265](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/287](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/283](#) of 30 June 2014, [69/308](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/287](#) of 17 June 2016, [71/295](#) of 30 June 2017, [72/288](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/308](#) of 3 July 2019, [74/280](#) of 30 June 2020, [75/293](#) of 30 June

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<sup>64</sup> [A/77/736](#).

<sup>65</sup> [A/77/757](#).

<sup>66</sup> [A/77/832](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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2021, [76/279](#) of 29 June 2022 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994, 50/473 of 23 December 1995, 72/558 of 5 July 2018, 73/555 of 3 July 2019 and 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022<sup>67</sup> and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024,<sup>68</sup> the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024<sup>69</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>70</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon the adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within 30 days for traditional peacekeeping operations and 90 days for complex peacekeeping operations,

*Recognizing also* the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

*Mindful* that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resources requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Further reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, and its other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

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<sup>67</sup> [A/77/631](#).

<sup>68</sup> [A/77/771](#).

<sup>69</sup> [A/77/763](#).

<sup>70</sup> [A/77/833](#).

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10. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution [50/221 B](#);

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

#### **Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 387,808,200 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of the amount of 17,659,500 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project, 518,400 dollars for death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations, 868,500 dollars for the efficiency model for management services (previously the global service delivery model project), 3,326,800 dollars for peacekeeping capability readiness, 20,875,400 dollars for Umoja maintenance and support costs and 12,855,200 dollars for after-service health insurance costs, including 1,362 continuing posts and 1 new temporary post, as well as the redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, 71 continuing and 5 new general temporary assistance positions and 51.5 person-months, as well as related post and non-post requirements;

#### **Financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial periods from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

13. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the amount of 3,009,300 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(b) The total amount of 1,675,900 dollars, comprising other miscellaneous revenue of 25,500 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 1,765,000 dollars, offset by investment loss of 114,600 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(c) The balance of 383,123,000 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(d) The net estimated staff assessment income of 30,015,400 dollars, comprising the amount of 29,054,400 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the increase of 961,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (c) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

### **RESOLUTION 77/305**

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/924](#), para. 15)

#### **77/305. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section XIV of its resolution [49/233 A](#) of 23 December 1994 and its resolution [62/231](#) of 22 December 2007,

*Recalling also* its decision [50/500](#) of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/277](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Recalling further* its resolution [56/292](#) of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution [76/277](#),

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*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base<sup>71</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>72</sup>

*Reiterating* the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, Spain;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022,<sup>73</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

5. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 65,977,500 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

#### **Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

6. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 246,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(b) The balance of 65,731,000 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,461,000 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,368,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the increase of 92,900 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

7. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-eighth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

### **RESOLUTION 77/306**

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/924](#), para. 15)

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<sup>71</sup> [A/77/613](#) and [A/77/741](#).

<sup>72</sup> [A/77/767/Add.6](#).

<sup>73</sup> [A/77/613](#).

#### **77/306. Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 concerning the financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/278](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Regional Service Centre<sup>74</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>75</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions [57/290 B](#) of 18 June 2003, [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#), [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Acknowledges* the support of the Government of Uganda in facilitating the work of the United Nations at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>76</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

6. *Approves* the amount of 43,647,400 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

#### **Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

7. *Decides* that the requirements for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 623,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(b) The amount of 40,895,400 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active client peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024;

(c) The amount of 2,128,800 dollars, with respect to the share of client special political missions, to be funded under section 3, Political affairs, as may be approved by the General Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2024;

(d) The estimated staff assessment income of 4,573,200 dollars, comprising the amount of 4,490,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the increase of 83,000 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active client peacekeeping operations;

8. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-eighth session the question of the financing of the Regional Service Centre.

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<sup>74</sup> [A/77/612](#) and [A/77/732](#).

<sup>75</sup> [A/77/767/Add.5](#).

<sup>76</sup> [A/77/612](#).

RESOLUTION 77/307

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/930, para. 6)

**77/307. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic<sup>77</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>78</sup>

*Having also considered* the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the outcome evaluation of the support provided by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the fight against impunity, the extension of State authority and the rule of law in the Central African Republic,<sup>79</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2659 (2022) of 14 November 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 November 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution 68/299 of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 76/282 of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 395.2 million United States dollars, representing some 4.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 90 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

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<sup>77</sup> A/77/633 and A/77/758.

<sup>78</sup> A/77/767/Add.13.

<sup>79</sup> A/77/739.

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6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>80</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 1,260,098,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 1,145,558,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 88,384,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 15,163,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 10,991,700 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 472,537,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 9,997,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,380,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,596,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 558,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 461,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 787,561,600 dollars for the period from 16 November 2023 to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 105,008,213 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,662,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,634,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 4,327,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 931,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 768,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

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<sup>80</sup> [A/77/633](#).

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17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 10,075,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 10,075,900 dollars, in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the increase of 949,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 10,075,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/308

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/925](#), para. 6)

#### **77/308. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus<sup>81</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>82</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [186 \(1964\)](#) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2674 \(2023\)](#) of 30 January 2023, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 January 2024,

*Recalling also* its resolution [47/236](#) of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/283](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

*Noting* that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to

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<sup>81</sup> [A/77/595](#) and [A/77/722](#).

<sup>82</sup> [A/77/767/Add.1](#).

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appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,<sup>83</sup>

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 20 million United States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 94 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>84</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 61,307,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 56,225,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 4,338,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 744,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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<sup>83</sup> [S/1994/647](#).

<sup>84</sup> [A/77/595](#).

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#### Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

13. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 19,434,667 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 20,634,211 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 31 January 2024, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,752,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,511,125 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 198,275 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 42,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 14,738,722 dollars for the period from 1 February to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 2,947,744 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2024, as set out in its resolution 76/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,251,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,079,375 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 141,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 30,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,111,664 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,111,664 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,111,664 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2022, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 676,901 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

22. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2022, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 242,135 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

23. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/309

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/926](#), para. 8)

#### **77/309. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>85</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>86</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title “United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#) of 20 December 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 20 December 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution [54/260 A](#) of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/284](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Recalling further* its resolution [58/315](#) of 1 July 2004,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 443.1 million United States dollars, representing some 1.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 87 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

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<sup>85</sup> [A/77/609](#) and [A/77/745](#).

<sup>86</sup> [A/77/767/Add.8](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to draw on lessons learned from previous election support provided by peacekeeping missions and apply these lessons learned in the Mission, as appropriate, in view of upcoming elections, to ensure the provision of appropriate technical and logistical support in accordance with the mandates of the Mission;
10. *Recognizes* the extensive mandate of the Mission for the protection of civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to deploy its special units with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the set objectives of the Mission;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>87</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,170,773,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 1,064,353,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 82,119,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 14,088,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 10,212,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 550,390,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 20 December 2023 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;
16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 17,060,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 12,847,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,024,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 651,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 536,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

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<sup>87</sup> [A/77/609](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 620,382,900 dollars for the period from 21 December 2023 to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 97,564,483 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 19,229,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 14,481,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,409,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 733,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 605,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 and 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 44,786,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 44,786,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease of 433,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 44,786,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/310

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/923](#), para. 6)

#### **77/310. Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti<sup>88</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>89</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 13 June 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 18.5 million United States dollars, representing some 0.22 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 166 Member States have paid their

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<sup>88</sup> [A/77/620](#).

<sup>89</sup> [A/77/775](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti;

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the special account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti in the amount of 7,730,000 dollars as at 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2020, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, their respective share of the net cash available in the special account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti in the amount of 7,730,000 dollars as at 30 June 2022 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session under the agenda item entitled “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”;

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the items entitled “Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti” and “Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/311

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/927](#), para. 6)

#### **77/311. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo<sup>90</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>91</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

*Recalling also* its resolution [53/241](#) of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/287](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Acknowledging* the complexity of the Mission,

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<sup>90</sup> [A/77/589](#) and [A/77/723](#).

<sup>91</sup> [A/77/767/Add.4](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

*Mindful also* of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 37.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 111 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>92</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 44,342,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 40,666,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 3,137,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 538,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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<sup>92</sup> [A/77/589](#).

**Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 44,342,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,453,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,154,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 245,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 52,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 745,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

16. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 745,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 15 above;

17. *Also decides* that the increase of 45,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 745,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above;

18. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

19. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo”.

**RESOLUTION 77/312**

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/931](#), para. 6)

**77/312. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali<sup>93</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>94</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the

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<sup>93</sup> [A/77/624](#) and [A/77/755](#).

<sup>94</sup> [A/77/767/Add.12](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2690 \(2023\)](#) of 30 June 2023, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution [67/286](#) of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/288](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 293.4 million United States dollars, representing some 2.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 103 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>95</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023**

12. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission in an amount not exceeding 590 million dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023;

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<sup>95</sup> [A/77/624](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

#### Financing of the commitment authority for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 590 million dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 18,915,100 dollars, the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023;

15. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 43,415,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238;

16. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 43,415,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 15 above;

17. *Also decides* that, the increase of 2,123,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 43,415,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above;

18. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

19. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/313

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, by a recorded vote of 120 to 3, with 1 abstention,\* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/77/932, para. 13)<sup>96</sup>

\* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

*Against:* Canada, Israel, United States of America

*Abstaining:* Congo

<sup>96</sup> The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Cuba (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

#### 77/313. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon<sup>97</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>98</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2650 (2022) of 31 August 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 76/290 of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010, 65/303 of 30 June 2011, 66/277 of 21 June 2012, 67/279 of 28 June 2013, 68/292 of 30 June 2014, 69/302 of 25 June 2015, 70/280 of 15 July 2016, 71/307 of 30 June 2017, 72/299 of 5 July 2018, 73/322 of 3 July 2019, 75/250 A of 31 December 2020, 75/250 B of 30 June 2021 and 76/290,

*Reaffirming also* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 217.6 million United States dollars, representing some 1.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 99 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302, 70/280, 71/307, 72/299, 73/322, 75/250 A, 75/250 B and 76/290;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282, 65/303, 66/277, 67/279, 68/292, 69/302, 70/280, 71/307, 72/299, 73/322, 75/250 A, 75/250 B and 76/290;

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<sup>97</sup> A/77/602 and A/77/740.

<sup>98</sup> A/77/767/Add.9.

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
11. *Takes note* of paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;
14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution [51/233](#), paragraph 5 of resolution [52/237](#), paragraph 11 of resolution [53/227](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [54/267](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [55/180 A](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [55/180 B](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 A](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 B](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [57/325](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [58/307](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [59/307](#), paragraph 17 of resolution [60/278](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [61/250 A](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 B](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 C](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [62/265](#), paragraph 19 of resolution [63/298](#), paragraph 18 of resolution [64/282](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [65/303](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [66/277](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [67/279](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [68/292](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [69/302](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [70/280](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [71/307](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [72/299](#), paragraph 16 of resolution [73/322](#), paragraph 3 of resolution [75/250 A](#), paragraph 39 of resolution [75/250 B](#) and paragraph 15 of resolution [76/290](#), stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>99</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

16. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 585,940,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 537,367,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 41,460,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 7,113,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 97,656,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2023 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

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<sup>99</sup> [A/77/602](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,505,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,847,800 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 541,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 116,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 488,283,400 dollars for the period from 1 September 2023 to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 48,828,340 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

20. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 17,528,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 14,239,100 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 2,706,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 582,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 17 and 19 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 6,351,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

22. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 6,351,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Decides* that the increase of 537,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 6,351,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/314

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/928](#), para. 6)

**77/314. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara<sup>100</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>101</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [690 \(1991\)](#) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2654 \(2022\)](#) of 27 October 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 2023,

*Recalling also* its resolution [45/266](#) of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/292](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 59.3 million United States dollars, representing some 3.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 104 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

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<sup>100</sup> [A/77/598](#) and [A/77/731](#).

<sup>101</sup> [A/77/767/Add.3](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>102</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 71,014,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 64,559,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 4,981,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 854,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 619,500 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 23,671,400 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2023 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,054,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 873,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 130,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 28,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 23,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 47,342,900 dollars for the period from 1 November 2023 to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 5,917,863 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023 and 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,109,500 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,747,200 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 260,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 56,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 46,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,601,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,601,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

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<sup>102</sup> [A/77/598](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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19. *Decides* that the increase of 152,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 1,601,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara”.

#### RESOLUTION 77/315

Adopted at the 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/77/929](#), para. 8)

#### **77/315. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia<sup>103</sup> and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>104</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

*Recalling also* the subsequent resolutions of the Security Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution [2687 \(2023\)](#) of 27 June 2023, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 December 2023,

*Recalling further* its resolution [63/275 A](#) of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [76/293](#) of 29 June 2022,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

*Noting with appreciation* that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia as at 30 April 2023, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 272.2 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 72 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

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<sup>103</sup> [A/77/684](#) and [A/77/746](#).

<sup>104</sup> [A/77/767/Add.7](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to finalize and implement the nationalization strategy in cooperation with the Federal Government of Somalia, apply all options for greater nationalization of functions, enhance national capacity-building efforts and report in the context of the next budget submission;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Support Office for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;<sup>105</sup>

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 606,742,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of 551,590,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 42,557,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 7,301,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,292,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

#### **Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024**

7. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 303,371,200 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

8. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,377,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,055,000 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,667,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 358,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 296,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

9. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 303,371,100 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024, at a monthly rate of 37,921,388 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2024, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the logistical support package;

10. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 6,376,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,055,000 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,667,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 358,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 295,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

11. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 9 above, their respective share

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<sup>105</sup> [A/77/684](#).

### III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,109,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#);

12. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 14,109,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Decides* that the increase of 530,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 14,109,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

14. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund established to support the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#)”.

## IV. Decisions

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## A. Elections and appointments

### 77/408. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B<sup>1</sup>

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>2</sup> appointed Minhong Yi (Republic of Korea) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 31 July 2023 and ending on 31 December 2025.

As a result, as of 31 July 2023, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Surendra Kumar ADHANA (India),\* Yves Éric AHOUSSOUBEMEY (Benin),\*\* Amjad Qaid AL KUMAIM (Yemen),\*\* Makiese Kinkela AUGUSTO (Angola),\*\* Abdallah BACHAR BONG (Chad),\* Feliksas BAKANAUSKAS (Lithuania),\* Sharon BRENNEN-HAYLOCK (Bahamas),\*\* Jakub CHMIELEWSKI (Poland),\*\* Udo FENCHEL (Germany),\*\*\* Olivio FERMÍN (Dominican Republic),\*\*\* Carlo JACOBUCCI (Italy),\*\*\* Ji Haojun (China),\*\*\* Nabil KALKOUL (Algeria),\* Evgeny KALUGIN (Russian Federation),\* Julia A. MACIEL (Paraguay),\* MATSUDA Yukiko (Japan),\*\*\* Caroline NALWANGA (Uganda),\* Juliana Gaspar RUAS (Brazil),\* Stephani SCHEER (United States of America),\* Cihan TERZI (Türkiye)\* and Minhong Yi (Republic of Korea).\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

### 77/409. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B<sup>3</sup>

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>4</sup> appointed Minhong Yi (Republic of Korea) as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 18 April 2023 and ending on 31 December 2023, as a result of the resignation of Ji-sun Jun.

As a result, as of 18 April 2023, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Syed Yawar ALI (Pakistan),\*\* Phologo Kaone BOGATSU (Botswana),\*\* Cheikh Tidiane DÈME (Senegal),\*\*\* Jasminka DINIĆ (Croatia),\*\* Gordon ECKERSLEY (Australia),\*\*\* Helena Concepción FELIP SALAZAR (Paraguay),\*\*\* Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (Uruguay),\*\*\* Michael HOLTSCHE (Germany),\* Ihor HUMENNYI (Ukraine),\*\* Marcel JULLIER (Switzerland),\*\*\* KITANO Mitsuru (Japan),\*\* Vadim LAPUTIN (Russian Federation),\* LIN Shan (China),\* Joseph MASILA (Kenya),\*\*\* Thomas Anthony REPASCH (United States of America),\*\* Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA PINTO (Brazil),\* Steve TOWNLEY (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)\* and Minhong Yi (Republic of Korea).\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 77/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/408 A.

<sup>2</sup> [A/77/567/Add.1](#), para. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 77/409, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/409 A.

<sup>4</sup> [A/77/568/Add.1](#), para. 4.

### **77/418. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme**

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 18 January 2023, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General,<sup>5</sup> re-elected Inger ANDERSEN (Denmark) as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2023 and ending on 14 June 2027.

### **77/419. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session<sup>6</sup>**

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2023, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected Dennis FRANCIS of Trinidad and Tobago as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/420. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session**

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2023, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session: BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), CHINA, CONGO, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, ICELAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN and ZAMBIA.

### **77/421. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council**

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2023, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected ALGERIA, GUYANA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SIERRA LEONE and SLOVENIA as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALBANIA, BRAZIL, GABON, GHANA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

As a result, as of 1 January 2024, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: ALGERIA,\*\* CHINA, ECUADOR,\* FRANCE, GUYANA,\*\* JAPAN,\* MALTA,\* MOZAMBIQUE,\* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,\*\* RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE,\*\* SLOVENIA,\*\* SWITZERLAND,\* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

### **77/422. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session**

On 1 June 2023, the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (a) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2023, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session:

*First Committee:*

Rytis PAULAUSKAS (Lithuania)

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<sup>5</sup> See [A/77/689](#).

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

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*Special Political and Decolonization Committee*

*(Fourth Committee):*

Mathu JOYINI (South Africa)

*Second Committee:*

Carlos AMORÍN (Uruguay)

*Third Committee:*

Alexander MARSCHIK (Austria)

*Fifth Committee:*

Osama Mahmoud Abdelkhalek MAHMOUD (Egypt)

*Sixth Committee:*

Suriya CHINDAWONGSE (Thailand)

#### **77/423. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council**

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2023, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected TÜRKİYE as a member of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the term of office of GREECE<sup>7</sup> beginning on 1 January 2024.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected FRANCE, GERMANY, HAITI, JAPAN, KENYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, MAURITANIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, POLAND, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SURINAME, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and ZAMBIA as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BULGARIA, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, JAPAN, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PORTUGAL, SOLOMON ISLANDS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZIMBABWE.

As a result, as of 1 January 2024, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN,\* BELGIUM,\* BELIZE,\* BOTSWANA,\*\* BRAZIL,\*\* CABO VERDE,\*\* CAMEROON,\*\* CANADA,\* CHILE,\* CHINA,\*\* COLOMBIA,\*\* COSTA RICA,\*\* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,\* CROATIA,\* CZECHIA,\* DENMARK,\*\* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,\*\* ESWATINI,\* FRANCE,\*\*\* GERMANY,\*\*\* HAITI,\*\*\* INDIA,\* ITALY,\* JAPAN,\*\*\* KAZAKHSTAN,\* KENYA,\*\*\* LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,\*\* LIECHTENSTEIN,\*\*\* MAURITANIA,\*\*\* MAURITIUS,\* NEPAL,\*\*\* NEW ZEALAND,\*\* NIGERIA,\*\*\* OMAN,\* PAKISTAN,\*\*\* PARAGUAY,\*\*\* PERU,\* POLAND,\*\*\* QATAR,\*\* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,\*\* SENEGAL,\*\*\* SLOVAKIA,\*\* SLOVENIA,\*\* SPAIN,\*\*\* SURINAME,\*\*\* SWEDEN,\*\* TUNISIA,\* TÜRKİYE,\*\* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,\*\*\* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,\* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,\* URUGUAY\*\*\* and ZAMBIA.\*\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

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<sup>7</sup> See [A/77/889/Rev.1](#).

## B. Other decisions

### 1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

#### 77/505. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

##### B<sup>8</sup>

At its 58th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 6 February 2023, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (a) entitled “Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries” of agenda item 21 entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.<sup>9</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 22 entitled “Eradication of poverty and other development issues”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>10</sup>

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions” of agenda item 118 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.<sup>11</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 18 entitled “Sustainable development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>12</sup>

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2023, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (j) entitled “Combating sand and dust storms” of agenda item 18 entitled “Sustainable development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>13</sup>

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 14 June 2023, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 48 entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”, under heading B (Maintenance of international peace and security), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>14</sup>

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (a) entitled “Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions” of agenda item 118 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”,

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<sup>8</sup> Decision 77/505, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/505 A.

<sup>9</sup> [A/77/L.50](#).

<sup>10</sup> [A/77/L.43](#).

<sup>11</sup> [A/77/568/Add.1](#).

<sup>12</sup> [A/77/L.60](#).

<sup>13</sup> [A/77/L.72](#).

<sup>14</sup> [A/77/L.75](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.<sup>15</sup>

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 24 July 2023, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 68 entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>16</sup>

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 11 entitled “Sport for development and peace”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>17</sup>

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States” of agenda item 18 entitled “Sustainable development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>18</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries” of agenda item 21 entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.<sup>19</sup>

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 94 entitled “Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security”, under heading G (Disarmament), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.<sup>20</sup>

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 23 entitled “Operational activities for development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.<sup>21</sup>

#### **77/507. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**

##### **B<sup>22</sup>**

At its 58th plenary meeting, on 6 February 2023, the General Assembly decided that, after the departure of the Secretary-General, his seat at the podium might be occupied by his representative.

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<sup>15</sup> [A/77/567/Add.1](#).

<sup>16</sup> [A/77/L.81](#).

<sup>17</sup> [A/77/L.95](#).

<sup>18</sup> [A/77/L.96](#).

<sup>19</sup> [A/77/L.92](#).

<sup>20</sup> [A/77/L.101](#).

<sup>21</sup> [A/77/L.108](#).

<sup>22</sup> Decision 77/507, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/507 A.

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At its 58th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 6 February 2023, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.<sup>23</sup>

**77/550. Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**

At its 58th (resumed) plenary meeting, on 6 February 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>24</sup> taking note of the note by the Secretariat,<sup>25</sup> decided to accredit the organization identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite it to participate as an intergovernmental organization in the work of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as an observer, in accordance with rule 63 of the rules of procedure of the Conference.<sup>26</sup>

**77/551. Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the 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**

At its 59th plenary meeting, on 20 February 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>27</sup> recalling its resolution [75/212](#) of 21 December 2020, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,<sup>28</sup> decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the 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, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 14 of annex II to resolution [75/212](#).

**77/552. 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**

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 7 March 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, recalling its resolution [75/212](#) of 21 December 2020:

(a) Decided that the start time of the 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 be revised so that the first plenary meeting, on Wednesday, 22 March 2023, would take place from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

(b) Decided that the Presidents of the Conference would proceed to appoint co-chairs of the interactive dialogues to take place during the Conference, as listed in the letter dated 3 March 2023 from the co-hosts addressed to the President of the General Assembly;<sup>29</sup>

(c) Taking note of the note by the Secretariat,<sup>30</sup> decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Conference, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 14 of annex II to resolution [75/212](#).

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<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/77/1)*.

<sup>24</sup> [A/77/L.50](#).

<sup>25</sup> [A/77/713](#).

<sup>26</sup> [A/CONF.219/2022/2](#).

<sup>27</sup> [A/77/L.52](#).

<sup>28</sup> [A/77/738](#).

<sup>29</sup> [A/77/785](#).

<sup>30</sup> [A/77/781](#).

**77/553. Annual theme of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the set of Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed by the high-level political forum in 2024**

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 7 March 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>31</sup> recalling its resolutions [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013, [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016, [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 and [75/290 A](#) and [75/290 B](#) of 25 July 2021:

(a) Decided that the theme of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council shall be “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”;

(b) Also decided that the high-level political forum in 2024, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, shall review in depth:

- (i) Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- (ii) Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- (iii) Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- (iv) Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;
- (v) Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

**77/554. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 21 March 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the Mayor of New York City, Eric Adams, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, and the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Verene Albertha Shepherd, to make statements at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

**77/555. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly to mark the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade**

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 27 March 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Djamila Taís Ribeiro, winner of the Jabuti Literary Prize 2020, and Taylor Cassidy, youth advocate, to make statements at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

**77/556. Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction**

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Singapore,<sup>32</sup> recalling its resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017, in which it had decided to convene an intergovernmental conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, to consider the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee established by resolution [69/292](#) of 19 June 2015 on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea<sup>33</sup> on the conservation and sustainable use of

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<sup>31</sup> [A/77/L.57](#).

<sup>32</sup> [A/77/L.62](#).

<sup>33</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

#### IV. Decisions

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marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, with a view to developing the instrument as soon as possible, its decision 76/564 of 23 May 2022, in which it had decided to convene a fifth session of the conference from 15 to 26 August 2022, and its resolution 77/248 of 30 December 2022, in which it had requested the Secretary-General to convene the resumed fifth session of the conference from 20 February to 3 March 2023, taking note of the decision of the conference, at its resumed fifth session, to establish an open-ended informal working group tasked with ensuring the uniformity of terminology throughout the text of the draft agreement 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 finalized at that session and with harmonizing the versions in the six official languages of the United Nations, and taking note also of the decision of the conference to resume at a later date once the open-ended informal working group had completed its work, with a view to adopting the Agreement, requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support and services to the open-ended informal working group and to convene a further resumed fifth session of the conference on 19 and 20 June 2023, tentatively, or on a date to be determined in consultation with the President of the conference, not in parallel to a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, and provide it with full conference services.

#### **77/557. Modalities for the Summit of the Future: rescheduling of the preparatory ministerial meeting**

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>34</sup> recalling its resolution 76/307 of 8 September 2022, entitled “Modalities for the Summit of the Future”, in which it had decided that the Summit would be held on 22 and 23 September 2024, in New York, preceded by a preparatory ministerial meeting to be held on 18 September 2023, recalling also the request to the President of the General Assembly contained in resolution 76/307 to ensure that the Summit of the Future and the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit) are well coordinated, noting that the Sustainable Development Goals Summit would be held on 18 and 19 September 2023 in order to maximize its visibility and impact, and noting also that the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development would be held on 20 September 2023, decided to hold the preparatory ministerial meeting for the Summit of the Future on 21 September 2023.

#### **77/558. High-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 18 May 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mwanahamisi Singano, Senior Global Policy Lead at the Women’s Environment and Development Organization, and Mustafa Kemal Kiliç, youth representative from the earthquake zone in Türkiye, to make statements at the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

#### **77/559. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council**

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:

(a) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council and the commitment of Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world to instil new life in the discussions on the reform of the Security Council;

(b) Decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 of 15 September 2008, 63/565 B of 14 September 2009, 64/568 of 13 September 2010, 65/554 of 12 September 2011, 66/566 of 13 September 2012, 67/561 of 29 August 2013, 68/557 of 8 September 2014, 69/560 of 14 September 2015, 70/559 of 27 July 2016, 71/553 of 19 July 2017, 72/557 of 29 June 2018, 73/554 of 25 June 2019, 74/569 of

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<sup>34</sup> A/77/L.63.

## IV. Decisions

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31 August 2020, 75/569 of 22 June 2021 and 76/572 of 12 July 2022, building on the informal meetings held during its seventy-seventh session, as reflected in the letter dated 2 June 2023 from the Co-Chairs, and on the document entitled “Revised Co-Chairs’ Elements Paper on Convergences and Divergences on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters”, circulated on 5 June 2023, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, to help to inform its future work;

(c) Welcomed the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noted with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Co-Chairs undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(d) Welcomed the agreement among Member States to enhance transparency and inclusivity of the process by introducing webcast for the first segment (debate) of the intergovernmental negotiations meetings while the second segment (interactive discussion) remained closed, as well as the establishment of a specific website to act as a repository of the recordings of the webcasts, letters, decisions and other related documents related to the intergovernmental negotiations process as well as links to statements by the Member States, as referred in the Co-Chairs’ letter dated 3 March 2023;

(e) Decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(f) Also decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly the item entitled “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council”.

### **77/560. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations**

At its 86th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.<sup>35</sup>

### **77/561. Report of the Security Council**

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.<sup>36</sup>

### **77/562. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on universal health coverage**

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>37</sup> recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution [75/315](#) of 17 August 2021 on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, decided to approve the participation of the non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector listed in the annex to the present decision in the high-level meeting on universal health coverage to be held pursuant to resolution [75/315](#), including its panel discussions.

#### **Annex**

Abt Associates  
Acción Internacional para la Salud  
ACON Health Limited  
ACTION DES JEUNES POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE (AJLTB)

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<sup>35</sup> [A/77/300](#).

<sup>36</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/77/2)*.

<sup>37</sup> [A/77/L.85](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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Africa Health Research Organization  
Africa Japan Forum  
Africa Resource Center for Excellence in Supply Chain Management LTD/GTE  
African Constituency Bureau for the Global Fund  
Afro Global Alliance  
AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa  
Alliance for Reproductive Health Rights  
Ambivium  
American Medical Women's Association  
AMREF Flying Doctors  
APCASO Foundation  
Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)  
ASSITEB-BIORIF  
Associação de Diabetes Juvenil  
ASSOCIATION DE SOUTIEN A L'AUTOPROMOTION SANITAIRE URBAINE (ASAPSU)  
Association for Socially Applicable Research (ASAR)  
Association Global Humaniste  
Avenir Mère-Enfant  
Blossom Trust  
Blue Circle Diabetes Foundation  
Brigada 12  
Burnet Institute  
Center for Citizens with Disability  
Center for Integration Science in Global Health Equity at Brigham and Women's Hospital  
Center for Migration, Gender, and Justice  
Cepheid  
Cepheid HBDC  
Club des Amis Damien  
Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations  
Colegio de enfermería perioperatoria de Baja California  
Community Working Group on Health (CWGH)  
DB Connect  
Disability Rights India Foundation  
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi)  
Duke Center for Global Surgery and Health Equity at Duke University  
Earth Regenerative Project Sierra Leone  
Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDS and Health Service Organisations (EANNASO)  
EMLA  
EngenderHealth  
Eucharistia Help Foundation  
Eurasian Movement for the Right to Health in Prisons  
European Forum for Primary Care  
European Public Health Association  
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.  
Faculty of Social Administration at Thammasat University  
Family Health International  
Female Genital Schistosomiasis Society of Nigeria (FGSSoN)  
Fórum ONG Aids RS  
Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)  
Foyuzat-e-Nazirya Foundation  
Friends of the Global Fight Against AIDS, TB and Malaria  
Fundación Huésped  
Fundación por una Sociedad Empoderada  
GAVI Alliance  
GIVMED Share medicine Share life

#### IV. Decisions

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Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice  
Global Health Innovative Technology Fund  
Global Initiative for Children’s Surgery  
Global Institute for Disease Elimination (GLIDE)  
Global Network of Young People Living with HIV  
GSK PLC  
GWL Voices for Change and Inclusion  
HBC Promised Ghana  
HEAL Africa  
Health advocacy coalition (HAC)  
HEALTH HORIZONS INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION  
Health Innovation and Investment Exchange (HIEx)  
Health Non-Governmental Organizations Network (HENNET)  
Health Rights Advocacy Forum  
Illumina, Inc.  
Institute of Allergy and Clinical Immunology of Bangladesh (IACIB)  
Institute of Global Perioperative Care  
Institute of Human Virology Nigeria  
Institute of International Peace Leaders  
Istituto Cordial  
Integrate Health  
International Alliance of Dermatology Patient Organizations (GlobalSkin)  
International Association for the Study of Pain  
International Diabetes Federation  
International Student One Health Alliance  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Global NPC  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Latin American and Caribbean  
International Tuberculosis Research Center  
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease  
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA)  
Jaringan Indonesia Positif  
Jhpiego  
Joep Lange Institute  
Johnson & Johnson  
Kgorogo Social Investment  
Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance (KHANA)  
KNCV KG  
Latu Human Rights Foundation  
Living Goods  
Making the World Beautiful Through Film (MWBTF) Corp.  
Malaria Consortium  
Martisans Sports And Cultural Foundation  
Masaka Association of Persons with Disabilities living with HIV/AIDS  
Medical Impact  
Medtronic, Inc.  
MEDx eHealthCenter B.V.  
Migrant Clinicians Network  
Mongolian Anti-Tuberculosis Coalition  
MOVEMENT OF MEN AGAINST AIDS IN KENYA  
Multiple Sclerosis Society of India  
Mutualité Française  
Mwitikio wa Kudhibiti Kifua Kikuu na Ukimwi Tanzania (MKUTA)  
NCD Alliance  
Network of TB Champions in Kenya  
New World Hope Organization (NWHO)

#### IV. Decisions

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Non Communicable Disease Alliance, NCDA  
Pan African Health Professionals Organisation – PAHPO  
Partners in Health  
Partnership for Quality Medical Donations  
Pfizer Inc.  
PharmAccess Foundation  
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America  
Piquet Carneiro University Polyclinic – State University of Rio de Janeiro  
Population Services International  
Prevention Access Campaign  
Professionals For Humanity Initiative  
Public Association “Center for Health Policies and Studies”  
reach52 PTE Ltd.  
Reconciliation and Development Association  
Rede Brasileira de Pesquisas em Tuberculose, REDE-TB  
Rede Paulista de Controle Social da Tuberculose  
RESULTS Education  
Royal Philips  
Rural Aid Foundation (RAFO)  
Rwanda Non Communicable Diseases Alliance  
Sama Resource Group for Women and Health  
Samprity Aid Foundation  
SASTRY MEMORIAL LIONS SERVICE TRUST  
SAVE WATER AND SAFE WATER FOUNDATION  
Service Workers in Group Foundation  
Shaikh Zayed Hospital and Federal Post Graduate Medical Institute  
Shastho Shurokkha Foundation  
Shepherd for Health, Environment, Advocacy and Development Centre  
Société SOMMAC  
Socios En Salud Sucursal Perú  
Solidaris – Union Nationale des Mutualités Socialistes  
Speak Up Africa, Inc. d/b/a The Access Challenge  
Spiritia Foundation  
Stichting Global Network of People Living With HIV/Aids (Gnp+)  
Stichting Wemos  
StrongMinds  
Students and Youth Working on Reproductive Health Action Team  
Success Capital Organisation  
T1International  
TBpeople Pakistan Foundation  
The Benjamin William Mkapa Foundation  
The Cancer Association of South Africa  
The Children’s Care  
The Cochrane Collaboration (Cochrane)  
The GCI Group LLC  
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  
The Royal Institute for International Affairs  
The Volunteer Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action  
Touch Foundation Inc  
Transform Health  
Trishuli Plus  
Uganda Stop TB Partnership  
UNITE Parliamentarians Network for Global Health  
United for Global Mental Health  
Uniting to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases

## IV. Decisions

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Universal Care for Africa Foundation (UCAF)  
Viatrix  
Vivir. Participación, Incidencia y Transparencia, A.C.  
WACI Health  
West African Alcohol Policy Alliance  
Women in Global Health, Inc.  
World Diabetes Foundation  
Wote Youth Development Projects Community Based Organization (CBO)  
Wuhan University Academy of International Law and Global Governance  
Yayasan Pusat Inisiatif Strategis Untuk Pembangunan Indonesia  
Yemi-Age Nigeria Foundation  
Youth Association in Sierra Leone  
Youth Care Network – YOUCANET  
Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV+ (ZNNP+)

### **77/563. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis**

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>38</sup> recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution [77/274](#) of 24 February 2023 on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis, decided to approve the participation of the non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector listed in the annex to the present decision in the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis to be held pursuant to resolution [77/274](#), including its panel discussions.

#### **Annex**

“Support to Health” Public Union  
Acción Internacional para la Salud  
ACON Health Limited  
ACTION DES JEUNES POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE (AJLTB)  
Action for Health Initiatives (ACHIEVE), Inc.  
Afghanistan TB Patient Support Association (A-TB-PSA)  
AFI  
Africa Coalition on Tuberculosis  
Africa Coalition on Tuberculosis (ACT) Swazi Chapter  
Africa Constituency Bureau for the Global Fund  
Africa Health Research Organization  
Africa Japan Forum  
African Society For Laboratory Medicine NPC  
Afro Global Alliance  
AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa  
AIDSPAN  
ALIENTOS DE VIDA  
AMBASSADEURS DE LUTTE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE Asbl  
Ambivium  
American Medical Women’s Association  
Americas TB Coalition  
Ankodi Relationship Therapy  
APCASO Foundation  
AQUITY INNOVATIONS NPC  
Asia Pacific Cities Alliance for Health and Development  
Asian Indigenous International Network

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<sup>38</sup> [A/77/L.86](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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Asociación de Personas Afectadas por Tuberculosis del Perú ASPAT PERU  
Asociación Hondureña Contra la Tuberculosis  
Association “Stop TB Partnership, Tajikistan”  
ASSOCIATION DE SOUTIEN A L’AUTOPROMOTION SANITAIRE URBAINE (ASAPSU)  
Association des Anciens Patients Tuberculeux guéris du Bénin (ASSAP-TB/BENIN)  
Association for Social Development (ASD)  
Association of the Survivors of Makobola Massacres (ARMMK)  
Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute  
Birat Nepal Medical Trust  
Blossom Trust  
Branch of CARITAS Internationalis in Tajikistan  
Bridge Consultants Foundation  
Burnet Institute  
Campaigns in Global Health Limited  
Center for Development of Community Health Initiatives  
Centre for Health Solutions – Kenya  
Centro de Estudios de Problemas Económicos y Sociales de la Juventud  
Cepheid  
Cepheid HBDC  
CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION “TB PEOPLE UKRAINE”  
CHIMABA SANAA GROUP  
Club des Amis Damien  
Colegio de enfermería perioperatoria de Baja California  
COLTMR CI  
Community Initiative for Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS & Malaria  
Community Outreach Alliance  
Community Working Group on Health  
Congolese Children Of The Future DRC  
COORDINATION NATIONALE DE RENFORCEMENT DU SYSTEME COMMUNAUTAIRE (CNRSC  
ASBL)  
DEBRICHE HEALTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE  
Delft Imaging Systems B.V.  
Dimagi Inc.  
Disability Rights India Foundation  
Disaster and Environmental Management Trust  
Dominican Association of Patients and Affected by Tuberculosis “ASODENAT”  
Dopasi Foundation  
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi)  
DYNAMIQUE DE LA REPONSE D’AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE SUR LA TB (DRAF TB)  
Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health  
Envisionit Deep AI LTD  
EPCON  
Eucharia Help Foundation  
EX TB GAMBIA  
Facilitators of Community Transformation (FACT)  
Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada  
Faculty of Social Administration at Thammasat University  
Family Health International  
Family Welfare Foundation  
Fondation Mérieux  
FOR IMPACTS IN SOCIAL HEALTH  
Fórum ONG Aids RS  
FOUNDATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL WATCH  
Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)  
Foundation for Neglected Disease Research

#### IV. Decisions

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Freundeskreis für Internationale Tuberkulosehilfe e.V.  
FUJIFILM Corporation  
Fundación Huésped  
Fundación por una Sociedad Empoderada  
GAVI Alliance  
Gender and Development  
Georgetown University, O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law  
Ghana National TB Voice Network  
Global Coalition Against TB  
Global Health Innovative Technology Fund  
Global Health Strategies Emerging Economies Private Limited  
Global Health Strategies, LLC  
GSK PLC  
Handicap International (Humanity and Inclusion)  
HEAL Africa  
Health Maxima LLC  
Health Plus  
High Lantern Group  
HOPE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS  
Humana People to People India  
Illumina, Inc.  
INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
Infectious Diseases Society of America  
Infervision Europe GmbH  
Initiative for Prevention and Control of Diseases  
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)  
Institute of Allergy and Clinical Immunology of Bangladesh (IACIB)  
Institute of Human Virology Nigeria  
Institute of International Peace Leaders  
INSTITUTO DE SALUD Y DERECHOS HUMANOS  
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative  
International Maternal Pediatric Adolescent AIDS Trials Network (IMPAACT) at Johns Hopkins University  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Global NPC  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Latin American and Caribbean  
International Tuberculosis Research Center  
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease  
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA)  
Jaringan Indonesia Positif  
Joep Lange Institute  
Johnson & Johnson  
Jointed Hands Welfare Organisation  
Karnataka Health Promotion Trust  
Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium  
Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS  
Kgorogo Social Investment  
Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance (KHANA)  
Khulna Mukti Seba Sangstha (KMSS)  
KIWONNONGO FOUNDATION INC.  
KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation  
KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation of Nigeria  
Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNTA)  
Kuboresha-Africa  
Latu Human Rights Foundation  
Lawyers Alert  
Lean on me Foundation

#### IV. Decisions

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LHLS Internasjonale Tuberkulosestiftelse  
LIBERIANS UNITED TO PROMOTE SOCIETY SAFETY & DEVELOPMENT  
Life Concern  
LIGA ANTITUBERCULOSA COLOMBIANA Y DE ENFERMEDADES RESPIRATORIAS  
Light of Hope  
Ligue Nationale Antituberculeuse et Antilépreuse du Congo  
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine  
Making the World Beautiful Through Film (MWBTF) Corp.  
Masaka Association of Persons with Disabilities living with HIV/AIDS  
McGill International TB Centre  
MedAccess Guarantee Ltd.  
Medical Impact  
Molbio Diagnostics Private Limited  
Moldova National TB Patients Association “SMIT”  
Mongolian Anti-Tuberculosis Coalition  
MOVEMENT OF MEN AGAINST AIDS IN KENYA  
Movimento Contra a Tuberculose  
Multi-dimensional Resource Centre (MRC) Nepal  
Mwitikio wa Kudhibiti Kifua Kikuu na Ukimwi Tanzania (MKUTA)  
National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Lung Hospital  
National Tuberculosis Center  
National Tuberculosis Controllers Association, INC  
Network of TB Champions in Kenya  
Network TBpeople  
New World Hope Organization (NWHO)  
Noora Health  
Nymat Nepal  
Organic Health Care Service  
Organisation pour le Développement Inclusif au Niger (ODI-Niger)  
Organización Panameña Antituberculosa  
Otsuka Novel Products GmbH  
Oxford Nanopore Technologies PLC  
Pan African Health Professionals Organisation – PAHPO  
Partners in Health  
Partnership Network Association  
Pejuang Tangguh (PETA)  
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America  
Philomera Hope Center Foundation  
Piquet Carneiro University Polyclinic – State University of Rio de Janeiro  
PopVax Private Limited  
Professionals For Humanity Initiative  
PT Riset Nusantara Genetika (NUSANTICS)  
Public Association “Center for Health Policies and Studies”  
Qure.ai  
REACH Ethiopia  
Real Opportunities Network (FNGO)  
Red Mexicana de Investigación en Tuberculosis y otras Micobacteriosis A.C.  
Rede Brasileira de Pesquisas em Tuberculose, REDE-TB  
Rede Paulista de Controle Social da Tuberculose  
Relief and Hope Foundation  
Remington Pharmaceuticals  
Republican Information and Education Center (INTILISH)  
RESEAU NATIONAL POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA SANTE REPRODUCTIVE DES ADOLESCENTS ET  
DES JEUNES

#### IV. Decisions

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Resource Group for Education and Advocacy for Community Health  
Responsibility for Ending Starvation Using Legislation, Trintabbing and Support (RESULTS) Canada Inc.  
RESULTS Education  
Revvity, Inc.  
Roche Holding AG  
Royal Philips  
Samprity Aid Foundation  
SASTRY MEMORIAL LIONS SERVICE TRUST  
Service Workers in Group Foundation  
Shaikh Zayed Hospital and Federal Post Graduate Medical Institute  
Shastho Shurokkha Foundation  
Shepherd for Health, Environment, Advocacy and Development Centre  
SMART4TB at Johns Hopkins University  
Société SOMMAC  
Socios En Salud Sucursal Perú  
SPARSHA Nepal  
Speak Up Africa Inc. d/b/a The Access Challenge  
Spiritia Foundation  
Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology  
Stichting TB Europe Coalition  
Stop TB Partnership Ghana  
STOP TB PARTNERSHIP–KENYA  
STOP TUBERCULOSIS PARTNERSHIP NIGERIA  
Strategic Action To Alleviate Suffering  
StrongMinds Uganda (SMU) Limited  
Students and Youth Working on Reproductive Health Action Team  
Sustainable Communications Response for Tuberculosis  
Tanzania TB Community Network (TTCN)  
TB Alert  
TB Alert India  
TB HIV Care  
TB People Pakistan Foundation  
TB Proof NPC  
TBpeople Global  
TBpeople Philippines Organization Inc.  
The Aurum Institute NPC  
The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement  
The GCI Group LLC  
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  
The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine  
The Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Association (MENAHRRA)  
The Socio-Cultural Movement for Haitian Workers, Inc. (MOSCTHA)  
The Volunteer Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action  
Tim Africa Aid Ghana  
Trishuli Plus  
Uganda Stop TB Partnership  
UNITE Parliamentarians Network for Global Health  
United for Global Mental Health  
Universal Care for Africa Foundation  
University College London  
Ursinus College  
Viatrix  
Victory Teens Organization  
Viet Nam Integrated Center for Tuberculosis and Respiratory Research (VICTORY)  
Vivir. Participación, Incidencia y Transparencia, A.C.

## IV. Decisions

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Volunteer Health Services  
WACI Health  
WALIMU  
World Diabetes Foundation  
Wote Youth Development Projects Community Based Organization (CBO)  
Yale Medical School  
Yayasan Kemitraan Strategis Tuberkulosis Indonesia (Stop TB Partnership Indonesia)  
Yayasan Pusat Inisiatif Strategis Untuk Pembangunan Indonesia  
Young Visionary Leaders International  
Youth and Women for Opportunities Uganda  
Youth Association In Sierra Leone  
Youth Care Network – YOUCANET  
Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV+ (ZNNP+)

### **77/564. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response**

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>39</sup> recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 77/275 of 24 February 2023 on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, decided to approve the participation of the non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector listed in the annex to the present decision in the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to be held pursuant to resolution 77/275, including its panel discussions.

#### **Annex**

IDay Sooner Inc.  
Acción Internacional para la Salud  
ACON Health Limited  
ACTION DES JEUNES POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TUBERCULOSE (AJLTB)  
Africa Health Research Organization  
Africa Japan Forum  
Afro Global Alliance  
AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa  
Ambivium  
American Medical Women's Association  
AMREF Flying Doctors  
APCASO Foundation  
ASSOCIATION DE SOUTIEN A L'AUTOPROMOTION SANITAIRE URBAINE (ASAPSU)  
Blossom Trust  
Brigada 12  
Burnet Institute  
Campaigns in Global Health Limited  
Cancer Association of South Africa  
Centre for Communities Education and Youth Development  
Cepheid  
Cepheid HBDC  
Club des Amis Damien  
Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations  
Colegio de enfermería perioperatoria de Baja California  
Community Working Group on Health (CWGH)  
COORDINATION NATIONALE DE RENFORCEMENT DU SYSTEME COMMUNAUTAIRE (CNRSC ASBL)

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<sup>39</sup> [A/77/L.87](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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DAI Global UK Ltd.  
Dalberg Catalyst  
Disability Rights India Foundation  
Dopasi Foundation  
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi)  
Earth Regenerative Project Sierra Leone  
Eastern Africa National Networks of AIDs and Health Services Organisations (EANNASO)  
Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health  
Eucharia Help Foundation  
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.  
Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada  
Faculty of Social Administration at Thammasat University  
Family Health International  
Fórum ONG Aids RS  
Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)  
Friends of the Global Fight Against AIDS, TB and Malaria  
Fundación Huésped  
Fundación por una Sociedad Empoderada  
GAVI Alliance  
Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice  
Global Health Innovative Technology Fund  
Global Network of Young People Living with HIV  
GSK PLC  
HEAL Africa  
Health Non-Governmental Organizations Network (HENNET)  
HIRED Consult  
Illumina, Inc.  
Infectious Diseases Society of America  
Institute of Allergy and Clinical Immunology of Bangladesh (IACIB)  
Institute of Global Perioperative Care  
Institute of Human Virology Nigeria  
Institute of International Peace Leaders  
Integrate Health  
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Global NPC  
International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Latin American and Caribbean  
International Tuberculosis Research Center  
International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease  
ISHAKA 2250  
Jamma Children Foundation  
Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association (JATA)  
Jaringan Indonesia Positif  
Joep Lange Institute  
Johns Hopkins University Center for Health Security  
Kgorogo Social Investment  
Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance (KHANA)  
KIWONNONGO FOUNDATION INC.  
Latu Human Rights Foundation  
Living Goods  
Masaka Association of Persons with Disabilities living with HIV/AIDS  
Medical Impact  
MEDx eHealthCenter B.V.  
Melbourne School of Population and Global Health at University of Melbourne  
Migrant Clinicians Network  
Mongolian Anti-Tuberculosis Coalition

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MOVEMENT OF MEN AGAINST AIDS IN KENYA  
Mwitikio wa Kudhibiti Kifua Kikuu na Ukimwi Tanzania (MKUTA)  
NCD Alliance  
Network of TB Champions in Kenya  
New World Hope Organization (NWHO)  
O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University  
Onyibupet Consulting Limited  
Pan African Health Professionals Organisation – PAHPO  
Panorama Global  
Paris Peace Forum  
Partners in Health  
Partnership for Quality Medical Donations  
Pfizer Inc.  
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America  
Piquet Carneiro University Polyclinic – State University of Rio de Janeiro  
PopVax Private Limited  
Prevention Access Campaign  
Professionals For Humanity Initiative  
Public Association “Center for Health Policies and Studies”  
Rabin Strategic Partners Inc.  
Reconciliation and Development Association  
Rede Paulista de Controle Social da Tuberculose  
RESEAU NATIONAL POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA SANTE REPRODUCTIVE DES ADOLESCENTS ET  
DES JEUNES  
Resolve to Save Lives, Inc.  
RESULTS Education  
Royal Philips  
Samprity Aid Foundation  
SASTRY MEMORIAL LIONS SERVICE TRUST  
Service Workers in Group Foundation  
Shaikh Zayed Hospital and Federal Post Graduate Medical Institute  
Shastho Shurokkha Foundation  
Société SOMMAC  
Socios En Salud Sucursal Perú  
Speak Up Africa Inc. d/b/a The Access Challenge  
Spiritia Foundation  
Stichting Global Network of People Living With HIV/Aids (Gnp+)  
Stichting Wemos  
StrongMinds Uganda (SMU) Limited  
The Children’s Care  
The Cochrane Collaboration (Cochrane)  
The GCI Group LLC  
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  
The Milken Institute  
The Royal Institute of International Affairs  
The Trustees of Princeton University  
The University of British Columbia  
The Volunteer Team Foundation for Humanitarian Action  
Touch Foundation Inc.  
Transform Health  
Uganda Stop TB Partnership  
UNITE Parliamentarians Network for Global Health  
United for Global Mental Health  
Universal Care for Africa Foundation (UCAF)  
University College London

University of Liverpool  
Viatrix  
Vivir. Participación, Incidencia y Transparencia, A.C.  
WACI Health  
World Diabetes Foundation  
World Federation of Public Health Associations  
Wote Youth Development Projects Community Based Organization (CBO)  
Wuhan University Academy of International Law and Global Governance  
Yayasan Pusat Inisiatif Strategis Untuk Pembangunan Indonesia  
Youth Association in Sierra Leone  
Youth Care Network – YOUCANET  
Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV+ (ZNNP+)

### **77/565. High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests**

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 29 August 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Robert Floyd, the Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency Liaison Office in New York, Vivian Okeke, on behalf of the Director General of the Agency, Rafael Mariano Grossi, and youth activist for Reverse the Trend: Save our People, Save our Planet Elias Merad Taouli, to make statements at the high-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

### **77/566. 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Costa Rica and France,<sup>40</sup> recalled its resolution [77/242](#) of 20 December 2022, in which it had decided to consider, before the end of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, the modalities of the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in the most efficient and effective manner possible, and decided to extend its consideration until 31 December 2023.

### **77/567. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>41</sup> recalling its decision 75/511 B of 9 September 2021, by which it had decided to adjust the scope of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to hold the Conference on an annual basis shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, and, taking into account the letter dated 25 August 2023 from the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed to the President of the General Assembly, recalling also its decision 76/573 of 21 July 2022, by which it had decided to convene the first Pledging Conference for Development Activities in its adjusted format in the first half of 2023, shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council, decided to convene the first Pledging Conference for Development Activities in its adjusted format shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council.

### **77/568. Scope of the Summit of the Future**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,<sup>42</sup> reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling its resolution [76/307](#) of 8 September 2022 on the

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<sup>40</sup> [A/77/L.104](#).

<sup>41</sup> [A/77/L.108](#).

<sup>42</sup> [A/77/L.109](#).

## IV. Decisions

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modalities of the Summit of the Future, in which it had decided that the Summit of the Future would adopt a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled “A Pact for the Future”, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations:

(a) Decided that the scope of the Summit of the Future would encompass the following elements, and that those elements would be reflected in the outcome document, entitled “A Pact for the Future”, comprising a chapeau and five chapters, as follows:

- (i) Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development;
- (ii) Chapter II. International peace and security;
- (iii) Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation;
- (iv) Chapter IV. Youth and future generations;
- (v) Chapter V. Transforming global governance;

(b) Also decided that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>43</sup> and its pledge to leave no one behind, the commitment to end poverty and hunger everywhere, to combat inequalities within and among countries, to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources and creating conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities; as well as the realization of the human rights of all, the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls would be taken into account in the relevant chapters of the Pact for the Future;

(c) Renewed its request to the President of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 16 of resolution [76/307](#) to appoint co-facilitators, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, no later than 31 October 2023, and decided that the remainder of the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit shall consist of consultations to determine the topics and organization of the interactive dialogues, and negotiations to conclude the outcome document with adequate time for the negotiating sessions, and requested the co-facilitators, in consultation with the President of the Assembly, to designate, as necessary, pairs of coordinators, each comprising one from a developed country and one from a developing country, taking into account gender balance, for specific chapters or elements;

(d) Requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint, no later than 31 October 2023, two pairs of co-facilitators, each comprising one from a developed country and one from a developing country, taking into account gender balance, to facilitate, as part of the preparatory process of the Summit of the Future, open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations on a global digital compact and a declaration on future generations, which would be annexed to the Pact for the Future if intergovernmentally agreed;

(e) Decided that no meetings of the preparatory process of the Summit would be held in parallel to one another, to ensure a well-coordinated and streamlined process, and that the preparatory process of the Summit shall avoid overlaps and duplications with existing intergovernmental processes.

### **77/569. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution” of the item entitled “Prevention of armed conflict” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

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<sup>43</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

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### **77/570. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte” in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/571. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Peacebuilding and sustaining peace” in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/572. Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia” in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/573. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/574. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations” in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

### **77/575. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor**

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 1 September 2023, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-eighth session.

## ***2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee***

### **77/512. Open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025 established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/240**

**B**<sup>44</sup>

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 25 August 2023, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Singapore,<sup>45</sup> recalling its resolution 75/240 of 31 December 2020, in which the Assembly had decided to convene the open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025, decided to hold the sixth session of the open-ended working group in December 2023.

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<sup>44</sup> Decision 77/512, in section B.2 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/512 A.

<sup>45</sup> [A/77/L.101](#).

### 3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

#### 77/538. Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee

**B**<sup>46</sup>

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 24 July 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,<sup>47</sup> recalling its resolution [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021, in particular the provisions relating to working methods, as well as its decisions [74/537 B](#) of 11 August 2020 and [75/548 B](#) of 29 July 2021 and the informal dialogue on the revitalization of the work of the Second Committee held on 26 May 2023 pursuant to decision [77/538 A](#) of 14 December 2022, and noting the ongoing consultations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly, took note of the updated conference room paper [A/C.2/77/CRP.3](#) on the working methods of the Second Committee, prepared by the Bureau of the Committee, and requested the Bureau of the Committee, at the seventy-eighth session of the Assembly, to further update the paper, taking into account the work of the Committee during the main part of the seventy-eighth session, as well as any guidance to be provided by the Ad Hoc Working Group.

### 4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

#### 77/548. Questions deferred for future consideration

**B**<sup>48</sup>

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>49</sup>

##### Section A

Decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-seventh session consideration of the following documents:

##### *Item 136*

*Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations*

*Investing in prevention and peacebuilding*

Report of the Secretary-General on investing in prevention and peacebuilding<sup>50</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>51</sup>

##### Section B

Decided to defer until the main part of its seventy-eighth session consideration of the following documents:

##### *Item 138*

*Programme budget for 2023*

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<sup>46</sup> Decision 77/538, in section B.4 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/538 A.

<sup>47</sup> [A/77/451/Add.1](#), para. 7.

<sup>48</sup> Decision 77/548, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/77/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 77/548 A.

<sup>49</sup> [A/77/673/Add.1](#), para. 9.

<sup>50</sup> [A/76/732](#).

<sup>51</sup> [A/76/821](#).

## IV. Decisions

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### *Capital investment planning*

Report of the Secretary-General on capital investment planning<sup>52</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>53</sup>

### *Information and communications technology strategy*

Report of the Secretary-General on the information and communications technology strategy<sup>54</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>55</sup>

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations”<sup>56</sup>

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations”<sup>57</sup>

## C

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,<sup>58</sup>

### **Section A**

Decided to defer until the main part of its seventy-eighth session consideration of the following documents:

#### *Item 136*

#### *Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations*

##### *Investing in prevention and peacebuilding*

Report of the Secretary-General on investing in prevention and peacebuilding<sup>59</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>60</sup>

### **Section B**

Decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-eighth session consideration of the following documents:

#### *Item 151*

#### *Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations*

##### *Delivery model of the United Nations Mine Action Service*

Report of the Secretary-General on the summary of the findings and recommendations of the independent review of the delivery model of the United Nations Mine Action Service<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> [A/77/519](#).

<sup>53</sup> [A/77/7/Add.23](#).

<sup>54</sup> [A/77/489](#).

<sup>55</sup> [A/77/7/Add.22](#).

<sup>56</sup> [A/77/88](#).

<sup>57</sup> [A/77/88/Add.1](#).

<sup>58</sup> [A/77/673/Add.2](#), para. 6.

<sup>59</sup> [A/76/732](#).

<sup>60</sup> [A/76/821](#).

<sup>61</sup> [A/77/747](#).

#### IV. Decisions

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Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>62</sup>

*Item 154*

*Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire*

Final performance report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>63</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>64</sup>

*Item 161*

*Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia*

Final performance report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia<sup>65</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>66</sup>

*Item 166*

*Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operations in Darfur*

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022<sup>67</sup>

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> [A/77/816](#).

<sup>63</sup> [A/74/711](#).

<sup>64</sup> [A/74/785](#).

<sup>65</sup> [A/75/684](#).

<sup>66</sup> [A/75/823](#).

<sup>67</sup> [A/77/638](#).

<sup>68</sup> [A/77/780](#).



## Annex I

### Allocation of agenda items<sup>a</sup>

1. The following items and sub-items, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-seventh session, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):<sup>b</sup>

18. Sustainable development:

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(j) Combating sand and dust storms.

21. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries.

22. Eradication of poverty and other development issues.

23. Operational activities for development.

2. The following item, which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-seventh session, under heading B (Maintenance of international peace and security):<sup>b</sup>

48. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

3. The following item, which had been allocated to the First Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-seventh session, under heading G (Disarmament):<sup>b</sup>

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

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<sup>a</sup> Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

<sup>b</sup> See decision 77/505 B in section IV.B of the present volume.



## Annex II

### Checklist of resolutions and decisions

#### Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
77/253.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	135	87th	30 June 2023	197
77/263.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2023				
	Resolution B	138	66th	18 April 2023	198
77/268.	Education for democracy	13	57th	18 January 2023	3
77/269.	Global Tourism Resilience Day	22	58th (resumed)	6 February 2023	6
77/270.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	62 (a)	59th	20 February 2023	8
77/271.	Promotion of durable peace through sustainable development in Africa	62 (b)	59th	20 February 2023	16
77/272.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	127 (n)	59th	20 February 2023	23
77/273.	Role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	58	60th	24 February 2023	25
77/274.	Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis	128	60th	24 February 2023	27
77/275.	Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response	128	60th	24 February 2023	31
77/276.	Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change	70	64th	29 March 2023	35
77/277.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	29	65th	29 March 2023	37
77/278.	Human resources management	143	66th	18 April 2023	201
77/279.	Joint Inspection Unit	144	66th	18 April 2023	208
77/280.	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	136	66th	18 April 2023	210
77/281.	Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development	18	66th	18 April 2023	41
77/282.	Building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through regional and interregional infrastructure connectivity	18	69th	26 April 2023	43

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77/283.	Strengthening Voluntary National Reviews through Country-led Evaluation	18	69th	26 April 2023	49
77/284.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe	127 (l)	69th	26 April 2023	50
77/285.	Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)	13	70th	16 May 2023	58
77/286.	World Sustainable Transport Day	18	70th	16 May 2023	62
77/287.	Community-based primary health care: a participatory and inclusive approach to universal health coverage	22	70th	16 May 2023	64
77/288.	Persistent legacy of the Chernobyl disaster	69 (d)	70th	16 May 2023	66
77/289.	Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	18 (c)	71st	18 May 2023	68
77/290.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei				
	Resolution A	152	73rd	31 May 2023	213
	Resolution B	152	87th	30 June 2023	214
77/291.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force				
	Resolution A	163 (a)	73rd	31 May 2023	216
	Resolution B	163 (a)	87th	30 June 2023	217
77/292.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan				
	Resolution A	164	73rd	31 May 2023	219
	Resolution B	164	87th	30 June 2023	220
77/293.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	31	76th	7 June 2023	75
77/294.	International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms	18 (j)	77th	8 June 2023	77
77/295.	International Day of the Arabian Leopard	18	78th	12 June 2023	78
77/296.	Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace	14	79th	14 June 2023	80
77/297.	Memorial wall for fallen United Nations peacekeepers	48	79th	14 June 2023	85
77/298.	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: eighth review	121	80th	22 June 2023	86
77/299.	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – residual functions	88	84th	26 June 2023	108
77/300.	Mental health and psychosocial support	128	84th	26 June 2023	108
77/301.	Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic	13	85th	29 June 2023	114
77/302.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	48	85th	29 June 2023	194

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77/303.	Triennial review of the rates and standards for reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment	151	87th	30 June 2023	223
77/304.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	151	87th	30 June 2023	223
77/305.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	151	87th	30 June 2023	225
77/306.	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda	151	87th	30 June 2023	226
77/307.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	153	87th	30 June 2023	228
77/308.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	155	87th	30 June 2023	230
77/309.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	156	87th	30 June 2023	233
77/310.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti	159	87th	30 June 2023	235
77/311.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	160	87th	30 June 2023	236
77/312.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	162	87th	30 June 2023	238
77/313.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	163 (b)	87th	30 June 2023	240
77/314.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	165	87th	30 June 2023	243
77/315.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	167	87th	30 June 2023	246
77/316.	World Steelpan Day	18	93rd	24 July 2023	116
77/317.	International Day of Care and Support	68	93rd	24 July 2023	117
77/318.	Promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and tolerance in countering hate speech	14	94th	25 July 2023	119
77/319.	Supporting the United Nations International School in enhancing international education and promoting multicultural interaction	126	94th	25 July 2023	123
77/320.	Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets	133	94th	25 July 2023	124
77/321.	Agreement 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	72 (a)	95th	1 August 2023	129
77/322.	Commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	127	95th	1 August 2023	131
77/323.	Extension of the preparatory period preceding the graduation of Solomon Islands from the least developed country category	9	96th	25 August 2023	132
77/324.	World Basketball Day	11	96th	25 August 2023	133
77/325.	Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife	13	96th	25 August 2023	135
77/326.	International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development, 2024–2033	13	96th	25 August 2023	143

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77/327.	International Day of Clean Energy	18	96th	25 August 2023	145
77/328.	Further modalities of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States	18 (b)	96th	25 August 2023	146
77/329.	Further modalities of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries	21 (b)	96th	25 August 2023	147
77/330.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization	127 (i)	96th	25 August 2023	148
77/331.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie	127 (j)	96th	25 August 2023	152
77/332.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum	127 (p)	96th	25 August 2023	161
77/333.	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	131	96th	25 August 2023	166
77/334.	Follow-up to the 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	18	99th	1 September 2023	168
77/335.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	124	99th	1 September 2023	170
77/336.	Model United Nations	126	99th	1 September 2023	181
77/337.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community	127 (h)	99th	1 September 2023	184
77/338.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization	127 (s)	99th	1 September 2023	188

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<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
77/408.	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions				
	Decision B	118 (a)	87th	30 June 2023	252
77/409.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions				
	Decision B	118 (b)	66th	18 April 2023	252
77/418.	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	117 (d)	57th	18 January 2023	253
77/419.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session	4	74th	1 June 2023	253
77/420.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session	6	74th	1 June 2023	253
77/421.	Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council	116 (a)	75th	6 June 2023	253
77/422.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session	5	75th	6 June 2023	253
77/423.	Election of members of the Economic and Social Council	116 (b)	77th	8 June 2023	254

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77/505.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items				
	Decision B	7	58th 66th 77th 79th 87th 93rd 96th 99th	6 February 2023 18 April 2023 8 June 2023 14 June 2023 30 June 2023 24 July 2023 25 August 2023 1 September 2023	255
77/507.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization				
	Decision B	113	58th	6 February 2023	256
	Decision C	113	58th	6 February 2023	257
77/512.	Open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025 established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/240				
	Decision B	94	96th	25 August 2023	274
77/538.	Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee				
	Decision B	124	93rd	24 July 2023	275
77/548.	Questions deferred for future consideration				
	Decision B	136	66th	18 April 2023	275
	Decision C	136	87th	30 June 2023	276
77/550.	Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	21 (a)	58th (resumed)	6 February 2023	257
77/551.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the 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	18 (a)	59th	20 February 2023	257
77/552.	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	18 (a)	61st	7 March 2023	257
77/553.	Annual theme of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development and the set of Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed by the high-level political forum in 2024	13	61st	7 March 2023	258
77/554.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	66	62nd	21 March 2023	258
77/555.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly to mark the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade	122	63rd	27 March 2023	258

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77/556.	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	72 (a)	66th	18 April 2023	258
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