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**2021 session
(New York and Geneva, 23 July 2020–22 July 2021)**

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Note

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Chapter I

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

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

Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. By its resolution [2021/20](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Recalling further its decision [74/550 A](#) of 13 April 2020, in which it noted with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and decided to postpone the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and its decision [74/550 B](#) of 12 August 2020, in which it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021 and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its thirtieth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through

the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session,

Having considered the report of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice¹ and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, which were based on, notwithstanding the situation brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the participation of a record number of Member States, United Nations entities, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts, and expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for enabling not only in-person but also online participation through the use of a customized online event platform;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in preparation for and follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress, and extends its thanks to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Fourteenth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Japan, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue the good practice of the Thirteenth Congress and organize a youth forum prior to the Fourteenth Congress, expresses its appreciation for the recommendations of the Youth Forum, which were brought to the attention of the Fourteenth Congress,² encourages Member States to give due consideration to those recommendations, and invites the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events;

4. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Japan for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Fourteenth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Fourteenth Congress;

6. *Endorses* the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session and annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration adopted by the Fourteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Kyoto Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed and to submit that information to the

¹ A/CONF.234/16.

² Ibid., para. 24 and annex.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. *Welcomes with appreciation* the intention of the Government of Japan, and invites all Member States, to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”;

11. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration and identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, invites the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, and, in this regard, requests the Commission to hold intersessional thematic discussions, working in close consultation with Member States on a workplan, to effectively follow up on the Kyoto Declaration through the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Fourteenth Congress, including the Kyoto Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States on other ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Assembled at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, half a century after the Fourth Congress, held in Kyoto in 1970, at which the international community vowed to coordinate and intensify crime prevention efforts within the context of social and economic development,

Taking stock of the 65-year legacy of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, their continuing significant role as the largest and most diverse international forums in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and their achievements in advancing discussions on policy and professional practices and commitments by the international community,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,³ in which we reaffirmed the need to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recognizing the need to build upon the progress made since the Thirteenth Congress, including the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴ and the achievement thereof so far, and the challenges to overcome,

Declare the following:

1. We express deep concern about the negative impact of crime on the rule of law, human rights, socioeconomic development, public health and security, the environment and cultural heritage;

2. We also express deep concern that crime is becoming increasingly transnational, organized and complex and that criminals are increasingly exploiting new and emerging technologies, including the Internet, to carry out their illicit activities, thus creating unprecedented challenges in preventing and combating existing crimes, as well as new and emerging forms of crime;

3. We undertake to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through our efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the firm recognition that sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, that crime is an impediment to sustainable development and that achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to effectively prevent and combat crime;

4. We undertake to promote the rule of law through multidimensional approaches;

5. We undertake to intensify concerted global efforts to prevent and combat crime by facilitating and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters;

6. We draw attention, in view of rapidly changing realities, to the need for timely adaptation and, if the need arises, strengthening of the international legal framework for international cooperation on criminal matters;

7. We undertake to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions, as central components of the rule of law, and practitioners to effectively prevent and combat crime, and to provide technical assistance in this regard;

8. We undertake that our law enforcement, criminal justice and other relevant institutions will effectively and appropriately employ new and advanced technologies as tools against crime with adequate and effective safeguards to prevent the misuse and abuse of these technologies in this regard;

9. We emphasize our primary role and responsibility as States and Governments for defining crime prevention strategies and policies;

10. We undertake to enhance multidisciplinary efforts to prevent and combat crime through cooperation and coordination between law enforcement

³ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

and other criminal justice institutions, and other governmental sectors, as well as to support their work, by engaging in and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships with the private sector, civil society, academia and the scientific community, and with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate;

11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the central role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

12. We reaffirm the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to which we endeavour to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding, and the role of the Vienna-based intergovernmental forums, including policymaking bodies and their subsidiary bodies, within the United Nations system on crime prevention and criminal justice as a most valuable and global source of knowledge, inputs, guidance and best practices in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within their respective mandates;

13. We express grave concern about the situation arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its social and economic implications, which have created new opportunities for and transformed the modus operandi of criminals and organized criminal groups in different forms and to different extents, as well as posed challenges to criminal justice in multiple aspects;

14. We also express grave concern about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of the virus in closed settings, which can be further aggravated by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions;

15. We commit ourselves to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic;

16. We recognize, in light of the ongoing experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in preparation for any similar future challenges, the need to review criminal justice systems and to make them more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive through promoting digitalization;

17. We recommit to a multilateral approach in preventing and combating crimes and promoting the rule of law at the local, national, regional and international levels, and reaffirm the central role of the United Nations, including the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations in supporting Member States in this regard;

18. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to fully promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to uphold the

principle of human dignity, in the impartial administration of justice and throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

19. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to uphold the Charter of the United Nations in its entirety and to fully respect the principles of sovereign equality and the territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

20. We commit to making full and effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,⁵ the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁶ the three international drug control conventions, relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, as parties to those instruments, and other relevant international obligations, including as a basis to facilitate international cooperation;

We therefore endeavour to take the following actions:

Advancing crime prevention

Addressing the causes, including the root causes, of crime

21. Develop, implement and evaluate crime prevention strategies, including their effectiveness, that address the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors that make different segments of society more vulnerable to crime, and share best practices to strengthen our capacity;

Evidence-based crime prevention

22. Enhance evidence-based crime prevention strategies through the collection and analysis of data using systematic and coherent criteria, bearing in mind the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and evaluate the effectiveness of such strategies;

23. Improve the quality and availability of data on crime trends, considering the development of statistical indicators, and share such data, on a voluntary basis, to strengthen our capacity to better understand global crime trends and improve the effectiveness of strategies to prevent and combat crime;

Addressing the economic dimension of crime

24. Develop and implement effective measures to address the economic dimension of crime and deprive criminals and criminal organizations of any illicit gains through, inter alia, identifying, tracing, seizing, confiscating, recovering and returning proceeds of crime, as well as establishing robust domestic frameworks for financial investigations, and to develop strategies to prevent and combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows;

25. Consider, review and implement efficient measures to regulate the management of seized and confiscated proceeds of crime, bearing in mind the study prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on effective management and disposal of seized and confiscated assets,⁷ with a view to efficiently preserving and managing such proceeds of crime;

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁷ *Effective Management and Disposal of Seized and Confiscated Assets* (Vienna, 2017).

Tailor-made crime prevention strategies

26. Promote tailor-made crime prevention strategies that take into account local contexts, including by fostering among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, in order to, inter alia, advance cooperation among stakeholders and the police, promote positive conflict resolution, as well as community-oriented policing in accordance with national legislation, and prevent gang-related and urban crime and all forms of organized crime;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention

27. Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization, including gender-related killings, by undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups;

28. Prevent and counter domestic violence, and to that end, take effective measures within our domestic legislation, such as ensuring appropriate handling of cases, coordinating the role of welfare and criminal justice institutions and providing a safe environment for victims;

Children and youth in crime prevention

29. Address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups;

Youth empowerment for crime prevention

30. Empower youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts, including by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums, as well as by using social media platforms and applications and other digital tools to amplify their voice;

Advancing the criminal justice system*Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons*

31. Protect the rights and interests of victims of crime and make efforts to assist them at every stage of criminal justice proceedings, giving due attention to the special needs and circumstances of victims, including age, gender-specific and other needs, and disabilities, as well as to the harms caused by crime, including trauma, and endeavour to provide victims with the means that may assist in their recovery, including the possibility to obtain compensation and reparation;

32. Encourage victims to report crime by providing them with adequate support, including in criminal proceedings, such as effective access to translation services;

33. Take appropriate measures to provide effective protection for witnesses in criminal proceedings and for reporting persons;

34. Provide adequate resources and training to practitioners to strengthen their capacity to provide victim-centred assistance and support that take into account the specific needs of victims;

Improving prison conditions

35. Improve the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison, correction and other relevant officers in this regard, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁸ as well as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);⁹

36. Take measures to address overcrowding in detention facilities and to improve the overall effectiveness and capacity of the criminal justice system, including by considering the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, giving due consideration to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);¹⁰

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

37. Promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them to develop the necessary skills for reintegration;

38. Promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

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

40. Raise awareness of the importance of the public acceptance of offenders as members of the community and the significance of community engagement in assisting their long-term and social reintegration;

41. Promote, where appropriate, cooperation on the transfer of sentenced persons to serve the rest of their sentences in their own countries, conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in this regard as necessary, taking into consideration the rights of sentenced persons and issues relating to consent, rehabilitation and reintegration, as appropriate, and raise awareness among these prisoners about the availability of such measures;

42. Facilitate, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic legal frameworks, restorative justice processes at relevant stages in criminal proceedings in order to assist the recovery of victims and the reintegration of

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

offenders, as well as to prevent crime and recidivism, and assess their usefulness in this regard;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems

43. Develop and implement appropriate and effective policies and plans to achieve gender equality and remove impediments to the advancement of women and women's empowerment in law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions at all levels, and in this regard pledge to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹¹ and of the outcome documents as adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;¹²

44. Mainstream a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting gender-responsive measures that address the gender-specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;

Addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system

45. Establish or strengthen juvenile justice systems or other similar proceedings that address the seriousness of the offending behaviour and the degree of responsibility of juveniles, as well as their vulnerabilities and the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors of their offending behaviour, in order to facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules);¹³

46. Implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in all forms of organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and society throughout the implementation of such measures;

Improving criminal investigation processes

47. Encourage the use and sharing of good practices on legally grounded, evidence-based interviewing methods designed to obtain only voluntary statements, thereby reducing the risk of unlawful, abusive and coercive measures being used during criminal investigation processes, and enable the obtaining of best evidence, thereby improving the legitimacy and quality of criminal investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and the efficient use of resources, as well as continue to welcome the collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders on the elaboration of a set of international guidelines for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards in this regard;

¹¹ *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.

¹² General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹³ General Assembly resolution [40/33](#), annex.

Promoting the rule of law

Access to justice and equal treatment before the law

48. Ensure equal access to justice and application of the law to all, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, including by taking appropriate measures to ensure treatment with respect and without discrimination or bias of any kind by criminal justice institutions;

Access to legal aid

49. Take measures to ensure access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, and raise awareness of the availability of such aid, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools on ensuring the quality of legal aid services in criminal justice processes and other related tools, by encouraging the development of guidance tools, as well as the collection and sharing of data on access to legal aid, and by developing a specialized network of legal aid providers to exchange information and best practices and to assist each other in carrying out their work;

National sentencing policies

50. Promote 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;

Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions

51. Ensure the integrity and impartiality of law enforcement and other institutions comprising the criminal justice system, as well as the independence of the judiciary, and ensure the fair, effective, accountable, transparent and appropriate administration and delivery of justice, while taking into consideration the documents¹⁵ noted by relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

52. Take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other relevant measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and end impunity in this regard, and to prevent other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Effective anti-corruption efforts

53. Effectively avail ourselves of existing tools of the international anti-corruption architecture, particularly by implementing the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, and other relevant tools where applicable;

54. Develop, adequately resource and implement effective policies and measures, including by, inter alia, enhancing the collection and assessment of

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

¹⁵ These documents include the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and its complementary document, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, and the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and measures for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Declaration.

data to analyse corruption and strengthening the integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions, in order to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption in a holistic manner for ending impunity;

55. Ensure the use of appropriate measures to effectively disrupt the existing links between organized criminal groups and corruption, including by preventing and combating bribery and the laundering of proceeds of crime into the legitimate economy, and thus develop strategies to prevent and combat illicit financial flows;

56. Provide protection against any unjustified treatment for any persons who report acts of corruption in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities, and thereby promote the reporting of corruption;

57. Investigate, prosecute and punish threats and acts of violence, falling within their jurisdiction, committed against journalists and media workers, whose professional duties put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence through the conduct of impartial, efficient and effective investigations, in particular in the context of fighting corruption and organized criminal activities, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, with a view to ending impunity for crimes committed against them, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

58. Increase public awareness of means for reporting instances of corruption, including by disseminating information regarding the responsibilities and rights of reporting persons, including available measures for their protection;

Social, educational and other measures

59. Provide access to quality education and promote awareness-raising activities regarding law and policies, including public law-related education for all, to equip the public with the values, skills and knowledge necessary to foster among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law;

Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime

International cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance

60. Actively participate in and contribute to the recently launched Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to assist States parties in the implementation of those instruments, identify and substantiate specific needs for technical assistance, share best practices and promote effective international cooperation;

61. Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of central authorities and other competent authorities responsible for facilitating international cooperation such as mutual legal assistance and extradition, including by providing adequate human and material resources, expertise and tools such as modern communications and case-management tools, enhancing capacity-building and technical assistance programmes and updating and disseminating tools such as the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime knowledge management portal, the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool and the Directory of

Competent National Authorities, with the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

62. Strengthen effective international cooperation in criminal matters, including in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance, while effectively addressing existing challenges and difficulties, especially with regard to requests, and promoting good practices, facilitate the use of existing regional and international instruments, including the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance cooperation, and implement and conclude, as necessary, agreements or arrangements to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

63. Establish or strengthen regional and cross-regional cooperation networks of law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners to exchange information and best practices with a view to, inter alia, building trust among them and further facilitating international cooperation;

64. Facilitate the formal and, to the extent permitted under domestic law, non-formal exchange of information and communication necessary to prevent and combat crime, including through the support of intergovernmental organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

65. Continue to enhance international cooperation through technical assistance and capacity-building, including with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and build upon ongoing initiatives and good practices such as the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration;

66. Promote, facilitate and support the widest measures of technical assistance, including material support and training, with a view to enabling law enforcement authorities and criminal justice institutions to effectively prevent and combat crimes, taking into account the specific challenges faced by and the particular needs of developing countries;

67. Recognize the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end, underline the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation, and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urge States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures;

International cooperation to deprive criminals of their proceeds of crime

68. Strengthen international cooperation and assistance regarding the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds or other property and instrumentalities of crime and their disposal including by return, including in accordance with all the relevant provisions and principles of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, and where appropriate, give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements in this regard, on a case-by-case basis, for the return and final disposal of confiscated property pursuant to article 57, paragraph 5, of the Convention against Corruption, as well as due consideration to agreeing to measures to enhance transparency and accountability, recognizing that, consistent with article 4 of the Convention, States cannot unilaterally impose terms in this regard;

69. When resolving corruption-related cases that make use of alternative legal mechanisms and non-trial resolution including settlements, that have

proceeds of crime for confiscation and return, make use of assistance from affected States, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, in order to enhance international cooperation, information- and evidence-sharing and the recovery of proceeds of crime in accordance with the Convention against Corruption and domestic law;

70. Recognize asset recovery as an important element of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in cases involving corruption, and in that regard strengthen political will while safeguarding due process;

71. Encourage States to remove barriers and overcome obstacles to applying measures for the recovery of assets, in particular by simplifying their legal procedures, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the use of returned assets in accordance with domestic laws and in line with domestic priorities, and bearing in mind that strengthening the recovery of stolen assets and their return will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

72. Implement the measures necessary to obtain and share reliable information on beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures or other complex legal mechanisms, thus facilitating the investigation process and the execution of mutual legal assistance requests;

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

73. Strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and combat all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including by strengthening the rule of law at all levels and by ensuring the implementation by parties of the relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and by formulating strategies aimed at effectively addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while recognizing that nothing can justify acts of terrorism, and implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁶ in all its aspects at the international, subregional and national levels without delay, including by mobilizing resources and expertise;

74. Ensure more effective actions against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations wherever and by whomsoever committed, in particular investigations and prosecutions supported by credible and verifiable information and evidence, and to this end improve the collection, handling and preservation of relevant information and evidence, and consider participating in information- and evidence-sharing networks as appropriate;

75. Identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between the financing of terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering, kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds including by demands for ransom, and extortion, to prevent and tackle financial and logistical support to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, in compliance with obligations under applicable international law;

76. Address the growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through the implementation of applicable international obligations, and underline the importance of United Nations capacity-building and

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution [60/288](#).

facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most-affected regions, upon their request;

77. Improve the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and the protection of particularly vulnerable “soft targets”, including through increased information-sharing among law enforcement, the private sector and the public;

78. Take appropriate measures to prevent and combat incitement to commit a terrorist attack and the spread of such terrorist propaganda, and expressing alarm at the glorification of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

New, emerging and evolving forms of crime

79. Strengthen measures to address new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, including by making maximum use of the relevant and applicable conventions, such as the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto through the measures contained therein, to prevent and combat crimes, facilitate international cooperation and confiscate and return the proceeds of crime;

80. Examine trends and the evolution of methods employed in the conduct of crime to develop effective means of international cooperation and technical assistance, including through enhanced information-sharing and an exchange of views, experiences and best practices within the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other relevant global and regional forums;

81. Strengthen efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons, including by supporting data collection and sharing as appropriate, through relevant technical assistance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, addressing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, detecting and dismantling trafficking networks, including in supply chains, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, ending impunity of trafficking networks, conducting financial investigations and using special investigative techniques under the conditions prescribed by domestic law, and protecting victims of trafficking in persons;

82. Adopt and implement effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and protect the lives and the human rights of migrants, consistent with the respective obligations of parties under the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention¹⁷ and all other relevant international obligations, especially on human rights, strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this regard, in particular to tackle, including through the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations and special investigative techniques, the increasing role of transnational and national organized criminal groups profiting from such crime and other crimes against migrants, and underscore to make every possible effort to prevent further casualties and loss of lives;

83. Foster global, regional and bilateral cooperation to prevent criminals and criminal organizations from accessing firearms, and strengthen mechanisms and strategies for border control for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including online trade, and the illicit reactivation of deactivated firearms;

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

84. Enhance cooperation to address and counter threats related to technological developments and changing *modi operandi* with regard to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and investigate and prosecute these crimes, including by ensuring law enforcement cooperation, as well as the systematic tracing of seized arms;

85. Effectively address and counter the world drug problem, which requires concerted and sustained action at the national, regional and international levels, including accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy commitments, through a comprehensive and balanced approach and based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

86. Take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat these crimes;

87. Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, *inter alia*, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁸ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, *inter alia*, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, *inter alia*, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

88. Encourage data collection and research on the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products, while recognizing, within its scope of application, the definition of falsified medical products endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2017, and, taking this into account, strengthen, as appropriate, measures to respond to the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products;

89. Strengthen national and international responses to trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property, and any links to the financing of organized crime and terrorism, and enhance international cooperation in this regard, including through appropriate channels, the return or restitution of such illicitly trafficked cultural properties to countries of origin, taking into consideration existing instruments such as the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,¹⁹ the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,²⁰ and other relevant instruments, and with a view to considering all possible options to make effective use of the applicable international legal framework to combat crimes against cultural property, and considering any proposals to supplement the existing framework for international cooperation, as necessary;

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

90. Undertake efforts to better understand the smuggling of commercial goods with a view to strengthening our responses, in accordance with national law, to this type of crime and its possible linkages with corruption and other crimes;

91. Develop effective strategies, including by enhancing the capacity of criminal justice professionals, to prevent, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, as well as engage effectively with victims and victim communities to build public trust when engaging with law enforcement to report such crimes;

92. Strengthen measures to address the threat of other new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, as well as their possible links with organized criminal groups as a source of lucrative profits for their illicit activities;

93. Enhance coordination and international cooperation to effectively prevent and combat the growing threat of cybercrime;

94. Promote the appropriate utilization of technology by law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through providing technical assistance upon request, capacity-building and necessary training, as well as improving legislation, regulations and policies so that they are adaptable to continuous technological developments;

95. Promote, at the national, regional and international levels, with due respect for domestic legal frameworks and the principles of international law, public-private partnerships with the digital industry, the financial sector and communication service providers to enhance international cooperation to combat cybercrime;

In order to ensure appropriate follow-up to this declaration and to our commitments:

96. We call upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to this declaration and to identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of this declaration, and invite the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in order to strengthen global partnership in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;

97. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Japan for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Fourteenth Congress.

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

2. By its resolution [2021/21](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress¹ and in the Kyoto Declaration on

¹ [A/CONF.234/16](#).

Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²

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

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

Noting also the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, among others, the good practices discussed during the workshop,³

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

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

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

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

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and

² Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

³ Ibid., chap. VII, sect. B.

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

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

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

community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending, which can serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research, tools and the outcome of the deliberations of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

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

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

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

3. By its resolution [2021/22](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ and reaffirming also the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to better integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,² the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,³ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),⁴ the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁵ the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁶ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile

¹ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

² Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

³ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

⁴ General Assembly resolution [45/112](#), annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution [65/228](#), annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/194](#), annex.

Justice (the Beijing Rules)⁷ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁸

Recalling also its resolutions 74/16 of 9 December 2019, entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”, 74/170 of 18 December 2019, entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, and 75/18 of 1 December 2020, entitled “Sport as an enabler of sustainable development”, in which it recognized the role of sport in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁹

Recalling further the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,¹⁰ in which Member States committed to empowering youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts, including by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums, and recalling the outcome of workshop 3 of the Fourteenth Congress, on education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime,¹¹

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has affected youth, especially those who are in vulnerable situations, and that many of the hardships faced during the COVID-19 crisis in the fields of formal and non-formal education and well-being and health, including mental health, in addition to economic dislocations, are also known risk factors associated with crime, violence and illicit drug-related activities and are likely to expose youth to increased victimization and involvement with crime during and after the pandemic,

Acknowledging that the recovery from the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the lessons learned provide an opportunity for Member States to design strategies to overcome the crisis, to accelerate progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to foster economic growth and build back better, including by promoting a socially just transition to sustainable development and by supporting inclusive, multisectoral and coordinated approaches to youth well-being,

Noting that the shared challenges that States face in strengthening their economies amid a global pandemic present an opportunity for transformative approaches to crime prevention and renewed efforts involving the youth, sport and education sectors, in particular working with a range of relevant stakeholders, including, where appropriate, with the support of efforts to engage and foster partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including partnerships involving the private sector, bearing in mind the primary role and responsibility of Member States in that regard,

Recognizing the role that sport can play in building back better and in engaging youth during and after the pandemic, as highlighted in the joint United

⁷ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁰ A/CONF.234/16, chap. I, resolution 1.

¹¹ Ibid., chap. VII, sect. C.

Nations advocacy brief entitled “Recovering better: sport for development and peace – reopening, recovery and resilience post-COVID-19”, published in 2020,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Sport: a global accelerator of peace and sustainable development for all”,¹² in which the progress made towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace¹³ is reviewed and the role of sport as a catalyst of social and economic development, health and societal change in the post-COVID-19 landscape is highlighted,

Noting the memorandum of understanding between the Fédération Internationale de Football Association and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime signed on 14 September 2020, which provides a framework for cooperation between the two entities in the fields of using sport for youth development, preventing youth involvement in crime and illicit drug-related activities, and preventing and fighting corruption and crime in sport,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁴ in which States parties recognize the right of the child to leisure and to engage in play and in recreational activities, and convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities by supporting their development and strengthening their resilience to antisocial and delinquent behaviour, and of supporting the rehabilitation of children and youth in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, taking into account human rights and the best interests of the child,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention,

Acknowledging the Olympic Charter and that any form of discrimination is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic movement,

Taking note of the Kazan Action Plan, adopted at the sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Kazan, Russian Federation, in July 2017, in which the educational, cultural and social dimensions of sport and physical education are promoted, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Reaffirms* that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognizes the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development, justice and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives, in line with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Government of Thailand for hosting the expert group meeting on integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, convened by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Bangkok from 16 to 18 December 2019;

¹² A/75/155/Rev.1.

¹³ See A/61/373.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretariat on the outcome of that expert group meeting,¹⁵ at which good practices were identified and recommendations made on the effective use of sport to reduce youth crime and violence;

4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that the necessary safeguards for participants are included in the design and implementation of sports-based crime prevention initiatives in order to prevent and combat sexual harassment, abuse and violence against children and youth in sport;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as relevant stakeholders, to support and encourage relevant domestic authorities at all levels, including in local contexts, in the creation of safe spaces for sports and physical activities and in the provision of equal access to sports facilities for all youth;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into sports-based crime prevention programmes and the need to provide a wide range of safe and accessible sports programmes for women and girls that reinforce their empowerment and gender equality;

7. *Also emphasizes* the importance of respecting cultural diversity in implementing sports-based crime prevention programmes;

8. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, particularly its efforts to support Member States in integrating sport into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies promoting a multisectoral and holistic approach to crime prevention, including through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance in the context of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness, and in disseminating information and good practices on the use of sport for youth crime and violence prevention, building on global research and on lessons learned;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue promoting sports-based interventions in the context of youth-oriented, multisectoral and holistic approaches to the prevention of crime and violence, including by formulating strategies aimed at comprehensively addressing the underlying conditions conducive to the spread of all types of crime and violence and by supporting Member States' efforts in this regard, also in partnership with other relevant United Nations entities;

10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue supporting Member States, through technical assistance and the development of tailored guidance materials, with regard to the effective use of sport in the context of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, in prison and community settings, the empowerment of girls, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the safeguarding of participants in sports and sports-based interventions, in particular individuals in vulnerable situations, including children and women, from violence and abuse;

11. *Encourages* Member States to integrate sports-based interventions into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes with a view to addressing risk factors of crime and victimization, including during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, when possible and with adaptations such as proactive programme elements providing learning and social support for youth, particularly in schools and educational institutions, investing in capacity-building of trainers and facilitators, promoting an inclusive and participatory

¹⁵ [A/CONF.234/14](#).

approach, ensuring safeguards for participants in sporting activities and maintaining the sustainability of such activities by engaging partners from multiple sectors;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to strengthen community-based support measures for youth to address risk factors of crime and violence, and encourages Member States to provide sports and recreational facilities and programmes so as to promote the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of youth crime and the social reintegration of young offenders, also in the context of public safety strategies, enhancing the use of sport as a tool for the development of safe public spaces for young people and local communities to positively interact and develop;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in line with its mandate, in consultation with Member States and in collaboration with other relevant organizations and agencies, including relevant civil society organizations, to develop a compilation of best practices in relation to sports-based crime prevention programmes, as well as to provide, upon request, advice and support to policymakers and practitioners, including on research, monitoring and evaluation;

14. *Invites* Member States to consider the development of clear policy frameworks within which sports-based initiatives can be integrated into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes, and to operate to effect positive change in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to prevent recidivism through sports and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate effective research, monitoring and evaluation of their own national initiatives and relevant international initiatives, including gang-related initiatives, to assess their impact;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to strengthen its cooperation and coordination with relevant United Nations entities that have sports-based programmes and interventions, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, and, in close consultation with Member States, to strengthen its cooperation with relevant international, regional and national sports organizations such as the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, so as to continue to support activities enhancing the contributions of sport to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on youth and community development aimed at addressing the risk factors of youth violence, crime and illicit drug-related activities and promoting a healthy lifestyle to prevent risky behaviour while facilitating access to comprehensive drug demand reduction services and related measures, as appropriate, and at fostering social inclusion, peace and just societies, also through joint programmes and awareness-raising campaigns in the context of major sporting events, and to keep the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs updated about the progress made in this regard;

16. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, within their mandates, to consider including in their work programmes the issue of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice in order to contribute to building the knowledge base in this regard, as well as to provide, upon request, advice and support to policymakers and practitioners, including on research, monitoring and evaluation, while noting the efforts of Member States to achieve the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide information on the implementation of the present resolution as a contribution to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the implementation of its resolution [75/18](#) on sport as an enabler of sustainable development;

18. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

4. By its resolution [2021/23](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, applicable international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ and reaffirming also its commitment to fully promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to upholding the principle of human dignity, in the impartial administration of justice and throughout all its efforts in preventing and combating crime,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of all States to uphold the Charter in its entirety and to fully respect the principles of sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States throughout all their efforts in preventing and combating crime,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as General Assembly resolution [75/196](#) of 16 December 2020 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments, regular data collection and analysis, and focusing on all sectors of the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including ones that focus on early prevention by using multidisciplinary and participatory approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society,

Recalling also the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto,

¹ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,² in which Member States undertook to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ through efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the firm recognition that sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, that crime is an impediment to sustainable development and that achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to effectively prevent and combat crime,

Recalling further the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related primarily to the treatment of prisoners and other offenders in closed detention settings, in particular the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁴ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁵ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)⁶ and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,⁷

Expressing grave concern about the situation arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its social and economic implications, which have created new opportunities for and transformed the *modi operandi* of criminals and organized criminal groups in different forms and to different extents, and the challenges that it has posed to criminal justice in multiple aspects,

Expressing concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has posed challenges to international cooperation on criminal matters, including delays in some cases of mutual legal assistance, extradition and other measures related to the physical transfer of persons,

Noting that, in response to the threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States have taken measures that, in many cases, have resulted in the disruption of normal criminal justice services, temporarily diminishing capacity and challenging the ability of correctional institution staff, as well as law enforcement, prosecution services, the judiciary and others, to prevent and combat crimes and maintain fully functioning institutions of justice while also complying with necessary health measures, and noting with appreciation the dedication of these professional staff, whose tireless efforts have ensured effective crime prevention and criminal justice, notwithstanding the pandemic and related disruptions,

Gravely concerned about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of COVID-19 in closed settings, which can be further aggravated by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions,

Reiterating, in the light of the ongoing experience of the COVID-19 pandemic and in preparation for any similar future challenges, the need to review criminal justice systems and to make them more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive through, as appropriate, promoting digitalization, the use of technology, health-care services and health-related improvement measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including

² [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁴ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

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

⁷ General Assembly resolution [45/113](#), annex.

for the protection of criminal justice staff and officials, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, in accordance with domestic law,

Recalling, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the endeavour expressed in the Kyoto Declaration with regard to 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,

Reaffirming the commitment to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in a multidisciplinary approach, where appropriate, and public-private partnerships, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are among the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, as appropriate, the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Underlines* that the COVID-19 pandemic poses cross-cutting, multifaceted challenges to the criminal justice system and that it requires comprehensive, integrated, multisectoral and coordinated responses, including through cooperation between the justice and health sectors;

3. *Recognizes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has affirmed that closed settings, including prisons, may exacerbate the spread of viral infections and that the pandemic and responses to it, including lockdown measures and other restrictions, such as an interruption in in-person prison visits, have presented challenges for criminal justice systems;

4. *Recommends* that Member States take into account lessons learned and best practices applied during the COVID-19 pandemic in an effort to make criminal justice systems more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive, responsive and better prepared for similar future challenges, by recognizing the need to adapt to epidemics and pandemics, including through, as appropriate, promoting digitalization, the use of technology, health-care services and health-related improvement measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including for the protection of criminal justice staff and officials, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, in accordance with domestic law, and to that end examine alternatives and promote the exchange of information on how to address the challenges to such reform efforts, including funding;

5. *Encourages* Member States, in implementing holistic and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies, to promote, as appropriate, alternatives to imprisonment, from the pretrial stage to the post-sentencing stage, taking into account the background, gender, age and other specific circumstances of offenders, including their vulnerability, such as in relation to health, and the objective of their rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

6. *Also encourages* Member States, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, to take appropriate measures to ensure that, subject to their constitutional principles and the basic concepts of their legal systems, sentencing for criminal offences is proportionate to the gravity of the offence;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems and to take into account the specific needs of women prisoners and women offenders when developing, monitoring and evaluating responses to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the criminal justice system;

8. *Recommends* that Member States promote the application of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), in particular in terms of improving the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison and correctional institution staff and other relevant officers, and promoting health-care services in prisons;

9. *Also recommends* that Member States take appropriate measures to improve the overall effectiveness and capacity of the criminal justice system, including by addressing overcrowding in detention and correctional facilities, ensuring access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, providing adequate human and material resources, expertise and tools, including modern communications and case-management tools, to facilitate international cooperation, such as mutual legal assistance and extradition, and considering the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences along with restorative justice processes at relevant stages of criminal justice proceedings in accordance with domestic legislation, giving due consideration to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and preventive measures such as community outreach;

10. *Further recommends* that Member States endeavour to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes, which create opportunities to develop the skills and knowledge needed for joining the workforce and successfully reintegrating into society and reducing the risks of reoffending, which may, inter alia, help in addressing the problem of prison overcrowding;

11. *Stresses* the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to strengthening criminal justice systems, including the involvement, as appropriate, of relevant stakeholders and public-private partnerships, and enhancing domestic inter-agency cooperation, capacity-building for criminal justice officials and practitioners and specialized training and education for prison staff and relevant criminal justice officials, as well as the importance of improving prison management and preparing for health-related challenges;

12. *Invites* Member States to exchange, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, information on national legislation, best practices and technical assistance and to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the criminal justice system, including to its facilities, institutions and non-custodial settings,

taking into account the contributions of relevant stakeholders such as civil society and academia, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, with a view to better preparing for similar future challenges;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, based on their needs and priorities, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, to conduct in close consultation with Member States, and within existing extrabudgetary resources, further studies on the impact of COVID-19 on criminal justice systems and to provide recommendations on advancing criminal justice reforms, with an emphasis on the future preparedness of the criminal justice system, in particular prison systems, to tackle challenges arising from pandemics and widespread health-related issues;

14. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to consider including in their work programmes the issue of criminal justice system reform in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic with a view to understanding how such reforms can be achieved more effectively, including, where appropriate, by strengthening cooperation between the justice and health sectors, taking into account the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets, contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and noting the efforts of Member States to achieve them;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment

5. By its resolution [2021/24](#), the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [67/189](#) of 20 December 2012, [68/193](#) of 18 December 2013, [69/197](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/178](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017, [73/186](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/177](#) of 18 December 2019 and [75/196](#) of 16 December 2020, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, in which the Assembly expressed deep concern about crimes that affect the environment and emphasized the need to combat such crimes by strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts, as well as its resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017 and [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019, entitled “Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife”,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions [1989/62](#) of 24 May 1989, entitled “Concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action”, [1992/22](#) of 30 July 1992, entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution [46/152](#) concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”, [1993/28](#) of 27 July 1993, [1994/15](#) of 25 July 1994 and [1996/10](#) of 23 July 1996, entitled “The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment”, as well as resolutions [2001/12](#) of 24 July 2001, [2002/18](#) of 24 July 2002, [2003/27](#) of 22 July 2003,

2011/36 of 28 July 2011 and 2013/40 of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, resolution 2008/25 of 24 July 2008 on international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, and resolutions 2013/38 of 25 July 2013 and 2019/23 of 23 July 2019 on combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Recalling further Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 16/1 of 27 April 2007¹ and 23/1 of 16 May 2014² on trafficking in forest products, including timber, and resolution 28/3 of 24 May 2019 entitled “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”,³

Recalling resolutions 1/3 of 27 June 2014⁴ and 2/14 of 27 May 2016⁵ of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,

Welcoming the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,⁶ in which Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States expressed deep concern about the negative impact of crime on the environment and affirmed their endeavour to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,⁷ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime,

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and recalling that in the Kyoto Declaration the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was called upon, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Declaration and to identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, and invited the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in order to strengthen global

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10 (E/2007/30/Rev.1)*, chap. I, sect. D.

² *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2014/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

³ *Ibid.*, 2019, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2019/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

⁶ *A/CONF.234/16*, chap. I, resolution 1.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

partnership in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸

Reaffirming also that States are to carry out their obligations to combat transnational organized crime as well as corruption in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and international law and with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling in that regard that States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁰ have also committed themselves to carrying out their respective obligations to combat transnational organized crime as well as corruption in a manner consistent with all the provisions of those conventions, including the purposes and the principles stated in their articles 1 and 4,

Reaffirming further that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources,

Recognizing the primary role and responsibility of States in defining their policies and strategies to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, acknowledging the central role played by States in the prevention of and the fight against corruption as it relates to such crimes, and recalling the commitment of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to carry out those obligations in a manner consistent with article 4 of those conventions,

Alarmed by existing research indicating that crimes that affect the environment have become some of the most lucrative transnational criminal activities and are often closely interlinked with different forms of crime and corruption and that money-laundering and the illicit financial flows derived from them may contribute to the financing of other transnational organized crimes and terrorism,

Taking note of the existing research on the cost of crimes that affect the environment,

Deeply concerned about all those killed, injured, threatened or exploited by organized criminal groups involved in or benefiting from crimes that affect the environment and about those whose living environment, safety, health or livelihoods are endangered or put at risk by those crimes, and affirming its resolve to assist and protect those affected, in accordance with national law,

Deeply concerned also that activities of organized criminal groups that affect the environment hinder and undermine efforts undertaken by States to protect the environment, promote the rule of law and achieve sustainable development, including efforts to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats,

Welcoming Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”,¹¹ in which the Conference urged States parties to implement the Organized Crime Convention, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, in order to effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention, as well as related offences established under the Convention,

Recognizing the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end underlining the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urging States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures,

Welcoming Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment”,¹² in which the Conference urged States parties to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in accordance with their domestic legislation, and to ensure respect for its provisions, with a view to making best use of the Convention to prevent and combat corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment and the recovery and return of proceeds of such crimes, in accordance with the Convention,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, as well as the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as, among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³ and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,¹⁴

Recognizing also the need for a balanced, integrated, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach and response to address the complex and multifaceted challenges related to crimes that affect the environment, and acknowledging that long-term comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented responses are required to address and overcome those challenges,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders,

Recalling the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment,

Expressing appreciation for the Environmental Security Programme established in 2010 by the International Criminal Police Organization

¹¹ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

¹² See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

(INTERPOL) to support Member States in investigations and coordinate transnational operations against crimes that affect the environment,

Welcoming the first and second editions of the *World Wildlife Crime Report*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2016 and 2020, and taking note of other reports and studies¹⁵ on crimes that affect the environment published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank and other relevant international and regional organizations, which may serve as useful inputs,

Acknowledging the valuable contributions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, in supporting States in their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, including through inter-agency effective partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Green Customs Initiative, and underscoring in this regard the crucial importance of further enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination on the matter, as appropriate,

Acknowledging also the important contributions of other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, individuals and groups outside the public sector, non-governmental organizations, the media, academia and the scientific community, in preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption as it relates to such crimes,

1. *Urges* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such

¹⁵ Reports and studies such as Christian Nellemann and others, eds., *The Rise of Environmental Crime: A Growing Threat to Natural Resources, Peace, Development and Security – A UNEP-INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment* (Nairobi, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme and INTERPOL, *Strategic Report: Environment, Peace and Security: A Convergence of Threats* (2016); United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain: Technical Report* (Torino, Italy, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme, *The State of Knowledge of Crimes that Have Serious Impacts on the Environment* (Nairobi, 2018); INTERPOL, Norwegian Center for Global Analyses and Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, *World Atlas of Illicit Flows* (2018); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank, *Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat it* (Washington, D.C., 2019); INTERPOL, *Strategic Analysis Report: Emerging Criminal Trends in the Global Plastic Waste Market since January 2018* (Lyon, France, 2020).

crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

2. *Urges* States, in this regard, to adopt concrete and effective measures to recover and return, in appropriate cases, the proceeds of such crimes, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and emphasizes the importance of removing obstacles to applying measures for the recovery and return of those assets and proceeds;

3. *Affirms* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for, respectively, preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment, and corruption as it relates to such crimes, and for strengthening international cooperation in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the States parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, respectively to take full advantage of Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020 and Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019;

5. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to make crimes that affect the environment, in appropriate cases, serious crimes, as defined in article 2, subparagraph (b), of the Organized Crime Convention, in accordance with their national legislation, 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;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop or amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, so that crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Organized Crime Convention are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the Convention and as mandated in its article 6, for the purposes of money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic legislation on proceeds of crime, so that assets derived from crimes that affect the environment can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

8. *Urges* Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to investigate and prosecute the laundering of proceeds of crime derived from transnational organized crimes that affect the environment, including by using financial investigation techniques, with a view to identifying, disrupting and dismantling the criminal groups involved, to strive to eliminate incentives for the transfer abroad of the proceeds of crime, thereby denying safe haven to those proceeds, and to recover the proceeds of such crimes;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen at the national level, in accordance with domestic legislation and their respective international legal obligations, crime prevention and criminal justice responses against crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes, including by establishing or developing integrated and

multidisciplinary responses, establishing the liability of legal persons for such serious crimes, as appropriate, and by reinforcing, where necessary and if appropriate, the capacities, training and specialization of relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities for effectively preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing crimes that affect the environment, as well as cooperation with relevant stakeholders from civil society;

10. *Calls upon* States, consistent with the Organized Crime Convention and in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance to and protection for witnesses and victims of crimes that affect the environment, and to establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of the offences covered by the Organized Crime Convention, and, in this regard, encourages States to consider providing access to civil compensation and habitat restoration for damage caused to the environment and to victims;

11. *Also calls upon* States, in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance and protection for those persons who contribute to combating in a peaceful manner crimes that affect the environment;

12. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to improve and enhance the collection, quality, availability and analysis of data on crimes that affect the environment, consider undertaking national statistical capacity-building in this regard and share such data on a voluntary basis with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, consistent with its mandate, in order to strengthen research and analysis on global trends and patterns in crimes that affect the environment and to improve the effectiveness of strategies aimed at preventing and combating them;

13. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to increase the exchange of information and knowledge on crimes that affect the environment among national authorities, as well as with other Member States and relevant international and regional organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in accordance with domestic legislation and their respective international legal obligations;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in close consultation and cooperation with Member States, and in close coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank and other relevant competent intergovernmental organizations such as the secretariats of multilateral environmental conventions and agreements, as appropriate and within their mandates, including through inter-agency partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate and reliable data and information to enhance knowledge on trends in crimes that affect the environment, and to report to Member States thereon on a periodic basis;

15. *Calls upon* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to hold during the intersessional period expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment in order to discuss concrete ways to improve strategies and responses to effectively prevent and combat these crimes and to strengthen international cooperation at the operational level on this matter, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and within its mandate, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, for the purposes of supporting their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes;

17. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to further enhance and expand its cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and, in close consultation with Member States, enhance its cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Bank, the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, in supporting Member States, upon request, in their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, including through inter-agency partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Green Customs Initiative;

18. *Invites* Member States to consider initiatives such as the INTERPOL concept of national environmental security task forces in order to promote integrated and multidisciplinary responses to better address crimes that affect the environment;

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

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

Social and human rights questions: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 19 (e))

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

6. By its decision 2021/208, the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution [1166 \(XII\)](#) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 31 August 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General ([E/2021/3](#));

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 106 to 107 States.

Chapter II

Special meetings of the Economic and Social Council at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly

Developing sustainable infrastructure and utilizing science and technology in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

1. On 14 October 2020, the Economic and Social Council held a virtual informal meeting jointly with the Second Committee of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly on developing sustainable infrastructure and utilizing science and technology in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The proceedings of the meeting are reflected in annex IV, section II.A, to the present document.

Special meeting on the theme “Reimagining equality: eliminating racism, xenophobia and discrimination for all in the decade of action for the Sustainable Development Goals”

2. On 18 February 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on the theme “Reimagining equality: eliminating racism, xenophobia and discrimination for all in the decade of action for the SDGs”. The proceedings of the meetings are reflected in annex IV, section II.B to the present document.

Special meeting on the theme “A vaccine for all”

3. On 16 April 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on the theme “A vaccine for all”. The proceedings of the meetings are reflected in annex IV, section II.C, to the present document.

Special meeting on small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries

4. On 23 April 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries. The proceedings of the meetings are reflected in annex IV, section II.D, to the present document.

Informal meeting on sustainable infrastructure investment

5. On 15 June 2021, the Council held a virtual informal meeting on sustainable infrastructure investment. The proceedings of the meeting are reflected in annex IV, section II.E, to the present document.

Chapter III

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

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution [2017/2](#), decided, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [68/1](#) and [69/313](#), in which the Assembly adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, that, starting in 2017, one session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York in the spring and one in Geneva in the autumn, with the session in New York held back-to-back with the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, in order to increase the Committee's engagement with the Council, with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues.
2. The Council, in its resolution [2021/1](#), decided to hold the one-day special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 29 April 2021. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council held the special meeting in a virtual informal format. The proceedings of the special meeting are reflected in annex IV, section III, to the present document.

Chapter IV

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

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

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution [70/192](#), reaffirmed that the forum on financing for development follow-up would hold its meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York in the second quarter of the year and would be chaired by the President of the Council. The Council, in its resolution [2021/1](#), recalled that it had been decided in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2020 forum on financing for development follow-up that the sixth forum would be held from 12 to 15 April 2021.

3. Taking into account the constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council decided to hold the forum through in-person formal meetings, hybrid informal meetings with both virtual and in-person participation and virtual informal meetings using remote simultaneous interpretation.

4. The proceedings of the forum on financing for development follow-up in 2021 are contained in the report of the forum ([E/FFDF/2021/3](#)).

5. The summary by the President of the Council of the proceedings of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, is contained in document [A/76/79-E/2021/68](#).

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations

6. On 15 April 2021, the forum adopted its draft intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations ([E/FFDF/2021/3](#), sect. I) and requested that the Council to transmit them to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2021 session.

7. Statements after the adoption of the draft intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum were made by the representatives of Guinea (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the European Union, in its capacity as observer (on behalf of its member States), Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Hungary, the United States of America, Guatemala (on behalf

of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries), Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Algeria, Iraq and the Russian Federation), Brazil, Liechtenstein, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Philippines, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and the Russian Federation.

Action taken by the Council

8. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the forum to the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council ([E/FFDF/2021/3](#), para. 1) ([E/2021/SR.9](#)) (see Council decision 2021/234).

Chapter V

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

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [69/313](#) and [70/1](#), the President of the Economic and Social Council would convene the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals for a period of two days to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the Goals, congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum, convened through virtual informal meetings, provided a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building and to help to facilitate the development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the implementation of the Goals.

2. The meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum, which were convened by the President of the Council before the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, were co-chaired by the representatives of two Member States. The meetings resulted in a summary of discussions elaborated by the Co-Chairs as input to the meetings of the high-level political forum in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The themes for subsequent meetings of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals were considered by the high-level political forum.

3. The Council, by its resolution [2021/1](#), decided that the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals would be held on 4 and 5 May 2021. The President of the Council appointed the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations, Andrejs Pildegovics, and the Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, Mohammad Kurniadi Koba, as Co-Chairs of the forum.

4. The summary of the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum was transmitted by the President of the Council to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council ([E/HLPF/2021/6](#)).

Chapter VI

High-level segment

1. The high-level segment (agenda item 5) of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (agenda item 5 (a)), was convened pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [74/298](#) and Council resolution [2021/1](#).

2. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council convened the high-level segment from 13 to 16 July 2021, in the course of which it held four virtual informal and hybrid informal meetings as well as one plenary meeting. The proceedings of the informal meetings of the high-level segment are reflected in annex IV, section VII, to the present document. An account of the proceedings of the plenary meeting is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.11](#)).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [74/298](#), decided that the thematic focus of the high-level segment would be “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”.

4. For its consideration of agenda item 5 (High-level segment) as a whole, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on long-term future trends and scenarios: impacts in the economic, social and environmental areas on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals ([E/2021/61](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the sustainable and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development ([E/2021/62](#));

(c) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session ([E/2021/33](#));

(d) World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2021 ([E/2021/60](#));

(e) Letter dated 23 December 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2021/5](#));

(f) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council ([E/2021/NGO/1](#)).

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

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/290](#), decided that meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the

Council would be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment.

6. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (agenda item 5 (a)) would be held during the high-level segment of the Council. In its resolution 2021/1, the Council decided that the high-level segment of its 2021 session, including the three-day meeting of the ministerial forum, would be held from 13 to 16 July 2021.

7. During the three-day ministerial meeting, held from 13 to 15 July 2021, as well as at the meetings of the forum on 12 July 2021, a total of 42 voluntary national reviews were held. An account of the proceedings is set out in the report of the forum (E/HLPF/2021/7).

B. High-level policy dialogue on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

8. Pursuant to the mandate for the high-level policy dialogue on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (agenda item 5 (b)), the Council held two dialogues on 16 July 2021 through virtual informal and hybrid informal meetings. The proceedings of the dialogues held during the informal meetings are reflected in annex IV, section VII.A, to the present document.

C. Development Cooperation Forum

9. In accordance with its resolution 2021/1, the Council held the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (agenda item 5 (c)) on 6 and 7 May 2021. The theme of the Forum was “Development cooperation for the Decade of Action: Reduce risk. Enable recovery. Build resilience”.

10. Taking into account the constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council decided to hold the Forum in four virtual informal meetings. The proceedings of the virtual informal meetings of the Forum are reflected in annex IV, section VII.B, to the present document.

D. General debate of the high-level segment

11. In accordance with the invitation of the President of the Council, communicated in his letter dated 6 May 2021, to have official statements for the general debate submitted in writing or via video recordings, general statements and videos received by the Secretariat for posting can be accessed on the relevant web page of the high-level political forum on sustainable development (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2021#debate>).

E. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

Draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council

12. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, under agenda items 5 and 6, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Reconsideration of the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council” (E/2021/L.8), as submitted by Guyana,¹ on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

13. At the same meeting, statements were made by the President of the Council and the observer for Guyana.

14. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Ukraine, as well as by the observer for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, also under agenda items 5 and 6, the observer for Guyana,² on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled “Reconsideration of the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council” (E/2021/L.8/Rev.1).

16. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Germany (on behalf of the European Union and its member States, Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova).

17. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by the President of the Council, statements were made by the representatives of Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Japan.

18. Also at the 4th plenary meeting, following a statement by the President of the Council, statements were made by the representatives of Ukraine, Mexico and the Republic of Korea, as well as by the observer for Guyana (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

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

20. Subsequently, as indicated in a letter dated 23 December 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/5), draft decision E/2021/L.8/Rev.1 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

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

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

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, on the theme “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”

21. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Council had before it the draft ministerial declaration (see [E/2021/L.26](#)) submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations and adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (see [E/HLPF/2021/L.2](#)), prior to the conclusion of its session on 15 July 2021 (see chap. VII, para. 5).

22. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement and drew the attention of the Council to the proposed amendments to the draft ministerial declaration as submitted by the Russian Federation and circulated in documents E/2021/CRP.5, E/2021/CRP.6 and E/2021/CRP.7.

Action on the amendment contained in document E/2021/CRP.5

23. The Council rejected the amendment by a recorded vote of 38 to 3, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Armenia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia.

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Angola, Madagascar, Solomon Islands.

Action on the amendment contained in document E/2021/CRP.6

24. The Council rejected the amendment by a recorded vote of 39 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia.

Against:

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Angola, Madagascar.

Action on the amendment contained in document E/2021/CRP.7

25. The Council rejected the amendment by a recorded vote of 39 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia.

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Angola, Madagascar.

Action on the draft ministerial declaration contained in document E/2021/L.26

26. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Council was informed that a recorded vote had been requested on paragraph 29 of the draft ministerial declaration contained in document [E/2021/L.26](#).

27. At the same meeting, the Council decided to retain paragraph 29 by a recorded vote of 27 to 3, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

28. Also at its 11th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration contained in document [E/2021/L.26](#).

29. After the adoption of the draft ministerial declaration, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Panama, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine, as well as by the observer for Israel.

30. The text of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level political forum on sustainable development and subsequently adopted by the Council at its high-level segment (see [E/HLS/2021/1](#)) reads as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, on the theme “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met virtually during this challenging time of crisis, resilience, recovery and hope,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ in its entirety and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as we have entered the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development. Accelerated progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, as a plan of action for planet, people, prosperity, peace and partnership is a global blueprint for us to respond to the negative direct and indirect impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and build back better, help prevent future pandemics and build a better future for all.

2. Reaffirm that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and note with concern that, for the first time in decades, the trend of poverty reduction is being reversed.

3. Recognize that the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare and exacerbated our world’s vulnerabilities and inequalities within and among countries, accentuated systemic weaknesses, challenges and risks and threatens to halt or damage progress made in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. While acknowledging the unprecedented and multifaceted effects of the pandemic and its severe impact on all countries, especially developing countries, including countries in special situations, we emphasize the urgent need for a global renewed commitment to sustainable development.

4. Also reaffirm the principles recognized in the 2030 Agenda, leaving no one behind, and its comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets that are integrated and indivisible, balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. We recognize the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.² We need an integrated approach that will leverage interlinkages and minimize trade-offs across Goals and targets. We recognize the primary responsibility of Governments to implement the 2030 Agenda. We reiterate the central role of the United Nations system in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as well as effectively catalysing and coordinating the global response to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from COVID-19. We reaffirm our commitment to international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity at all levels and as the best way for the world to effectively respond to global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and their consequences.

5. Acknowledge that the COVID-19 pandemic has already had a very significant impact on a number of Sustainable Development Goals areas, undermining years of development efforts. It reinforces pre-existing obstacles to realizing the Goals, structural inequalities, gaps and systemic challenges and

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

risks. The effects of the pandemic have overwhelmed health systems globally and resulted in significant disruption to essential health-care services, caused businesses and factories to shut down, temporarily pushed down commodity prices, investment and remittances, placed unprecedented demand on social protection systems, affected international human mobility, the tourism industry and related services, undermined the ability of local authorities to provide basic services, severely impacted the livelihoods of half of the global workforce, exacerbated unemployment, pre-existing high debt levels and vulnerabilities in many countries, kept hundreds of millions of students out of schools, challenged the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection and disrupted global value and supply chains, affecting the supply of products.

6. At the centre of a global recovery is equitable, affordable access for all to safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics. We stress the need to develop international partnerships particularly to scale up manufacturing and distribution capabilities, in recognition of differing national contexts, and recognize 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. We resolve to work tirelessly to ensure timely access for all countries to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics. We fully support the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and call upon the public and private sector to fill the funding gap of these facilities. We also encourage countries with the capacities to do so to take action to actively support COVAX and the World Health Organization, including by sharing excess doses with the COVAX Facility to promote the equitable distribution of vaccines to developing countries. We welcome further support and access to concessional financing and other financial measures by multilateral financial institutions to help developing countries meet national immunization requirements, improve national health systems, preparedness and health infrastructure and progress towards universal health coverage.

7. We call for the rapid scaling up and expansion of vaccine production globally, including in developing countries, through appropriate dissemination of technology and know-how in accordance with World Trade Organization rules, for example, licensing, using TRIPS flexibilities if necessary, sharing knowledge, and data related to COVID-19 health technologies. We support ongoing discussion at the World Trade Organization on how the multilateral rules-based trade system can contribute to enhancing access to equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines.

8. In order to effectively respond to and achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and their consequences, we need to urgently, inter alia, enhance efforts to realize the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as ensure access to hand-washing and hygiene, and, by 2030, implement integrated water resources management, at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate, in order to ensure a sustainable supply of water for life, agriculture and food production and other ecosystem services and other benefits.

9. We recognize the efforts made by Governments as well as health-care workers and other essential workers around the world to deal with the pandemic through measures to protect the health, safety and well-being of people. We acknowledge the critical role that women are playing in COVID-19 response efforts, and recognize the need to integrate women's meaningful participation and leadership in local and recovery efforts and to fully respect, protect and

fulfil existing commitments and obligations with respect to the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as part of the COVID-19 response.

10. We recognize the contribution of the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals³ and the contribution of the Economic and Social Council, the regional forums on sustainable development, functional commissions of the Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, as well as other relevant stakeholders.

11. We commend the 42 countries⁴ that presented voluntary national reviews at the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development. We also commend the 47 countries⁵ that conducted the reviews in 2020 and the 47 countries⁶ that conducted the reviews in 2019 as well. We express our appreciation to the Group of Friends of the Voluntary National Reviews, Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for supporting the voluntary national review preparation process. We urge the United Nations to further capitalize on the key findings and evidence extracted from the reviews and encourage peer learning. We encourage countries to share locally driven development approaches and pathways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

12. We reaffirm the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development in addressing regional challenges and scaling up action for and among countries. We welcome the work of the regional commissions and recognize the valuable contribution of the regional forums on sustainable development, as the multi-stakeholder platforms to support their member States in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda in the regions.

13. We reiterate that while our 2021 review emphasizes particular Sustainable Development Goals, 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the 2030 Agenda and its Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to reflecting on its interlinkages and leveraging synergies and co-benefits across all dimensions of sustainable development, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs.

14. We remain deeply concerned that the global goal of eradicating poverty by 2030 is slipping from our reach and recognize that the multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated it, increasing the number of poor

³ E/2021/58.

⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Qatar, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

⁵ Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Honduras, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

⁶ Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Eswatini, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu.

by up to 124 million, causing the extreme poverty rate to rise for the first time in a generation, especially in low- and middle-income countries, and, inter alia, among women and girls. The number of people who are still living in multidimensional poverty is unacceptably high, the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remain high or are increasing within and between many countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to quality education, social protection and essential health-care services, and relative poverty remain major concerns along with extreme and rural poverty. The COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of social protection systems; yet 4 billion people worldwide are left without any social protection. We therefore call for all countries to extend coverage of social protection, inter alia, through nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and, by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable. We stress the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere, including extreme poverty, with enhanced international support and strengthened global partnerships, and note the need for countries, the United Nations development system and all relevant stakeholders to ensure and promote a multidimensional coordinated approach in their work and efforts to eradicate poverty.

15. We note with deep concern that hunger and all forms of malnutrition, including stunting, undernourishment, overweight and obesity rates, are rising everywhere. We reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, and commit to achieving a world without hunger and ending malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was off-track to achieve zero hunger by 2030 and healthy diets were inaccessible for a significant part of the population. The pandemic might have pushed 83 million to 132 million more people into chronic hunger in 2020, adding to the 690 million in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need for concrete actions to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition and ensure inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems. We recognize that poverty in all its forms and dimensions, financial and economic crises, inequalities, including gender inequality, conflicts, humanitarian emergencies, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and the adverse effects of climate change undermine the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. We also recognize the need to reduce the negative environmental impacts of food systems by designing and implementing policies for resilient food systems while also supporting livelihoods, and encouraging farmers to adopt the most advanced and appropriate information technology to increase their resilience, productivity and incomes and to enhance sustainable agriculture and food security. National efforts in those areas need to be better coordinated while recognizing that there is no one-size-fits-all solution and that food systems should respond to local needs and conditions. Interventions to build sustainable and resilient food systems must take a holistic approach and be inclusive of all relevant actors, especially smallholder producers and family farmers, and address not only food production and consumption but also improve food availability, access and utilization and the stability of food systems, including the importance of agricultural trade. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine environment and ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people. We stress the need to reduce food losses and prevent and reuse food waste. We also call for countries to take action to ensure access by

all people, in particular those people in vulnerable situations, including infants and children, to safe, sufficient, affordable, nutritious and diverse food all year round and promote healthy and balanced diets through sustainable food systems, including by supporting school feeding programmes. We stress the need to adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility. We will strive to ensure the unimpeded flow of food and agricultural products and inputs, and other goods and services across borders and keep food supply chains functioning to support the well-being of all people.

16. COVID-19 related disruptions have halted or even reversed progress made in many health areas. We note the increasing burden that payments for health-care services place on household budgets and the impact this has had in pushing people into extreme poverty. We reaffirm the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, without distinction of any kind. We call for increased action to strengthen health systems to achieve universal health coverage that includes access to affordable, quality essential health-care services, including financial risk protection and access to safe, effective, quality, affordable and essential medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other health technologies for all. This includes strengthening measures to respond to the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products, which further proliferated within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. We note with great concern that only few countries are on track to meet the target on reducing premature deaths from non-communicable diseases by one third by 2030 and call for strengthened action to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and assist low- and middle-income countries in their efforts to reduce mortality and morbidity from such diseases. We also note with concern that progress has been particularly slow on reducing preventable maternal, neonatal and under-5 mortality and commit to accelerate action by reducing inequalities in access to and quality of reproductive, maternal and neonatal health-care services, and taking actions to address specific risks, including the risk of infection caused by poor access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. We commit, according to the 2030 Agenda, to ensuring by 2030 universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. Particular action is needed to increase the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants. We also commit to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases, take action across sectors to address the continuing threat of antimicrobial resistance, promote mental health and well-being, strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse and halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and drowning. Finally, we commit to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

17. The COVID-19 crisis has had significant negative effects on per capita economic growth and incomes, as well as livelihoods, and safe and secure working environments, including for women, young people and migrant workers, while increasing vulnerability to some of the most abusive labour practices such as child labour and forced labour. It has therefore highlighted the imperative of achieving higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors. We note the

disproportionate number of young workers, migrant workers and women in informal jobs and informal market systems, and the persistence of the gender pay gap. We stress that entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation could promote economic growth and create jobs, and recall that 2021 is the International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development. We will continue efforts to protect labour rights and promote occupational health and safety for all workers, including immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery and human trafficking. We will promote a sustainable and inclusive recovery of our economies, create conditions for decent work for all, including for those in the informal economy, support structural economic transformation, including expanding digital and mobile banking services and inclusion, support and facilitate access to finance for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and build their capacity, to continue their operations and to help restore jobs and incomes. We reaffirm our commitment to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers. We will enhance efforts to improve progressively global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Investment in the care economy is needed to spur sustainable economies, restore and create jobs, recognize, reduce and redistribute women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and close the gender gap in labour force participation. Tourism, as one of the world's major economic sectors and source of employment, is to be supported in a sustainable manner in order to advance its contribution to the 2030 Agenda, benefiting local communities and creating decent job opportunities for all, as well as ensure equal pay for work of equal value. In this regard, we welcome the opening of the World Tourism Organization Regional Office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, which illustrates the commitment to develop a strong industry based on the principles of sustainability and opportunities for all, across the region and globally. We will secure the prohibition and elimination of child labour in all its forms, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms, recalling that 2021 is the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour.

18. We reaffirm the need to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. We commit to stepping up our efforts to fight against racism, all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, as well as negative stereotyping based on religion and belief and on nationality, through cooperation, partnership and inclusion and respect for diversity. We will ensure that people everywhere have access to basic services, including persons with disabilities, who often lack access. We express our concern that COVID-19 has exacerbated inequalities and widened the gap within and among countries, leaving many behind, and call upon all Governments and international financial institutions to strengthen cooperation to address such impacts, including those on unvaccinated individuals, including, where applicable, for travel and employment opportunities. We recognize with appreciation the contribution of global international economic and financial institutions to the multilateral response to the ongoing economic crisis. We will ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions. COVID-19 has shown that digital technologies are a vital component of resilient financial and public services, including health-care services and education, but also demonstrated the persistent digital divide undermining access to affordable, safe and secure

information and communications technologies. We recognize that digital inclusion, when implemented in a sustainable and secure manner, as an integral part of social and economic inclusion helps to ensure that digital transformation does not widen inequality within and between countries or the gender digital divide. We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. We call upon Member States to take steps to support the full inclusion of migrants in the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, in line with national circumstances. Furthermore, we recommit to promoting faster, safer and cheaper remittances and, by 2030, reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminating remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent. To this end, we will further develop existing conducive policy and regulatory environments that enable competition, regulation and innovation on the remittance market and provide instruments that enhance the financial inclusion of migrants and their families.

19. We remain committed to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, including for a sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. We call for accelerated enhancement of multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, including with the United Nations system and international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production, including the sound management of chemicals and waste, reduction of food loss and waste, and prevention of plastic pollution, thereby creating decent job opportunities, promoting sustainable business practices, supporting the necessary skills for sustainable production, promoting more inclusive and equitable development models, and fostering more sustainable and stable global supply chains. We will support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities, and ensure that people everywhere have relevant information and awareness for sustainable consumption and production patterns. We call upon all countries, with developed countries taking the lead, to intensify efforts by 2022 and beyond to scale up the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.⁷ We request the United Nations system, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, to take action and support countries in the design and implementation of sustainable consumption and production policies, tools and solutions.

20. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our times and stress the need to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁸ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the framework of the Convention are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change. We express our deep concern that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. We recognize the importance of achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels as called for in the Paris Agreement, which would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. We urge parties to the Paris Agreement to communicate or update ambitious nationally

⁷ A/CONF.216/5, annex.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

determined contributions in a manner that facilitates clarity, transparency and understanding ahead of the twenty-sixth Conference of the Parties in Glasgow in November 2021, noting that article 4, paragraph 3, of the Agreement states that each party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition. We recall further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. We encourage parties to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge. We urge countries to institute sustainable, inclusive and climate-responsive economic recovery policies from the COVID-19 crisis as an important element of a sustainable growth strategy and an immediate investment in climate-resilient, inclusive and just transitions while in line with countries' national circumstances, needs and priorities. We stress the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events. This includes continuing to engage in adaptation planning, implementation and enhancing cooperation, especially in adaptation and disaster risk reduction. We emphasize the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, stressing in this regard the commitment of developed country parties to the Framework Convention, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year from a wide variety of sources by 2020 through 2025 to address the needs of developing countries. We recall that financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation finance and stress that mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts. We recommit to making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. We reaffirm our strong and steadfast commitment to strengthening the implementation of the Paris Agreement and working together to finalize the outstanding issues of the Paris Agreement work programme. We also underline the need for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms.

21. The world is still a long way off from achieving the goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions as well as from achieving responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. We commit to significantly reduce by 2030 illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime. Widespread and large-scale corruption, bribery, money-laundering, stolen assets and the proceeds of crime increase inequality and poverty, undermine good governance and breed destabilization of societies. We undertake to intensify concerted global efforts to prevent and combat crime by making criminal justice systems more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive and by facilitating and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters. Some risks, such as corruption, have been exacerbated by the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of stimulus packages. Progress towards peace, security and conflict prevention and management is being set back, as shocks from the pandemic have further intensified the vulnerabilities of countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. The pandemic has increased the need for concerted action at the local, national and international levels, global cooperation, peace and solidarity, respect for human rights, fostering the rule of law at the national

and international levels, equal access to justice for all, proper management of public affairs and public property, good governance and leaving no one behind, especially as trends of institutional digitization continue, as well as promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development and strengthening resilience require a long-term engagement together with building effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, based on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making for sustainable development and a commitment to peaceful, just and inclusive societies that are based on respect for human rights and equal access to justice, including through the promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies. Inclusive and equitable delivery and access to public services, including health care, education and social services, including through digital cooperation, is key to building greater public confidence and trust in government. We stress the importance of enhancing collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission to identify opportunities for coordinated and coherent action in support of nationally led responses to development and peacebuilding needs in conflict-affected countries. We further reaffirm that adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding and development is essential. We reaffirm the need to strengthen relevant national institutions and build capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, including through international cooperation. This also contributes to preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime. In this regard, we refer to the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.⁹

22. We commit to promoting public engagement and innovative partnerships through a whole-of-government approach, regional and local mobilization and actions, and meaningful participation and involvement of communities, people, civil society, volunteers, academia and the private sector. Resource mobilization is crucial for health systems and social-economic recovery. We stress in this regard that further support is needed from developed countries, especially regarding the transfer of technology, capacity-building and financing to developing countries. We commit to strengthening cooperation to close the digital divide within and among countries. Fulfilling official development assistance (ODA) commitments is urgent as international public finance is critical for supporting the sustainable recovery from COVID-19, while taking into consideration that domestic and international efforts have to go hand in hand, and domestic revenue mobilization needs to be complemented with support from all sources. We stress the need for the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries. We reaffirm the outcome of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Council.¹⁰ We welcome the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and invite Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its full and effective implementation, and urge the United Nations system and other relevant international and regional organizations to support, in a coordinated manner, the activities of the Technology Bank, while

⁹ A/CONF.234/16, chap. I, resolution 1.

¹⁰ See E/FFDF/2021/3.

respecting the relevant provisions of the intellectual property rights-related agreements.

23. We welcome the review of the 2020 targets at the 2021 high-level political forum, note with concern that the Goal targets with a 2020 deadline have not been fully achieved and commit to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda and achieve these targets in an accelerated time frame, reflecting the urgency conveyed in the 2030 Agenda, while keeping track of and taking fully into account the related ongoing intergovernmental processes to allow updated targets to reflect a suitable level of ambition for 2030.

24. We recognize that the poorest and most vulnerable people are the most affected by the COVID-19 crisis. We will place a focus on those people in our policies and actions. We will undertake every effort to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants. We also intend to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. We are deeply concerned that many developing countries are unable to meet the essential social protection, health and humanitarian needs to recover from the pandemic and resulting recession.

25. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of the human rights of all women and girls. To achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies, we call for the leadership and full, effective and equal participation of women in decision-making in the design, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect their livelihoods, well-being and resilience, and we recognize that unequal gender roles as reflected in women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work hold women back in the economy and other areas. We reiterate the urgency to ensure women's equal access to, and control over, land and natural resources. We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and responding to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and harmful practices. Our efforts will reinforce the linkages between Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the other Goals. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial. National responses to the COVID-19 pandemic must be gender-responsive and integrate women's participation and leadership and ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls without discrimination.

26. We recognize the special challenges and needs facing the most vulnerable countries, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations in pursuing sustainable development. Taking into account the different levels of development and the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries in special situations and countries facing specific challenges, we will support them by taking urgent steps to help them address the impacts of COVID-19 for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, including through funding stimulus measures that take into account their special vulnerabilities. We note that those groups of countries have faced particular challenges in dealing with multiple crises as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, including significant impacts on trade, tourism, financial flows, food security and social impacts. We take note of the comprehensive study on the impact of COVID-19 on the least developed country category released by the Committee for Development Policy in April 2021, and call upon

the United Nations to continue looking closely at the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on graduation from the least developed country category. We look forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/215](#), to be released at its seventy-sixth session, including on the potential development and coordination of work within the United Nations system on a multidimensional vulnerability index for small island developing States, including on its potential finalization and use.

27. We recognize that middle-income countries face specific challenges to achieving sustainable development. In order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, access to cooperation and financing, improved coordination, and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders. We are concerned that 8 out of 10 new poor are in middle-income countries and stress the need to take measures to eradicate poverty in these countries with continued international support.

28. We recognize the dramatic consequences of COVID-19 on all aspects of the world drug problem, and stress that addressing and countering the world drug problem requires coordinated multidisciplinary efforts, and that such efforts should become a top priority in the post-COVID-19 period. In this regard, we refer to the statement by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the implementation of Member States' joint commitments to address and counter all aspects of the world drug problem.¹¹

29. We recognize that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right to self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

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

31. We reaffirm the importance of facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. We recommit to cooperating internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, and to supporting countries of origin, transit and destination in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 8 (E/2021/28)*, chap. I, sect. B, resolution 64/1.

circumstances. In this regard, we recognize the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development in their countries of origin, transit and destination, and in the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. We take note of national policy measures and good practices to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and we note the decision to convene the first official meeting of the International Migration Review Forum under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2022.

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

33. Recognizing that the 2030 Agenda is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹² and international human rights treaties, we emphasize that universal protection, respect and fulfilment of human rights and human dignity, peace, justice, equality and non-discrimination are central to our commitment to leaving no one behind. Our commitment also includes respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity, and equal opportunity and to a just, equitable, tolerant, open, creative and socially inclusive world in which the needs of those in vulnerable situations are met. We will strive to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for older persons.

34. We recognize that building sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient societies must begin with investing in all children and youth, safeguarding their rights and ensuring that from early childhood they grow up in a safe and healthy environment free from poverty and hunger, and free from all forms of violence, neglect, bullying, abuse and exploitation, both in person and in digital contexts, and through the elimination of all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, paying specific attention to children affected by armed conflict. As critical agents of change and torchbearers of the 2030 Agenda for current and future generations, we emphasize the importance of engaging and supporting the participation of children, adolescents and young people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, in the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and of enabling their empowerment through information, knowledge and awareness of sustainable development. We commit to including youth in the development and assessment of strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and to ensure that education, skills development and decent employment of young people are prioritized. We also note with concern that school closures have caused a regression in educational gains, and commit to scale up efforts for remedial and catch-up strategies to mitigate learning losses and ensure quality education and learning programmes beyond the schools for out-of-school youth and illiterate adults.

35. We are concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the normal functioning of open markets, global supply chain connectivity and the flow of essential goods, and that these disruptions hinder the fight against poverty, hunger and inequality, ultimately undermining efforts to achieve the 2030

¹² General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Agenda for Sustainable Development. This has significantly affected developing countries. We will ensure that any emergency trade measures designed to tackle COVID-19 are targeted, proportionate, transparent and temporary, protecting the most vulnerable, and do not create permanent barriers to trade or disruption to global supply chains, and are consistent with the World Trade Organization rules. We reaffirm the critical importance of connected global supply chains in enabling the unimpeded flow of vital medical and food supplies and other essential goods and services across borders, by air, by land and by sea. We encourage cooperation to facilitate cross-border travel of persons for essential purposes without undermining efforts to prevent the spread of the virus. We recognize the growth in illicit trade fuelled by the pandemic and countries' work to combat it. We recognize the need to scale up trade finance and trade-facilitation measures for the developing countries as well as support for capacity-building (Aid for Trade). We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

36. We note with concern that none of the biodiversity-related targets with a 2020 timeline have been met. We urge parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³ to accelerate action in pursuing the three objectives of the Convention. We call for increased ambition and urgency of action to protect wildlife and other living species and reversing the trends in environmental degradation through the restoration of ecosystems, halting biodiversity loss and deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management and combating desertification, drought and land degradation, combating sand and dust storms, sound management of chemicals and waste, and enhancing global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking in protected species, including by ending the illegal trade in and unsustainable consumption of wildlife. We reiterate the crucial importance of conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources, including addressing the discharge of plastic litter and other waste in oceans and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds and ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. We recognize the importance of investing in nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches and mobilizing and significantly increasing financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. These actions need to be an integral part of COVID-19 recovery strategies. We recognize that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, and emphasize in that regard the need for an integrated approach that fosters cooperation between environmental conservation and the human, animal and plant health sectors in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, recognizing the need to build on and strengthen the existing cooperation 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, recalling United Nations Environmental Assembly resolution 3/4¹⁴ and World Health Assembly resolution 74.7.¹⁵ We emphasize that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically to prevent and mitigate pandemics in the future. We will promote a coherent approach for addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and ecosystem degradation on land and at sea and at all levels. In this regard, we recall the initiative adopted at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. We reiterate the need for

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴ [UNEP/EA.3/Res.4](#).

¹⁵ World Health Organization, document WHA74.7.

action, and this can only be achieved by addressing, in a balanced manner, the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. We urge the parties to the Convention to commit to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,¹⁶ including by implementing the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Cartagena¹⁷ and Nagoya¹⁸ Protocols, as appropriate, and by providing and mobilizing international and national resources, thereby contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, we note that incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are to be eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are to be developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions. We look forward to the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Kunming, China.

37. We reaffirm our commitment to the actions in the political declaration adopted at the 2019 Sustainable Development Goals Summit¹⁹ and the preceding ministerial declarations of the high-level political forum and recognize the urgent need to accelerate action on all levels and by all stakeholders, including through COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, to fulfil the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda. We also encourage all countries to use the key findings of the voluntary national reviews in supporting the implementation of and accelerated actions for the decade of action and delivery. We emphasize the need for concerted action to implement and enhance synergies between the outcomes of all relevant major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields.

38. We will enhance our work to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure more responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes. We will strive to equip domestic institutions to better address interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between the Goals and targets through a whole-of-government approach that can bring about transformative change in governance and public policy and ensure policy coherence for sustainable development. We encourage the empowerment of women and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development strategies. We commit to involving and empowering local authorities to ensure local ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular by citizens, community and local organizations, and to shape and translate national development priorities into local realities and, in this regard, note voluntary local reviews as a useful tool to show progress and foster exchange in local implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

39. We are determined to accelerate action to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.²⁰ We encourage

¹⁶ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

¹⁸ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 74/4, annex.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

comprehensive strategies to enhance financial resources from all sources for disaster risk reduction, including by embedding disaster risk reduction within public and private investments in all sectors, anticipatory action and forecast-based financing. We will prioritize recovery actions which prevent the creation of new risks and reduce existing risks, and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics. We will invest in reducing hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, strengthening multi-hazard disaster risk governance at all levels and in all sectors, information and communication networks, resilient infrastructure, early warning systems and evidence-based policymaking. We recognize that the Sendai Framework, including its core provision to “build back better”, provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner. We also recognize the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and stress the need for resilient health systems.

40. We will continue to strengthen the science-policy interface through evidence-based policymaking, support for research and development, particularly harnessing science, technology and innovation, promoting voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, leveraging technologies to promote inclusive digital economy and connectivity and build resilience across sectors. We commit to enhance and promote digital capacity-building, infrastructure, connectivity and technical assistance initiatives as well as innovation and technologies towards advancing the Goals and targets, with a special focus on developing countries. We encourage international cooperation, supporting statistical capacity-building and data access in developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable countries, which face the greatest challenges in producing, collecting, analysing and using high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics. We recognize that emerging technologies and their applications such as artificial intelligence, big data and blockchain will undoubtedly transform production and business, and stress the need to take actions to bridge the digital gap to ensure that this transformation will reduce inequalities among countries. We commend the individual scientists, technologists and innovators across the world whose work is creating pathways out of the pandemic but also note the manifest inequalities in countries’ capacities and experiences. We acknowledge the findings of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals on learning from the experience of the pandemic to better deploy science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, including through improved international cooperation, for consideration at the next high-level political forum. We take note of the Secretary General’s road map for digital cooperation. We also stress the importance of strengthening meaningful digital accessibility and affordability of digital skills and media and information literacy and to provide training to support data processing, transmission and storage, and underline that the same human rights that people have offline must be protected online. We must also build public trust in science and official statistics. We further welcome the holding of the sixth multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and take note of the recommendations provided.²¹

41. We note the availability of numerous proprietary and non-proprietary technologies that can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, through various open access sources. We note 2030 Connect launched by the United

²¹ See [E/HLPF/2021/6](#).

Nations in 2020 under paragraph 123 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda²² and paragraph 70 of the 2030 Agenda on the development and operationalization of an online platform under the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations.

42. We commit to pursuing multilateral solutions guided by global solidarity in responding to the pandemic and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, including by enhancing global equitable access to vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics by all countries and peoples. We fully support the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility, including the role of the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) Engagement Group as well as all other relevant initiatives to accelerate the development and production of, and equitable access to, COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines. We will remain guided by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the agreed conclusions of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Council in order to mobilize resources to support the response to COVID-19 and close the financing gap for the Sustainable Development Goals and the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator. Integrated national financing frameworks can play a positive role in support of nationally owned sustainable development strategies. We call upon Governments, international financial institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders to increase their efforts in mobilizing resources to support the response to COVID-19 and invest in the Sustainable Development Goals and the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator. We stress that official development assistance is key and indispensable for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

43. We urge developed countries to fulfil their ODA commitments to developing countries, in keeping with their previous undertakings, and to scale up those efforts to play a meaningful role in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including to meet the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to the least developed countries. All development partners should align their support with the priorities of recipient countries, as identified in the national sustainable development strategies of developing countries.

44. We will continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of ODA measurement and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development” and we affirm that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance.

45. We recognize the importance of transparent fiscal systems in combating inequality and recommit to strengthening the capacities of revenue administrations through modernized, progressive tax systems, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We acknowledge that any consideration of tax measures in response to the digital economy should include a careful analysis of its implications for developing countries, taking into account their inputs, with a special focus on their unique needs and capacities. We call upon the United Nations, and all other relevant international organizations, to support countries, particularly developing countries, in building policy and administrative capacity for the effective and efficient taxation of the digital

²² General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

economy. We note the work, including capacity development by the United Nations, on tax policy and administration, and on infrastructure asset management for sustainable development.

46. We express our deep concern that least developed countries and other developing countries need scaled-up means of implementation to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19 recovery. We call upon the international community to provide least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States with support, including for funding stimulus measures that take into account their special vulnerabilities, to be used as stimulus to fully implement the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,²³ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024²⁴ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway)²⁵ and address the impacts of COVID-19 and for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery. We look forward to successfully holding the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha, Qatar, from 23 to 27 January 2022 at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government.

47. We welcome the Group of 20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative and its extension, and the progress achieved by the Debt Service Suspension Initiative in facilitating higher pandemic-related spending. All official bilateral creditors should implement this initiative fully and in a transparent manner. We stress that greater involvement and participation of private creditors in the Debt Service Suspension Initiative is strongly encouraged. We also welcome the Group of 20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, which is also endorsed by the Paris Club and aims to facilitate timely and orderly debt treatment for Debt Service Suspension Initiative-eligible countries, with broad participation of creditors, including the private sector. We welcome the ongoing efforts to implement the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative to address debt vulnerabilities on a case-by-case basis. Debt treatment could enable countries to refocus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement. We welcome the call by the Group of 20 on the International Monetary Fund to make a comprehensive proposal for a new special drawing rights general allocation of 650 billion United States dollars to meet the long-term global need to supplement reserve assets. We further welcome the call on the International Monetary Fund to explore options for members to channel special drawing rights on a voluntary basis to the benefit of vulnerable countries.

48. We recognize that infrastructure impacts the attainment of the Goals. Investment in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure is critical for the COVID-19 recovery and the achievement of sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions. Many developing countries need support in project identification and development and mobilization of private and public investment. Private sector investment can and must be scaled up significantly, especially in areas such as energy, communications, transport and technology. We recognize the important role of the United Nations development system, the World Bank and other multilateral institutions in addressing the capacity and funding gaps in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure investment, working through existing initiatives,

²³ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/137, annex II.

²⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

especially in developing countries. We acknowledge the availability of capital in the market seeking investment opportunities in sustainable infrastructure, but note that most developing countries are unable to access this capital. At the same time, investors have been unable to adequately access viable investment projects in most developing countries. We reaffirm our strong political commitment to create an enabling environment at all levels, in order to achieve relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 9 to facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to them, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. We commit to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries.

49. We welcome and reiterate the important contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the achievement of the overarching goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, as well as to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic; we reaffirm that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation and is an important element of international cooperation for development. We acknowledge the need to enhance development effectiveness of South-South and triangular cooperation. We welcome the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.²⁶ We also commit to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation.

50. We recognize the importance of meetings already held in 2021 and at the end of 2020, including the high-level meeting on water, the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, the Fifth United Nations Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters, the High-level Dialogue on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, the high-level event on culture and sustainable development, the high-level meeting on middle-income countries, the Economic and Social Council special high-level event on small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, the high-level meeting of the Council on “A vaccine for all”, the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at which the Kyoto Declaration was adopted, the 2021 global SDG16 conference and the special session of the General Assembly in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. We commit to continue working towards the success of and encourage ambitious, action-oriented and synergistic processes and discussions across meetings to be held in 2021 and 2022, including the second Global Conference on Sustainable Transport, the second United Nations Ocean Conference, the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, the Secretary-General’s Food Systems Summit, the high-level dialogue on energy, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature, the high-level meeting to assess progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the fifth United Nations Environment Assembly,

²⁶ General Assembly resolution [73/291](#), annex.

UNEP@50 and the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. We call upon the entities of the United Nations development system to achieve and work towards building back better. They should also support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate, including with civil society, financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-COVID-19 era.

Conclusion of the high-level segment

31. At the 11th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2021, following the adoption of the draft ministerial declaration, the President of the Council made a closing statement.
32. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made concluding remarks.
33. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council concluded the high-level segment of the Council at its 2021 session.

Chapter VII

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

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/290](#), decided that the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 6) should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. The Assembly also decided, in reviewing the implementation of its resolution [61/16](#), contained in the annex to its resolution [68/1](#), that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be included in the high-level segment of the Council.
2. The Council, in its resolution [2021/1](#), decided that the forum would be held from 6 to 15 July 2021. The Council also decided that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from 13 to 15 July 2021.
3. The proceedings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2021 session, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum, are contained in the report of the forum ([E/HLPF/2021/7](#)).
4. The Council also considered agenda item 6 (High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council) at its 1st and 4th plenary meetings, on 14 September and 15 December 2020 (see chap. VI, sect. E).

Ministerial declaration

5. On 15 July 2021, at its 1st plenary meeting, the high-level political forum on sustainable development adopted its draft ministerial declaration as submitted by the President of the Council ([E/HLPF/2021/L.2](#)) (for the text of the ministerial declaration, see chap. VI, para. 30, above).

Chapter VIII

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

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/1](#), the Council held the operational activities for development segment of its 2021 session from 18 to 20 May 2021.
2. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council convened the operational activities for development segment (agenda item 7 and sub-items (a) and (b)) from 18 to 20 May 2021, in the course of which it held eight virtual informal meetings. The proceedings of the virtual informal meetings of the operational activities for development segment are reflected in annex IV, section IV, to the present document.
3. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council considered agenda item 7 (c) (South-South cooperation for development). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.13](#)).
4. At the same meeting, the Director ad interim of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation introduced the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its twentieth session ([A/76/39](#)) under agenda item 7 (c).

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

5. Under agenda item 7 (a), the Council had before it the following reports:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system ([A/76/75–E/2021/57](#));
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on Implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding of the United Nations development system ([A/76/75/Add.1–E/2021/57/Add.1](#));
 - (c) Report of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the Development Coordination Office ([E/2021/55](#)).

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

6. Under agenda item 7 (b), the Council had before it the following reports:
 - (a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children’s Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2020 ([E/2020/34/Rev.1](#));

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2020 ([E/2020/35](#)).

C. South-South cooperation for development

7. Under agenda item 7 (c), the Council had before it the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its twentieth session ([A/76/39](#)).

Chapter IX

Integration segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/1](#), the Council held the integration segment of its 2021 session on 2 July 2021.
2. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at United Nations Headquarters, the Council convened the integration segment (agenda item 8) on 2 July 2021, in the course of which it held two virtual informal meetings. The proceedings of the virtual informal meetings of the integration segment are reflected in annex IV, section VI, to the present document.
3. Under agenda item 8, the Council considered the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2020 ([E/2021/47](#)).

Chapter X

Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/1](#), the Council held the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2021 session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 23 to 25 June 2021.
2. In accordance with Council decision 2021/222, the theme of the segment was “Strengthening humanitarian assistance to face the challenges of 2021 and beyond: mobilizing respect for international humanitarian law, inclusion, gender, innovation and partnerships”. Three panel discussions were convened on the overarching theme.
3. Taking into account the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of intergovernmental meetings at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Council convened the humanitarian affairs segment from 23 to 25 June 2021, in the course of which it held four hybrid informal meetings as well as one plenary meeting. The proceedings of the hybrid informal meetings of the humanitarian affairs segment are reflected in annex IV, section V, to the present document. An account of the proceedings of the plenary meeting is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.10](#)).
4. For its consideration of agenda item 9 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations ([A/76/74-E/2021/54](#)) and the letter dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Vice-President of the Council responsible for the humanitarian affairs segment ([E/2021/72](#)).
5. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made a statement.

Action taken by the Council

6. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution [2021/17](#).

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

7. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” ([E/2021/L.24](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.
8. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/17](#)).
9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the European Union), Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Norway, as well as by the observers for Guinea (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Hungary.

Conclusion of the segment

10. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2021, statements were made by the following: representative of the Global Refugee Youth Network and African Youth Action Network, Simon Marot Touloung (via live video link); Chair of the Board of Directors, National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda, Achayo Rose Obol (via live video link); representative of the Global Refugee Youth Network, Foni Joyce Vuni (via live video link); and Co-Chair of the Youth Advisory Group, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Barthelemy Mwanza (via live video link).

11. At the same meeting, the Acting Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a closing statement.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made a closing statement and concluded the humanitarian affairs segment.

Chapter XI

Management segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions [68/1](#) and [72/305](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/1](#), the management segment of the 2021 session of the Council was held on 8 and 9 June 2021 (8th and 9th plenary meetings) and on 21 and 22 July 2021 (12th and 13th plenary meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.8](#), [E/2021/SR.9](#), [E/2021/SR.12](#) and [E/2021/SR.13](#)).

2. The Council also took action at its 1st and 2nd as well as 4th to 6th plenary meetings, on 14 September, 25 November and 15 December 2020 and on 24 February and 20 April 2021, on agenda items scheduled for consideration at its management segment. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.1](#), [E/2021/SR.2](#), [E/2021/SR.4](#), [E/2021/SR.5](#) and [E/2021/SR.6](#)).

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

3. The Council considered agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.9](#)).

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

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

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

6. The Council considered agenda item 11 jointly with agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.9](#)).

7. The Council considered agenda item 11 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.9](#)).

8. The Council considered agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020) at its 9th and 12th plenary meetings, on 9 June and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.9](#) and [E/2021/SR.12](#)).

9. For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions, outcomes and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security ([A/76/73-E/2021/51](#)) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of UN-Nutrition ([E/2021/53](#)).

10. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security (Thailand) presented the report of the Committee ([A/76/73-E/2021/51](#)) (via video link) and the Chair of UN-Nutrition and Assistant Director General for Universal Health Coverage and Healthier Populations of the World Health Organization presented the report of UN-Nutrition ([E/2021/53](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 11.

11. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 ([A/76/71-E/2021/13](#)) under agenda item 11 (b).

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

12. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up ([E/FFDF/2021/3](#)).

Action taken by the Council

13. Under agenda item 11 (a), the Council adopted decision 2021/234.

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

14. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council decided to transmit to the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the forum on financing for development follow-up (see [E/FFDF/2021/3](#), para. 1) (see Council decision 2021/234).

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

15. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 ([A/76/71-E/2021/13](#)).

Action taken by the Council

16. Under agenda item 11 (b), the Council adopted resolution [2021/19](#).

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

17. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020” ([E/2021/L.28](#)), as submitted by Guinea,¹ on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/19](#)).

C. Coordination, programme and other questions

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

20. The Council considered agenda item 12 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) and agenda item 12 (b) (Proposed programme budget for 2022) at its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.12](#)).

21. The Council considered agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with agenda item 18 (j) (Economic and environmental questions: women and development) and agenda item 19 (a) (Social and human rights questions: advancement of women) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.8](#)).

22. The Council considered agenda item 12 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) at its 9th and 12th plenary meetings, on 9 June and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.9](#) and [E/2021/SR.12](#)).

23. The Council considered agenda item 12 (e) (African countries emerging from conflict) and agenda item 12 (g) (Sustainable development in the Sahel) at its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.12](#)).

24. The Council considered agenda item 12 (f) (Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases) and agenda item 12 (h) (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) at its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.13](#)).

25. The Council considered agenda item 12 (i) (Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields) at its 9th and 13th plenary meetings, on 9 June and 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.9](#) and [E/2021/SR.13](#)).

26. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Director of the United Nations System Coordination Division of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) introduced the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system ([E/2021/52](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 12 (c).

27. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (Canada) introduced the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group ([E/2021/65](#)) and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti briefed the Council on the situation in Haiti (via video link) under agenda item 12 (d).

28. Also at the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission at its fifteenth session (Egypt) briefed the Council on the work of the Commission and the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan introduced chapter II of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system ([E/2021/63](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 12 (e).

29. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Director of the New York Office of the World Health Organization introduced the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases ([E/2021/48/Rev.1](#)) under agenda item 12 (f).

30. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel introduced chapter III of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system ([E/2021/63](#)) under agenda item 12 (g).

31. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS introduced her report ([E/2021/64](#)) and the Chair of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (Namibia) introduced the report of the Programme Coordinating Board ([E/2021/67](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 12 (h).

1. Reports of coordination bodies

32. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its sixty-first session ([A/76/16](#)).

Action taken by the Council

33. Under agenda item 12 (a), the Council adopted decision 2021/244.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies

34. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its sixty-first session ([A/76/16](#)) (see Council decision 2021/244).

2. Proposed programme budget for 2022

35. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2022 (relevant fascicles of [A/76/6](#)).

Action taken by the Council

36. Under agenda item 12 (b), the Council adopted decision 2021/245.

Proposed programme budget for 2022

37. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2022 (relevant fascicles of [A/76/6](#)) (see Council decision 2021/245).

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

38. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system ([E/2021/52](#)).

Action taken by the Council

39. Under agenda item 12 (c), the Council adopted resolution [2021/7](#).

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

40. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system” ([E/2021/L.20](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana) on the basis of informal consultations.

41. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/7](#)).

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

42. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti ([E/2021/65](#)) and the letter dated 19 April 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2021/66](#)).

Action taken by the Council

43. Under agenda item 12 (d), the Council adopted resolution [2021/18](#) and decision 2021/238.

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

44. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti” ([E/2021/L.16](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana).

45. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/238).

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

46. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti” ([E/2021/L.29](#)), submitted by Canada on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas,² Belize,² Brazil, Canada, Chile,² Colombia, the Dominican Republic,² El Salvador,² France, Haiti,² Mexico, Peru,² Spain,² Trinidad and Tobago,² the United States of America and Uruguay.²

47. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution and announced that, after the submission of the draft resolution, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Botswana had also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

48. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/18](#)).

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

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

5. African countries emerging from conflict

50. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system ([E/2021/63](#)).

Action taken by the Council

51. Under agenda item 12 (e), the Council adopted decision 2021/242.

African countries emerging from conflict

52. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “African countries emerging from conflict” ([E/2021/L.32](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana).

53. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/242).

6. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

54. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases ([E/2021/48/Rev.1](#)).

Action taken by the Council

55. Under agenda item 12 (f), the Council adopted resolution [2021/27](#).

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

56. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution entitled “United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” ([E/2021/L.35](#)).

57. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Armenia, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Jamaica, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Uruguay had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

58. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/27](#)).

7. Sustainable development in the Sahel

59. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system ([E/2021/63](#)).

Action taken by the Council

60. Under agenda item 12 (g), the Council adopted decision 2021/243.

Sustainable development in the Sahel

61. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Sustainable development in the Sahel” (E/2021/L.33), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana).

62. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/243).

8. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

63. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2021/64) and the report of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2021/67).

Action taken by the Council

64. Under agenda item 12 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2021/26.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

65. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS” (E/2021/L.30), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

66. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

67. Also at the same meeting, the observer for Namibia (also on behalf of Thailand), in her capacity as a facilitator of the draft resolution, made a statement.

68. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2021/26).

69. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Portugal.

70. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Egypt.

9. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

71. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (i), the Council had before it the note by the Secretariat on the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023 (E/2021/50) and the letter dated 28 April 2021 from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/59).

Action taken by the Council

72. Under agenda item 12 (i), the Council adopted resolution 2021/14 and decision 2021/263.

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023

73. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023” (E/2021/L.21), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana).

74. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2021/14).

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2022

75. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2022” (E/2021/L.34), submitted by the President of the Council.

76. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/263).

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290, 68/1 and 72/305

77. The Council considered agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290, 68/1 and 72/305) at its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.13).

78. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 13.

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

79. The Council considered agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 1st and 12th plenary meetings, on 14 September 2020 and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.1 and E/2021/SR.12).

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

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/76/68);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/76/78-E/2021/71);

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

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2021/8).

81. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Grenada) introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/76/68).

Action taken by the Council

82. Under agenda item 14, the Council adopted resolutions 2021/2 A and 2021/2 B.

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

83. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations introduced, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda,³ Botswana, Cuba,³ Dominica,³ Ecuador, Fiji,³ the Gambia,³ Grenada,³ Indonesia,³ Mauritius,³ Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea,³ Saint Kitts and Nevis,³ Saint Lucia,³ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,³ Sierra Leone,³ the Syrian Arab Republic,³ Uganda³ and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),³ a draft resolution entitled “Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations” (E/2021/L.5).

84. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, India had joined as sponsor of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kenya and Malawi also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

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

86. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 32 to 0, with 21 abstentions (see Council resolution 2021/2). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, China, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uruguay.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America.

87. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

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

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

88. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations” (E/2021/L.31), submitted by the observer for Grenada,⁴ on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda,⁴ Belize,⁴ Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba,⁴ Dominica,⁴ Ecuador,⁴ Eritrea,⁴ Fiji,⁴ Gambia,⁴ Grenada,⁴ India,⁴ Indonesia, Iraq,⁴ Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea,⁴ Saint Kitts and Nevis,⁴ Saint Lucia,⁴ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,⁴ Sierra Leone,⁴ Syrian Arab Republic,⁴ Uganda,⁴ United Republic of Tanzania⁴ and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).⁴

89. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Jamaica had joined as sponsor of the draft resolution.

90. Before the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America.

91. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 19 to 0, with 26 abstentions (see Council resolution 2021/2 B). The voting was as follows:⁵

In favour:

Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

92. After the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Argentina.

F. Regional cooperation

93. The Council considered agenda item 15 (Regional cooperation) at its 1st, 12th and 13th plenary meetings, on 14 September 2020, 21 and 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.1, E/2021/SR.12 and E/2021/SR.13).

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

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2021/15 and E/2021/15/Add.1);

⁴ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁵ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Bangladesh that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

(b) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Europe, 2020–2021 (E/2021/16);

(c) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Africa, 2020–2021 (E/2021/17);

(d) Summary of the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2020–2021 (E/2021/18);

(e) Summary of the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2020–2021 (E/2021/19);

(f) Summary of the work of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for the period 2020–2021 (E/2021/20).

95. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Director of the New York Office of the Regional Commissions introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2021/15 and E/2021/15/Add.1).

Action taken by the Council

96. Under agenda item 15, the Council adopted resolutions 2021/3 and 2021/31 and decisions 2021/249, 2021/250 and 2021/262.

New strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

97. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “New strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia” (E/2020/12, annex) (see Council resolution 2021/3).

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

99. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea.

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

Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines

100. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines” (E/2021/15/Add.1, chap. I, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/249).

Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

101. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources” (E/2021/15/Add.1, chap. I, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/250).

Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

102. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the representative of Mexico introduced, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda,⁶ Argentina, Costa Rica,⁶ Dominican Republic,⁶ Ecuador,⁶ Guyana,⁶ Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru,⁶ Saint Kitts and Nevis,⁶ Saint Lucia,⁶ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines⁶ and Uruguay,⁶ a revised draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean” (E/2021/L.23/Rev.1).

103. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution and announced that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had joined as sponsor of the draft resolution.

104. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2021/31).

105. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Japan and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observer for Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

Further deferral of the consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee” of the Economic Commission for Europe

106. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council decided to further defer consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee” (E/2019/15/Add.2, chap. I, draft resolution VI) recommended by the Economic Commission for Europe, to its 2022 session, with a view to completing its consideration and taking action, as it deemed necessary, as soon as possible during its 2022 session and no later than the end of 2021 (see Council decision 2021/262).

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

107. The Council considered agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 1st and 12th plenary meetings, on 14 September 2020 and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.1 and E/2021/SR.12).

108. For its consideration of agenda item 16, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied

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

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan ([A/76/94-E/2021/73](#)).

109. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Director of the Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia introduced the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan ([A/76/94-E/2021/73](#)).

Action taken by the Council

110. Under agenda item 16, the Council adopted resolutions [2021/4](#) and [2021/5](#).

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

111. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the observer for Guyana^{7,8} introduced a draft resolution entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” ([E/2021/L.6](#)). Subsequently, Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

112. At the same meeting, before the vote, statements were made by the observers for the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States of America.

113. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 47 to 3, with 4 abstentions (see Council resolution [2021/4](#)). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, China, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uruguay.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Malawi, Togo, Ukraine.

⁷ On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [52/250](#) of 7 July 1998.

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

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

114. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the observer for Guyana^{9,10} introduced a draft resolution entitled “Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women” (E/2021/L.7). Subsequently, Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

115. Before the vote, a statement was made by the observer for Israel. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Brazil.

116. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 43 to 3, with 8 abstentions (see Council resolution 2021/5). The voting was as follows:¹¹

In favour:

Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, China, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uruguay.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Germany, Jamaica, Montenegro, Netherlands, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine.

H. Non-governmental organizations

117. The Council considered agenda item 17 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 2nd and 4th to 6th and 12th plenary meetings, on 25 November and 15 December 2020, and 24 February, 20 April and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.2, E/2021/SR.4, E/2021/SR.5, E/2021/SR.6 and E/2021/SR.12).

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

Action taken by the Council

119. Under agenda item 17, the Council adopted decisions 2021/209 to 2021/212, 2021/214, 2021/223 and 2021/246 to 2021/248.

Date of the 2020 resumed session and dates and provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

120. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 2020, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Date of the 2020 resumed session and dates and provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations”

⁹ On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 52/250 of 7 July 1998.

¹⁰ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

¹¹ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Montenegro that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

([E/2021/L.9](#)), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 26 October 2020 from the Chair of the Committee (Sudan).

121. At the same meeting, the President of the Council read out a correction to the draft decision.

122. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision as orally corrected.

123. Also at its 2nd plenary meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as orally corrected (see Council decision 2021/209).

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

124. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” ([E/2021/CRP.2](#)), as circulated by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 2 December 2020 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Sudan).

125. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/210).

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

126. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” ([E/2021/CRP.3](#)), as circulated by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 2 December 2020 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Sudan).

127. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/211).

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

128. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4” ([E/2021/CRP.4](#)), as circulated by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 2 December 2020 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Sudan).

129. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/212).

Dates of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

130. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Dates of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations” ([E/2021/L.11](#)), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 8 January 2021 from the Chair of the Committee (Sudan).

131. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/214).

Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2021

132. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2021” (E/2021/L.15), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 16 April 2021 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Sudan).

133. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/223).

Application of the non-governmental organization International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos “Alashara” for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

134. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the observer for Georgia¹² introduced a draft decision entitled “Application of the non-governmental organization International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos ‘Alashara’ for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council” (E/2021/L.25).

135. At the same meeting, before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Ukraine, Latvia, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

136. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 21 to 7, with 17 abstentions (see Council decision 2021/246). The voting was as follows:¹³

In favour:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Botswana, China, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Switzerland, Thailand.

¹² In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

¹³ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of Saudi Arabia that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

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

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

137. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations” (E/2021/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I), as amended by Council decision 2021/246 (see Council decision 2021/247).

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

138. At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 regular session” (E/2021/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/248).

I. Economic and environmental questions

139. The Council considered agenda item 18 (Economic and environmental questions) and its sub-items (a) to (m) as summarized below.

140. The Council considered agenda item 18 (a) (Sustainable development), agenda item 18 (c) (Statistics), agenda item 18 (f) (Population and development), agenda item 18 (l) (Transport of dangerous goods) and agenda item 18 (m) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.8).

141. The Council considered agenda item 18 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.13).

142. The Council considered agenda item 18 (d) (Human settlements) and agenda item 18 (e) (Environment) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

143. The Council considered agenda item 18 (g) (Public administration and development) and agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 5th and 8th plenary meetings, on 24 February and 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.5 and E/2021/SR.8).

144. The Council considered agenda item 18 (i) (Geospatial information) at its 5th, 8th and 13th plenary meetings, on 24 February, 8 June and 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.5, E/2021/SR.8 and E/2021/SR.13).¹⁴

145. The Council considered agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Coordination, programme and other questions: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 19 (a) (Social and human rights questions:

¹⁴ The Council also took action on a draft proposal under silence procedure, pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205 and 2020/219 on the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

advancement of women) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.8](#)).

146. The Council considered agenda item 18 (k) (United Nations Forum on Forests) at its 8th and 9th plenary meetings, on 8 and 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.8](#) and [E/2021/SR.9](#)).

147. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Vice-Chair of the Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-third session (Japan) presented the report of the Committee ([E/2021/33](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (a).

148. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fourth session (Hungary) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/31](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (b).

149. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Vice-Chair of the Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session (Hungary) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/24](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (c).

150. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme presented the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme ([A/76/25](#)) under agenda item 18 (e).

151. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Chair of the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-fourth session (Burkina Faso) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/25](#)) under agenda item 18 (f).

152. At the same plenary meeting, the Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration at its twentieth session (South Africa) presented the report of the Committee of Experts ([E/2021/44](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (g).

153. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Chair of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session (France) presented the report of the Group of Experts ([E/2021/69](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (i).

154. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fifth session (Australia) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/27](#)) under agenda items 18 (j) and 19 (a).

155. At the same plenary meeting, the Chair of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its sixteenth session (Suriname) presented the report of the Forum ([E/2021/42](#)) under agenda item 18 (k).

156. Also at the same meeting, the Chief of the Road Safety Management and Dangerous Goods Section of the Economic Commission for Europe introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals ([E/2021/10](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 18 (l).

1. Sustainable development

157. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session ([E/2021/33](#)).

Action taken by the Council

158. Under agenda item 18 (a), the Council adopted resolution [2021/11](#).

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

159. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session” (E/2021/L.18), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana) on the basis of informal consultations.

160. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2021/11).

2. Science and technology for development

161. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fourth session (E/2021/31) and the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/76/64-E/2021/11).

Action taken by the Council

162. Under agenda item 18 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2021/28, 2021/29 and 2021/30 and decisions 2021/254 to 2021/258.

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

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

163. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution 2021/28).

Science, technology and innovation for development

164. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Science, technology and innovation for development” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution 2021/29).

Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

165. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/254).

Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

166. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/255).

Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

167. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III) (see Council decision 2021/256).

Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

168. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision IV) (see Council decision 2021/257).

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

169. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its twenty-fifth session” (E/2021/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision V) (see Council decision 2021/258).

Open-source technologies for sustainable development

170. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution entitled “Open-source technologies for sustainable development” (E/2021/L.27).

171. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, China also joined as sponsor of the draft resolution.

172. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution 2021/30).

3. Statistics

173. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session (E/2021/24).

Action taken by the Council

174. Under agenda item 18 (c), the Council adopted decision 2021/224.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session

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

175. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-third session” (E/2021/24, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/224).

4. Human settlements

176. The Council considered agenda item 18 (d) (Human settlements) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record ([E/2021/SR.9](#)).

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

5. Environment

178. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (e), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session ([A/76/25](#)).

Action taken by the Council

179. Under agenda item 18 (e), the Council adopted decision 2021/239.

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

180. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session ([A/76/25](#)) (see Council decision 2021/239).

6. Population and development

181. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session ([E/2021/25](#)).

Action taken by the Council

182. Under agenda item 18 (f), the Council adopted decision 2021/230.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session

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

183. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its fifty-fifth session” ([E/2021/25](#), chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/230).

7. Public administration and development

184. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session ([E/2021/44](#)).

Action taken by the Council

185. Under agenda item 18 (g), the Council adopted resolution [2021/12](#) and decisions 2021/215 and 2021/232.

Dates of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

186. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Dates of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on

Public Administration” (E/2021/L.12), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of a letter dated 2 February 2021 from the Chair of the Committee of Experts (South Africa).

187. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision.

188. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/215).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session

189. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session” (E/2021/44, chap. I, sect. A.) (see Council resolution 2021/12).

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

190. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration” (E/2021/44, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision) (see Council decision 2021/232).

8. International cooperation in tax matters

191. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (h), the Council had before it the reports of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twentieth (E/2021/45), twenty-first (E/2021/45/Add.1) and twenty-second (E/2021/45/Add.2) sessions.

Action taken by the Council

192. Under agenda item 18 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2021/216 and 2021/231.

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

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

193. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” (E/2021/45/Add.1, chap. IV) (see Council decision 2021/216).

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

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

194. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” (E/2021/45/Add.2, chap. I) (see Council decision 2021/231).

9. Geospatial information

195. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (i), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its tenth session (E/2021/46) and the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session (E/2021/69).

Action taken by the Council

196. Under agenda item 18 (i), the Council adopted decisions 2021/204, 2021/217, 2021/233 and 2021/259 to 2021/261.

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

197. In his letter dated 13 August 2020, pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205 and 2021/203 on the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the President of the Council circulated under silence procedure until 18 August 2020, a draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its ninth session and provisional agenda and dates of its tenth session" (E/2021/L.3), as submitted by him on the basis of a letter dated 29 July 2020 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts (Cameroon and Tonga).

198. In his letter dated 18 August 2020, the President of the Council announced the adoption of draft decision E/2021/L.3 following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection on 18 August 2020 (see Council decision 2021/204).

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

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

199. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its tenth session and provisional agenda and dates of the eleventh session" (E/2021/46, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/217).

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

Dates of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

201. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management" (E/2021/L.17), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana) on the basis of a letter dated 22 April 2021 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts (Belgium, Cameroon and Tonga).

202. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/233).

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session

Recommendation 1

203. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted recommendation 1 (E/2021/69, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/259).

Recommendation 2

204. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted recommendation 2 (E/2021/69, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/260).

Recommendation 3

205. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted recommendation 3 (E/2021/69, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council decision 2021/261).

10. Women and development

206. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (j), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session (E/2021/27).

207. There was no proposal submitted under agenda item 18 (j).

11. United Nations Forum on Forests

208. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (k), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session (E/2021/42).

Action taken by the Council

209. Under agenda item 18 (k), the Council adopted resolution 2021/6 and decision 2021/225.

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session*Programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2022–2024*

210. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2022–2024” (E/2021/42, chap. I, sect. A) (see Council resolution 2021/6).

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

211. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda of its seventeenth session” (E/2021/42, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2021/225).

12. Transport of dangerous goods

212. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (l), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2021/10).

Action taken by the Council

213. Under agenda item 18 (l), the Council adopted resolution 2021/13.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

214. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals” (E/2021/10, chap. I) (see Council resolution [2021/13](#)).

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

215. The Council considered agenda item 18 (m) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.8).

216. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 18 (m).

J. Social and human rights questions

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

218. The Council considered agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Coordination, programme and other questions: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 18 (j) (Economic and environmental questions: women and development) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.8).

219. The Council considered agenda item 19 (b) (Social development) at its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.8).

220. The Council considered agenda item 19 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) and agenda item 19 (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 5th and 13th plenary meetings, on 24 February and 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.5 and E/2021/SR.13).

221. The Council considered agenda item 19 (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

222. The Council considered agenda item 19 (f) (Human rights) at its 9th and 12th plenary meetings, on 9 June and 21 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2021/SR.9 and E/2021/SR.12).

223. The Council considered agenda item 19 (g) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

224. The Council considered agenda item 19 (h) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

225. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fifth session of (Australia) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/27](#)) under agenda items 18 (j) and 19 (a).

226. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-ninth session (Argentina) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/26](#)) and the Director of the Division for Inclusive Social Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes ([A/76/61-E/2021/4](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 19 (b).

227. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute briefed the Council on the reports of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the Institute for 2020 and 2021 ([E/2021/74](#)) and the Chair of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session (Italy) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/30](#)) (pre-recorded video) under agenda item 19 (c).

228. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-fourth session (Poland) presented the report of the Commission ([E/2021/28](#)) (via video link) and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board presented the report of the Board for 2020 ([E/INCB/2020/1](#)) under agenda item 19 (d).

229. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees delivered the oral report of the High Commissioner (via video link) under agenda item 19 (e).

230. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its sixty-ninth session (Brazil) presented the report of the Committee on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions ([E/2021/22](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 19 (f).

231. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the highlights of the report of the High Commissioner under agenda item 19 (f).

232. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twentieth session (Finland) presented the report of the Permanent Forum ([E/2021/43](#)) (via video link) under agenda item 19 (g).

1. Advancement of women

233. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session ([E/2021/27](#)) and the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions ([A/76/38](#)).

Action taken by the Council

234. Under agenda item 19 (a), the Council adopted decisions 2021/226 and 2021/227.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-sixth session

235. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth

session and provisional agenda and documentation of its sixty-sixth session” (E/2021/27, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2021/226).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions

236. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions (A/76/38) for transmittal to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session (see Council decision 2021/227).

2. Social development

237. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session (E/2021/26) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes (A/76/61-E/2021/4).

Action taken by the Council

238. Under agenda item 19 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2021/8, 2021/9 and 2021/10 and decisions 2021/201 E, 2021/228 and 2021/229.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

239. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (see Council resolution 2021/8).

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development

240. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (see Council resolution 2021/9).

Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all

241. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III) (see Council resolution 2021/10).

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixtieth session

242. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixtieth session” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. B) (see Council decision 2021/228).

Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

243. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. C, decision 59/101) (see Council decision 2021/201 E).

Statute of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

244. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Statute of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development” (E/2021/26, chap. I, sect. C, decision 59/102) (see Council decision 2021/229).

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

245. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions (E/2020/30);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session (E/2021/30);

(c) Reports of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2021/74).

Action taken by the Council

246. Under agenda item 19 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2021/20, 2021/21, 2021/22, 2021/23, 2021/24 and 2021/25 and decisions 2021/218, 2021/219 and 2021/253.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

247. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” (E/2020/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/218).

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions and provisional agenda of its thirtieth session

248. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions and provisional agenda of its thirtieth session” (E/2020/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/219).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session

Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

249. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I), for adoption by the General Assembly (see Council resolution 2021/20).

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

250. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II), for adoption by the General Assembly (see Council resolution 2021/21).

Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

251. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III), for adoption by the General Assembly (see Council resolution 2021/22).

Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

252. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV), for adoption by the General Assembly (see Council resolution 2021/23).

Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment

253. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V), for adoption by the General Assembly (see Council resolution 2021/24).

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

254. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution) (see Council resolution 2021/25).

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda of its thirty-first session

255. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda of its thirty-first session” (E/2021/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision) (see Council decision 2021/253).

4. Narcotic drugs

256. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session ([E/2020/28/Add.1](#));

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session ([E/2021/28](#));

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2020 ([E/INCB/2020/1](#)).

Action taken by the Council

257. Under agenda item 19 (d), the Council adopted decisions 2021/218, 2021/220, 2021/251 and 2021/252.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

258. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” ([E/2020/28/Add.1](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/218).

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session

259. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session” ([E/2020/28/Add.1](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/220).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session

260. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session” ([E/2021/28](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/251).

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

261. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the International Narcotics Control Board” ([E/2021/28](#), chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/252).

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

262. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (e), the Council heard an oral report by the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of the High Commissioner, on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

263. The Council also had before it, under agenda item 19 (e), the note verbale dated 31 August 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2021/3).

Action taken by the Council

264. Under agenda item 19 (e), the Council adopted decision 2021/208.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

265. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the representative of Malawi introduced a draft decision entitled “Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees” (E/2021/L.4).

266. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/208).

6. Human rights

267. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (E/2021/22) and the report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions (A/76/55).

Action taken by the Council

268. Under agenda item 19 (f), the Council adopted decision 2021/240.

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions

269. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement.

270. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (E/2021/22) (see Council decision 2021/240).

7. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

271. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session (E/2021/43).

Action taken by the Council

272. Under agenda item 19 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2021/235, 2021/236 and 2021/237.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session

International expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”

273. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “International expert group meeting on the theme ‘Indigenous

peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent” (E/2021/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (see Council decision 2021/235).

Venue and dates of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

274. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Venue and dates of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues” (E/2021/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (see Council decision 2021/236).

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-first session

275. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled “Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-first session” (E/2021/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III) (see Council decision 2021/237).

8. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

276. The Council considered agenda item 19 (h) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

277. There was no advance documentation and no proposal submitted under agenda item 19 (h).

K. United Nations research and training institutes

278. The Council considered agenda item 20 (United Nations research and training institutes) at its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2021/SR.9).

279. For its consideration of agenda item 20, the Council had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2021/7);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System Staff College (E/2021/12);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2021/49).

280. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Director of the United Nations System Staff College introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Staff College (E/2021/12) (via video link), the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Institute (E/2021/49) (via video link), and the Chief Operations Officer of the United Nations University Centre for Policy Research introduced the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2021/7).

Action taken by the Council

281. Under agenda item 20, the Council adopted resolutions [2021/15](#) and [2021/16](#) and decision 2021/241.

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

282. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled “United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy” ([E/2021/L.19](#)), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), on the basis of informal consultations.

283. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/15](#)).

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

284. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the representative of Guatemala introduced a draft resolution entitled “United Nations Institute for Training and Research” ([E/2021/L.22](#)) on behalf of the Dominican Republic,¹⁵ Ecuador,¹⁵ Guatemala, Monaco,¹⁵ Nicaragua, Paraguay and Qatar.¹⁵

285. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council announced that after the submission of the draft resolution, Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Morocco, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, the Sudan, Thailand and Zambia had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa, and Ukraine also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

286. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (see Council resolution [2021/16](#)).

Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University

287. At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University ([E/2021/7](#)) (see Council decision 2021/241).

¹⁵ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter XII

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 4 (Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments), and agenda item 19 (b) (Social development) at its 1st and 3rd plenary meetings, on 14 September and 10 December 2020, and at its 5th to 8th and 13th plenary meetings, on 24 February, 20 April, 8 June and 22 July 2021. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.1](#), [E/2021/SR.3](#), [E/2021/SR.5](#), [E/2021/SR.6](#), [E/2021/SR.7](#), [E/2021/SR.8](#), and [E/2021/SR.13](#)).

2. The following documents were submitted to the Council for its consideration of agenda item 4:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council ([E/2021/9](#));

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination ([E/2021/9/Add.1](#));

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 13 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting ([E/2021/9/Add.2](#));

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund ([E/2021/9/Add.3](#));

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services ([E/2021/9/Add.4](#));

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 17 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women ([E/2021/9/Add.5](#));

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme ([E/2021/9/Add.6](#));

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments ([E/2021/9/Add.7](#));

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments ([E/2021/9/Add.8](#));

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of two members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization ([E/2021/9/Add.9](#));

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 10 members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award ([E/2021/9/Add.10](#));

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ([E/2021/9/Add.11](#));

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration ([E/2021/9/Add.12](#));

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 25 members to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2021/9/Add.13).

Action taken by the Council

3. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2021/201 A to 2021/201 D and 2021/201 F.

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

4. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Statistical Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (see Council decision 2021/201 A).

5. After the meeting, in a letter dated 14 September 2020, the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana) informed the Council of the outcome of the election of candidates, by secret ballot, to the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. In the same letter, the Council was also informed of the nomination, by secret ballot, of candidates for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2021/201 A).

6. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission. At the same meeting, the Council nominated, by acclamation, a candidate for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2021/201 B).

7. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). At the same meeting, the Council nominated, by acclamation, a candidate for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2021/201 C).

8. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of

Accounting and Reporting, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, and the Commission for Social Development. At the same meeting, the Council elected candidates, by secret ballot, to the Statistical Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, and the International Narcotics Control Board.¹ Also at the same meeting, the Council nominated, by acclamation, candidates for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (see Council decision 2021/201 D).

9. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Council confirmed, by acclamation, the nomination of candidates to the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development² (see Council decision 2021/201 E).

10. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected candidates, by acclamation, to the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission. At the same meeting, the Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the candidates to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration. Also at the same meeting, the Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the candidates to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (see Council decision 2021/201 F).

¹ Subsequent rounds of secret ballots to elect candidates nominated by Governments to the International Narcotics Control Board continued at the 7th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021.

² As recommended by the Commission for Social Development ([E/2021/26](#), chap. I, sect. C, decision [59/101](#)).

Chapter XIII

Organizational matters

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council was adjusted to a July-to-July cycle. In accordance with Assembly resolution [72/305](#) and Council resolution [2021/1](#), the meetings of the 2021 session of the Council were held at Headquarters as follows:

(a) Organizational session on 23 July 2020 (virtual informal meeting). The Council also took action on organizational and other urgent matters relating to its programme of work on 14 September and 25 November 2020, as well as on 24 February and 20 April 2021 (1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th plenary meetings);

(b) Management meetings to conduct elections (see chap. XII) on 20 April 2021 (6th and 7th plenary meetings). The Council also held elections on 14 September and 10 December 2020, as well as on 24 February, 8 June and 22 July 2021 (1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 13th plenary meetings);

(c) Development Cooperation Forum (see chap. VI, sect. C) on 6 and 7 May 2021 (virtual informal meetings);

(d) Operational activities for development segment (see chap. VIII) from 18 to 20 May 2021 (virtual informal meetings);

(e) Management segment (see chap. XI) on 8 and 9 June 2021 (8th and 9th plenary meetings) and on 21 and 22 July 2021 (12th and 13th plenary meetings);

(f) Integration segment (see chap. IX) on 2 July 2021 (hybrid informal meetings);

(g) High-level segment (see chap. VI), including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, from 13 to 16 July 2021 (hybrid informal and virtual informal meetings, and an in-person formal meeting (11th plenary meeting)).

2. The Council held the humanitarian affairs segment (see chap. X) from 23 to 25 June 2021 (hybrid informal meetings and an in-person formal meeting (10th plenary meeting)) at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

3. An account of the proceedings of the plenary meetings of the Council is contained in the relevant summary records ([E/2021/SR.1](#), [E/2021/SR.2](#), [E/2021/SR.3](#), [E/2021/SR.4](#), [E/2021/SR.5](#), [E/2021/SR.6](#), [E/2021/SR.7](#), [E/2021/SR.8](#), [E/2021/SR.9](#), [E/2021/SR.10](#), [E/2021/SR.11](#), [E/2021/SR.12](#), and [E/2021/SR.13](#)).

4. The Council also held a number of special meetings (see chap. II) on 14 October 2020 and on 18 February, 16 and 23 April and 15 June 2021 (all virtual informal meetings), as well as its annual special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters (see chap. III) on 29 April 2021 (also virtual informal meetings).

5. The Council also held at Headquarters the 2021 forum on financing for development follow-up (see chap. IV) from 12 to 15 April 2021 (in-person formal, hybrid informal and virtual informal meetings); the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (see chap. V) on 4 and 5 May 2021 (virtual informal meetings); and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council (see chap. VII), from 6 to 9 and on 12 July 2021 (hybrid informal and virtual informal meetings), as well as the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (see chap. VI, sect. A) from 13 to 15 July 2021 (hybrid informal and virtual informal meetings, and an in-person formal meeting (1st plenary meeting of the forum)).

Action taken by the Council

6. Under agenda item 1 (Election of the Bureau), the Council adopted two decisions (see Council decisions 2021/200 A and 2021/200 B).

7. Under agenda item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters), the Council adopted one resolution and eight decisions (see Council resolution [2021/1](#) and decisions 2021/202 and 2021/203, 2021/205 to 2021/207, 2021/213, 2021/221 and 2021/222).

Opening of the 2021 session

8. The Council held a virtual informal meeting on 23 July 2020 on the occasion of the opening of its 2021 session (see annex IV, sect. I).

A. Election of the Bureau

9. Pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205, 2020/206 and 2020/219, and following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection on 21 July 2020, the Council elected Munir Akram (Pakistan) as President of the Economic and Social Council for its 2021 session.

10. Under the same silence procedure, the Council elected Collen Vixen Kelapile (Botswana), Sergiy Kyslytsya (Ukraine) and Pascale Baeriswyl (Switzerland) as Vice-Presidents of the Economic and Social Council for its 2021 session (see Council decision 2021/200 A).

11. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 2020, the Council elected, by acclamation, Juan Sandoval Mendiola (Mexico) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2021 session ([E/2021/SR.2](#)) (see Council decision 2021/200 B).

B. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters**Provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council for 2021**

12. Pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205 and 2020/219, and following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection on 21 July 2020, the Council adopted the provisional agenda of its 2021 session ([E/2021/1](#)) (see Council decision 2021/202).

Working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

13. Pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205 and 2020/219, and following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection on 21 July 2020, the Council adopted the working arrangements for its 2021 session ([E/2021/L.1](#)) (see Council resolution [2021/1](#)).

Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of August 2020

14. On 24 July 2020, pursuant to Council decisions 2020/205 and 2020/219 on the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the President of the Council circulated under silence procedure until 29 July 2020, a draft resolution entitled "Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the

coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of August 2020” (E/2021/L.2).

15. On 29 July 2020, the President of the Council announced the adoption of draft decision E/2021/L.2 following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection (see Council decision 2021/203).

Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2021 session

16. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, in its decision 2021/205, the Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for its 2021 session would be as follows:

(a) The high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2021, convened under the auspices of the Council, the Council forum on financing for development follow-up, the Development Cooperation Forum and the special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters, as well as any joint meetings and other forums and special meetings that might be convened should the need arise, would be the responsibility of the President of the Council;

(b) The operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine);

(c) The humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland);

(d) The integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico);

(e) The management segment, including meetings to hold elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana).

Taking note of decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”

17. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Council took note of decision 2020/205 on the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (see Council decision 2021/206).

Resolutions and decisions adopted through silence procedure from April to end of August 2020 pursuant to Council decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”

18. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, pursuant to its decision 2020/205, the Council took note of resolutions 2020/3 to 2020/23 and 2021/1, as well as decisions 2020/201 C to 2020/201 E and 2020/206 to 2020/233, 2021/200 A and 2021/202 to 2021/204 that were adopted through silence procedure from 3 April to 31 August 2020 (see Council decision 2021/207).

Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2021 session of the Council

19. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the

subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2021 session of the Council” (E/2021/L.10), submitted by the President of the Council.

20. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/213).

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

21. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development” (E/2021/L.13), submitted by the Vice-Presidents of the Council (Switzerland and Ukraine) on the basis of informal consultations.

22. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/221).

Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

23. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled “Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council” (E/2021/L.14), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) on the basis of informal consultations.

24. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 2021/222).

Annex I

Agenda of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

Provisional agenda

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
 - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) High-level policy dialogue on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (c) Development Cooperation Forum.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;
 - (c) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;

- (b) Proposed programme budget for 2022;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (e) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (g) Sustainable development in the Sahel;
 - (h) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;
 - (i) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.
13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#) and [72/305](#).
14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
15. Regional cooperation.
16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
17. Non-governmental organizations.
18. Economic and environmental questions:
- (a) Sustainable development;
 - (b) Science and technology for development;
 - (c) Statistics;
 - (d) Human settlements;
 - (e) Environment;
 - (f) Population and development;
 - (g) Public administration and development;
 - (h) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (i) Geospatial information;
 - (j) Women and development;
 - (k) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (l) Transport of dangerous goods;
 - (m) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.
19. Social and human rights questions:
- (a) Advancement of women;
 - (b) Social development;
 - (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

- (d) Narcotic drugs;
 - (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) Human rights;
 - (g) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
 - (h) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
20. United Nations research and training institutes.

The agenda was adopted under silence procedure on 21 July 2020 (see Council decision 2021/202).

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure¹ for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

List of non-member States, entities and organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [42/10](#))

African Union (General Assembly resolution [2011 \(XX\)](#) and Assembly decision [56/475](#))

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution [43/6](#))

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution [52/6](#))

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution [67/101](#))

Arab States (League of) (General Assembly resolutions [477 \(V\)](#) and [36/24](#))

ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (General Assembly resolution [72/126](#))

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution [35/2](#))

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [57/30](#))

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [75/149](#))

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (General Assembly resolution [73/216](#))

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution [53/5](#))

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution [61/44](#))

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [54/5](#))

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution [46/8](#))

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (General Assembly resolution [71/157](#))

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution [50/2](#))

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute (General Assembly resolution [75/148](#))

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution [66/111](#))

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution [59/50](#))

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution [60/26](#))

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution [31/3](#))

¹ The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution [48/237](#))

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution [54/10](#))

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution [56/92](#))

Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries (General Assembly resolution [71/153](#))

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution [62/77](#))

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution [62/78](#))

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution [44/6](#))

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution [53/216](#))

Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [69/129](#))

East African Community (General Assembly resolution [58/86](#))

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution [55/161](#))

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution [59/51](#))

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [48/2](#))

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution [62/75](#))

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [62/76](#))

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution [58/84](#))

Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (General Assembly resolution [72/127](#))

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution [67/102](#))

European Public Law Organization (General Assembly resolution [73/215](#))

European Union (General Assembly resolutions [3208 \(XXIX\)](#) and [65/276](#))

Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution [72/128](#))

Global Dryland Alliance (General Assembly resolution [75/150](#))

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution [64/122](#))

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution [68/124](#))

Group of Seven Plus (General Assembly resolution [74/196](#))

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution [60/27](#))

Holy See (General Assembly resolution [58/314](#))

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution [60/28](#))

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution [61/43](#))

Indian Ocean Rim Association (General Assembly resolution [70/123](#))

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [55/160](#))

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution [66/112](#))

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution [68/122](#))

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution [57/31](#))

International Chamber of Commerce (General Assembly resolution [71/156](#))

International Civil Defence Organization (General Assembly resolution [70/122](#))

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution [45/6](#))

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution [64/123](#))

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (General Assembly resolution [73/214](#))

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution [58/318](#))

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution [51/1](#))

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution [56/90](#))

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution [49/2](#))

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution [63/133](#))

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution [64/121](#))

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution [56/91](#))

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution [58/83](#))

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution [68/121](#))

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (General Assembly resolution [72/125](#))

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution [64/3](#))

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution [47/4](#))

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution [33/18](#))

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution [66/110](#))

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution [51/6](#))

International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution [73/217](#))

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution [51/204](#))

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution [54/195](#))

International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (General Assembly resolution [71/154](#))

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution [57/32](#))

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution [61/259](#))

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution [62/74](#))

Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (General Assembly resolution [35/3](#))

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution [60/25](#))

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution [48/4](#))

New Development Bank (General Assembly resolution [73/213](#))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution [61/42](#))

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution [59/52](#))

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM (General Assembly resolution [58/85](#) and decision 71/556)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution [53/6](#))

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution [48/5](#))

Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (General Assembly resolution [36/4](#))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution [253 \(III\)](#))

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [3369 \(XXX\)](#))

Pacific Community (General Assembly resolution [69/130](#))

Pacific Islands Development Forum (General Assembly resolution [71/155](#))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution [49/1](#))

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution [68/123](#))

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution [64/124](#))

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution [57/29](#))

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution [48/3](#))

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution [62/73](#))

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution [59/48](#))

Small Island Developing States Dock (SIDS DOCK) (General Assembly resolution [75/147](#))

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution [59/53](#))

South Centre (General Assembly resolution [63/131](#))

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution [59/49](#))

Sovereign Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution [48/265](#))

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions [3237 \(XXIX\)](#), [43/160 A](#), [43/177](#), [52/250](#) and [67/19](#))

Union for the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution [70/124](#))

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution [66/109](#))

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution [63/132](#))

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution [66/113](#))

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council**Participation on a continuing basis**

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-Alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (Council decision 2018/226)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

A. Economic and Social Council¹

(54 members; three-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Angola	Angola	2021
Armenia	Argentina	2023
Australia	Armenia	2021
Bangladesh	Australia	2022
Belarus	Austria	2023
Benin	Bangladesh	2022
Botswana	Benin	2022
Brazil	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023
Canada	Botswana	2022
China	Brazil	2021
Colombia	Bulgaria	2023
Congo	Canada	2021
Ecuador	China	2022
Egypt	Colombia	2022
El Salvador	Congo	2022
Ethiopia	Egypt	2021
Finland	Ethiopia	2021
France	Finland	2022
Gabon	France	2023
Germany	Gabon	2022

¹ At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2021, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Denmark, Greece, Israel and New Zealand as members of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the terms of office of Finland, Switzerland, Germany and Australia, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2022. At the same meeting, the Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, elected Afghanistan, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Eswatini, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Oman, Peru, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see General Assembly decision 75/419).

2020	2021	Term expires on 31 December
Ghana	Germany	2023
India	Guatemala	2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2023
Ireland	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021
Jamaica	Jamaica	2021
Japan	Japan	2023
Kenya	Kenya	2021
Latvia	Latvia	2022
Luxembourg	Liberia	2023
Malawi	Libya	2023
Mali	Luxembourg	2021
Malta	Madagascar	2023
Mexico	Mali	2021
Montenegro	Mexico	2023
Morocco	Montenegro	2022
Netherlands	Netherlands	2021
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2022
Norway	Nigeria	2023
Pakistan	Norway	2022
Panama	Pakistan	2021
Paraguay	Panama	2022
Philippines	Paraguay	2021
Republic of Korea	Portugal	2023
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2022
Saudi Arabia	Russian Federation	2022
Spain	Saudi Arabia	2021
Sudan	Solomon Islands	2023
Switzerland	Switzerland	2022
Thailand	Thailand	2022
Togo	Turkmenistan	2021
Turkmenistan	Ukraine	2021

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Ukraine	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
United States of America	United States of America	2021
Uruguay	Zimbabwe	2023

B. Functional commissions and subcommissions**Statistical Commission²****(24 members; four-year term)**

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Belarus	Brazil	2023
Brazil	Canada	2021
Canada	Colombia	2024
China	Czechia	2023
Colombia	Denmark	2021
Czechia	Egypt	2021
Denmark	Equatorial Guinea	2021
Egypt	Georgia	2023
Equatorial Guinea	Germany	2024
Georgia	Hungary	2024
Germany	Japan	2024
Japan	Kuwait	2023
Kuwait	Madagascar	2023
Madagascar	Mexico	2024
Mexico	Netherlands	2021
Netherlands	Peru	2021
Peru	Republic of Korea	2023
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2021
Russian Federation	Samoa	2024
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2023
South Africa	South Africa	2021
Switzerland	Switzerland	2024
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2024
United States of America	United States of America	2023

² At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Australia, Burundi, Cuba, Finland, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Tunisia and Zambia as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

Commission on Population and Development³

(47 members; four-year term)

<i>Fifty-fourth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Fifty-fifth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Argentina	Argentina	2022
Bangladesh	Australia ^a	2025
Belarus	Bangladesh	2022
Belgium	Belarus	2023
Brazil	Belgium ^a	2025
Bulgaria	Botswana ^a	2025
Burkina Faso	Bulgaria	2022
Cameroon	Burkina Faso	2022
Canada	Canada	2024
China	China	2022
Colombia	Colombia	2022
Côte d'Ivoire	Comoros ^a	2025
Cuba	Costa Rica ^a	2025
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	2022
Denmark	Cuba ^a	2025
El Salvador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023
France	Denmark ^a	2025
Germany	El Salvador	2023
Haiti	Ethiopia ^a	2025
India	Germany	2022
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Haiti	2022
Israel	India ^a	2025

³ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Chad, China, Indonesia, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026 (see decision 2021/201 D).

As of the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session in 2022, the following five vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission: one vacancy from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024, and one vacancy from Eastern European States and three vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

<i>Fifty-fourth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Fifty-fifth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Jamaica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Japan	Israel	2023
Lebanon	Jamaica	2023
Libya	Japan ^a	2025
Luxembourg	Lebanon	2024
Madagascar	Libya	2024
Malaysia	Malaysia	2023
Mali	Mauritania	2022
Mauritania	Mexico ^a	2025
Mexico	Nepal	2022
Nepal	Netherlands	2022
Netherlands	Philippines ^a	2025
Romania	Republic of Moldova ^a	2025
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2022
Somalia	Somalia	2024
Togo	Togo	2023
Turkey	Turkey	2024
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2024
Ukraine	Ukraine	2024
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^a	2025
Vanuatu	United States of America	2022
	Vanuatu	2022
	Zambia ^a	2024

^a At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Council elected Belgium, Botswana, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines and the Republic of Moldova as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025 (see decision 2021/201 A).

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Zambia as a member of the Commission for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024, to fill an outstanding vacancy. The Council also elected Australia, Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as members of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session in 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025 (see decision 2021/201 B).

Commission for Social Development

(46 members; four-year term)

<i>Fifty-ninth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Sixtieth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Argentina	Afghanistan	2025
Austria	Argentina	2023
Brazil	Austria	2023
Bulgaria	Brazil	2025
Chad	Chad	2023
China	China	2025
Colombia	Colombia	2023
Côte d'Ivoire	Costa Rica	2025
Cuba	Cuba	2024
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2024
Ethiopia	Djibouti ^a	2025
France	Dominican Republic ^b	2024
Guatemala	Ecuador	2025
Haiti	Ethiopia	2024
India	Finland ^a	2025
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Guatemala	2023
Iraq	Guinea	2025
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2024
Japan	Iraq	2023
Kuwait	Israel	2023
Libya	Japan	2024
Luxembourg	Libya	2024
Madagascar	Morocco	2023
Malawi	Nigeria	2024
Morocco	North Macedonia	2024
Nigeria	Paraguay	2024
North Macedonia	Poland ^b	2025
Panama	Portugal	2023
Paraguay	Qatar	2023

<i>Fifty-ninth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Sixtieth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Portugal	Republic of Korea	2024
Qatar	Russian Federation	2024
Republic of Korea	Sierra Leone	2023
Romania	South Africa	2023
Russian Federation	Switzerland ^b	2025
Sierra Leone	Tajikistan	2025
South Africa	Turkey	2024
Sudan	Turkmenistan	2025
Switzerland	Uganda	2025
Turkey	Ukraine	2023
Turkmenistan	United States of America	2024
Ukraine	Zambia	2025
United States of America		

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Djibouti and Finland as members of the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025 (see decision 2021/201 B).

^b At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected the Dominican Republic as a member of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2024. The Council also elected Poland and Switzerland as members of the Commission for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025 (see decision 2021/201 D).

As of the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission in 2021, the following vacancies remain on the Commission: one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session in 2023; one member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024; and one member from Eastern European States and two members from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

Commission on the Status of Women⁴

(45 members; four-year term)

<i>Sixty-fifth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Sixty-sixth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Algeria	Afghanistan	2025
Armenia	Algeria	2022
Australia	Argentina	2025
Bahrain	Armenia	2023
Bangladesh	Australia	2023
Belarus	Austria	2025
Brazil	Bangladesh	2023
Canada	Belarus	2023
Chile	Brazil	2024
China	Colombia	2024
Colombia	Comoros	2022
Comoros	Congo	2022
Congo	Cuba	2023
Cuba	Denmark	2024
Denmark	Dominican Republic	2025
Ecuador	Ecuador	2022
Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	2023
Estonia	Germany	2023
Germany	Ghana	2022
Ghana	Haiti	2022
Haiti	India	2025
Iraq	Iraq	2022
Ireland	Israel	2025

⁴ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Cabo Verde, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026 (see decision 2021/201 D).

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Algeria as a member of the Commission for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026 (see decision 2021/201 F).

<i>Sixty-fifth session (2020/21)</i>	<i>Sixty-sixth session (2021/22)</i>	<i>Term expires at close of session in</i>
Israel	Japan	2022
Japan	Kenya	2022
Kenya	Latvia	2025
Malaysia	Malaysia	2023
Mexico	Mexico	2024
Mongolia	Mongolia	2024
Namibia	Morocco ^a	2025
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2022
Niger	Nigeria	2025
Peru	Philippines	2024
Philippines	Republic of Korea	2022
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2024
Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	2022
Saudi Arabia	Senegal	2024
Senegal	Somalia	2024
Somalia	South Africa	2023
South Africa	Switzerland	2024
Switzerland	Togo	2023
Togo	Turkey	2025
Tunisia	Turkmenistan	2022
Turkmenistan	United States of America	2023
United States of America	Zambia	2025

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Morocco as a member of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025 (see decision 2021/201 B).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs⁵

(53 members; four-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2021
Algeria	Algeria	2021
Angola	Angola	2023
Australia	Australia.	2021
Austria	Austria	2023
Bahrain	Bahrain.	2023
Belgium	Belgium	2021
Brazil	Brazil	2021
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2021
Canada	Canada	2021
Chile	Chile	2021
China	China	2023
Colombia	Colombia	2021
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	2021
Croatia	Croatia	2021
Cuba	Cuba.	2021
Czechia	Czechia	2021
Ecuador	Ecuador	2023
Egypt	Egypt	2023
El Salvador	El Salvador.	2023
France	France	2021
Germany	Germany.	2023
Hungary	Hungary	2023
India	India.	2021
Iraq	Iraq.	2021

⁵ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Switzerland as members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Italy	Italy	2023
Jamaica	Jamaica	2023
Japan	Japan	2023
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	2023
Kenya	Kenya	2023
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	2021
Libya	Libya	2023
Mexico	Mexico	2023
Morocco	Morocco	2023
Nepal	Nepal	2023
Netherlands	Netherlands	2023
Nigeria	Nigeria	2023
Pakistan	Pakistan	2023
Peru	Peru	2023
Poland	Poland	2023
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2021
South Africa	South Africa	2023
Spain	Spain	2023
Sweden	Sweden	2023
Switzerland	Switzerland	2021
Thailand	Thailand	2023
Togo	Togo	2021
Turkey	Turkey	2023
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2023
Ukraine	Ukraine	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
United States of America	United States of America	2023
Uruguay	Uruguay	2023

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice⁶

(40 members; three-year term)

2020	2021	Term expires on 31 December
Afghanistan	Algeria	2021
Algeria	Angola	2023
Austria	Armenia	2023
Belarus	Austria	2021
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Belarus	2021
Brazil	Brazil	2021
Bulgaria	Burkina Faso	2021
Burkina Faso	Cameroon ^a	2023
China	China	2023
Colombia	Colombia	2023
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2023
Ecuador	Cuba	2021
Egypt	Ecuador	2021
Eritrea	El Salvador	2023
Eswatini	Eritrea	2023
France	Eswatini	2021
Germany	France	2021
Guatemala	Germany	2023
India	Guatemala	2021
Indonesia	India	2021
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021
Iraq	Iraq	2021
Italy	Italy	2023
Japan	Japan	2023

⁶ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, India, Libya, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Thailand, Togo and the United States of America as members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).
At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Nigeria as a member of the Commission for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

2020	2021	Term expires on 31 December
Kenya	Kenya	2023
Kuwait	Kuwait	2021
Mauritania	Mauritius	2023
Mauritius	Mexico	2021
Mexico	Morocco ^a	2023
Morocco	Namibia ^a	2023
Nigeria	Nigeria	2021
Russian Federation	North Macedonia ^a	2021
South Africa	Peru	2023
Thailand	Republic of Korea	2023
Togo	Russian Federation	2023
Turkey	Saudi Arabia	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	2021
United States of America	Turkey	2021
Uruguay	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
	United States of America	2021

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected North Macedonia as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021. The Council also elected Cameroon, Morocco and Namibia as members of the Commission for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill outstanding vacancies (see decision 2021/201 B).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(43 members; four-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Austria	Austria	2024
Belgium	Belarus	2024
Botswana	Belgium	2022
Brazil	Botswana	2022
Burkina Faso	Brazil	2024
Canada	Burundi	2024
Cameroon	Cameroon ^a	2024
Chile	Canada	2022
China	China	2022
Cuba	Cuba	2022
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dominican Republic	2022
Dominican Republic	Ecuador	2022
Ecuador	Egypt	2022
Egypt	Ethiopia	2022
El Salvador	Finland	2024
Ethiopia	Gambia	2024
Finland	Guatemala	2024
Germany	Guinea	2024
Hungary	Hungary	2022
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2022
Japan	Japan	2024
Kazakhstan	Kenya	2022
Kenya	Latvia	2022
Latvia	Liberia	2022
Liberia	Madagascar	2022
Madagascar	Nepal	2022
Mexico	Oman	2022
Nepal	Panama	2022
Nigeria	Paraguay	2024

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Oman	Peru	2024
Panama	Philippines	2024
Portugal	Portugal	2024
Romania	Romania	2022
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2024
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2024
Serbia	South Africa	2024
South Africa	Switzerland	2024
Switzerland	Thailand	2022
Thailand	Turkey	2022
Turkey	Turkmenistan	2024
Turkmenistan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2022
United States of America		

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Cameroon as a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021. There remains one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024 (see decision 2021/201 B).

C. Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa⁷

(54 members)

Algeria	Liberia
Angola	Libya
Benin	Madagascar
Botswana	Malawi
Burkina Faso	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cabo Verde	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Namibia
Comoros	Niger
Congo	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Egypt	Seychelles
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	Somalia
Eswatini	South Africa
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe

⁷ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe⁸

(56 members)

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Montenegro
Belgium	Netherlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	North Macedonia
Bulgaria	Norway
Canada	Poland
Croatia	Portugal
Cyprus	Republic of Moldova
Czechia	Romania
Denmark	Russian Federation
Estonia	San Marino
Finland	Serbia
France	Slovakia
Georgia	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Iceland	Tajikistan
Ireland	Turkey
Israel	Turkmenistan
Italy	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kyrgyzstan	United States of America
Latvia	Uzbekistan

⁸ The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean⁹
Members (46)

Antigua and Barbuda	Italy
Argentina	Jamaica
Bahamas	Japan
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Netherlands
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Nicaragua
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Portugal
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Spain
France	Suriname
Germany	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada	Turkey
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guyana	United States of America
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

⁹ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (14)

Anguilla	Guadeloupe
Aruba	Martinique
Bermuda	Montserrat
British Virgin Islands	Puerto Rico
Cayman Islands	Sint Maarten
Curaçao	Turks and Caicos Islands
French Guiana	United States Virgin Islands

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific¹⁰
Members (53)

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Japan	Timor-Leste
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Turkey
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Maldives	United States of America
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

¹⁰ Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (nine)

American Samoa	Hong Kong, China
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Macao, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue
Guam	

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia**(20 members)**

Algeria	Oman
Bahrain	Qatar
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Somalia
Jordan	State of Palestine
Kuwait	Sudan
Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
Libya	Tunisia
Mauritania	United Arab Emirates
Morocco	Yemen

D. Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination¹¹

(34 members; three-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Angola	Angola	2021
Argentina	Argentina	2021
Belarus	Armenia	2023
Botswana	Belarus	2023
Brazil	Brazil	2023
Bulgaria	Cameroon	2023
Burkina Faso	Costa Rica	2023
Cameroon	China	2022
Chad	Comoros	2022
Chile	Cuba	2023
China	Eritrea	2023
Comoros	Eswatini	2023
Cuba	Ethiopia	2021
Ethiopia	France	2021
France	Germany ^a	2023
Germany	India	2023
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2023
Italy	Japan	2023
Japan	Liberia	2022
Liberia	Mali	2023
Mauritania	Malta	2023

¹¹ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council nominated Botswana, Chile, Kenya, Paraguay and the Russian Federation for election by the General Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for election by the General Assembly: one for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023, and two for members from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Pakistan	Mauritania	2022
Paraguay	Pakistan	2023
Portugal	Paraguay	2021
Republic of Korea	Philippines ^b	2022
Republic of Moldova	Poland	2023
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Russian Federation	2021
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
Uruguay	United States of America	2023
	Uruguay	2022

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council nominated Germany for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021 (see decision 2021/201 B).

^b At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council nominated the Philippines for election by the General Assembly for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 C).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term expiring on 31 December 2022)

Bahrain	Libya
Brazil	Mexico
Burundi	Nicaragua
China	Nigeria
Cuba	Pakistan
Estonia	Russian Federation
Eswatini	Sudan
Greece	Turkey
India	United States of America
Israel	

E. Expert bodies**Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals****Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods****(30 members)**

Argentina	Kenya
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Poland
China	Portugal
Czechia	Republic of Korea
Finland	Russian Federation
France	South Africa
Germany	Spain
India	Sweden
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Switzerland
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**(36 members)**

Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Nigeria
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Qatar
Czechia	Republic of Korea
Denmark	Russian Federation
Finland	Senegal
France	Serbia
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sweden
Ireland	Ukraine
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting¹²

(34 members; three-year term)

2020	2021	Term expires on 31 December
Albania	Albania	2021
Belarus	Belarus	2021
Botswana	Brazil	2021
Brazil	Cambodia	2021
Cambodia	Cameroon ^a	2023
Cameroon	China	2023
China	Colombia	2021
Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	2023
Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt ^b	2023
Germany	Gambia	2023
Guatemala	Germany	2023
Kazakhstan	Guatemala	2023
Kenya	Italy	2023
Kyrgyzstan	Kazakhstan	2021
Morocco	Kenya	2021
Nigeria	Kyrgyzstan	2021
Philippines	Morocco	2021
Russian Federation	Netherlands ^b	2023
	Nigeria	2021
	Philippines	2021

¹² At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, North Macedonia, the Philippines and Ukraine as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Kazakhstan as a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

As of 1 January 2022, the following 10 vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023; and two members from Asia-Pacific States, for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Saudi Arabia	Russian Federation	2023
South Africa	Saudi Arabia	2023
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
Zimbabwe	United States of America	2023

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Cameroon as a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021 (see decision 2021/201 B).

^b At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Egypt and the Netherlands as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023 (see decision 2021/201 D).

Committee for Development Policy¹³**(24 members; three-year term expiring on 31 December 2021)**

Adriana Abdenur (Brazil)

Debapriya Bhattacharya (Bangladesh)

Winifred Byanyima (Uganda)

Ha-Joon Chang (Republic of Korea)

Diane Elson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Marc Fleurbaey (France)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)

Kevin Gallagher (United States of America)

Arunabha Ghosh (India)

Sen Gong (China)

Trudi Hartzenberg (South Africa)

Rashid Hassan (Sudan)

Rolph van der Hoeven (Netherlands)

Stephan Klasen (Germany)

Amina Mama (Nigeria)

Mariana Mazzucato (Italy)

Leticia Merino (Mexico)

Jacqueline Musitwa (Zambia)

Keith Nurse (Trinidad and Tobago)

José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia)

Meg Taylor (Papua New Guinea)

Taffere Tesfachew (Ethiopia)

Kori Udovicki (Serbia)

Natalya Volchkova (Russian Federation)

¹³ The appointment of the 24 members of the Committee for Development Policy for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 will be considered by the Council later in 2021.

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term expiring on 31 July 2021)

Linda Bilmes^a (United States of America)
 Geert Bouckaert (Belgium)
 Upma Chawdhry (India)
 Emmanuelle d'Achon (France)
 Cristina Duarte (Cabo Verde)
 Geraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi^a (South Africa)
 Ali Hamsa (Malaysia)
 Paul Jackson^a (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Bridget Katsriku (Ghana)
 Margaret Kobia (Kenya)
 Ma Hezu (China)
 Linus Toussaint Mendjana (Cameroon)
 Louis Meuleman^a (Netherlands)
 Gregorio Montero (Dominican Republic)
 Lamia Moubayed Bissat^a (Lebanon)
 Juraj Nemeč^a (Slovakia)
 Katarina Ott^a (Croatia)
 Regina Silvia Viotto Monteiro Pacheco (Brazil)
 Moni Pizani (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)
 Ora-orn Poocharoen (Thailand)
 Gowher Rizvi (Bangladesh)
 Devon Rowe^a (Jamaica)
 Abdelhak Saihi (Algeria)
 Henry Sardaryan^a (Russian Federation)

^a At its 13th plenary meeting on 22 July 2021, the Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the following 24 experts as members of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 August 2021: Marta Eugenia Acosta Zúñiga (Costa Rica), Yamini Aiyar (India), Rolf Alter (Germany), Linda Bilmes (United States of America), Augustin K. Fosu (Ghana), Geraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi (South Africa), Paul Jackson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Aigul Kosherbayeva (Kazakhstan), Ronald U. Mendoza (Philippines), Louis Meuleman (Netherlands), Lamia Moubayed Bissat (Lebanon), Juraj Nemeč (Slovakia), Katarina Ott (Croatia), Soonae Park (Republic of Korea), Alketa Peci (Brazil), Mauricio Rodas (Ecuador), Devon Rowe (Jamaica), Carlos Santiso (France), Henry Sardaryan (Russian Federation), David Moinina Sengeh (Sierra Leone), Sherifa Fouad Sherif (Egypt), Aminata Touré (Senegal), Lan Xue (China) and Najat Zarrouk (Morocco) (see decision 2021/201 F).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

<i>Membership in 2020</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2022
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2020
Asraf Ally Caunhye (Mauritius)	2022
Chen Shiqiu (China)	2020
Laura Maria Crăciunean-Tatu (Romania)	2020
Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria)	2022
Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium)	2022
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2020
Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez (El Salvador)	2022
Sandra Liebenberg (South Africa)	2020
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2020
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2020
Preeti Saran (India)	2022
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2022
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia)	2022
Michael Windfuhr (Germany)	2020
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2022
<i>Membership in 2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2022
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2024
Nadir Adilov (Azerbaijan)	2024
Asraf Ally Caunhye (Mauritius)	2022
Mohammed Amarti (Morocco)	2024
Laura Maria Crăciunean-Tatu (Romania)	2024
Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria)	2022
Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium)	2022
Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez (El Salvador)	2022
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2024

<i>Membership in 2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Seree Nonthasoot (Thailand)	2024
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2024
Preeti Saran (India)	2022
Shen Yongxiang (China)	2024
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2022
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia)	2022
Michael Windfuhr (Germany)	2024
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2022

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022

Elected by the Council (8 experts)

Vital Bambanze (Burundi)

Tove Søvndahl Gant (Denmark)

Grigory Evguenievich Lukiyantsev (Russian Federation)

Bornface Museke Mate (Namibia)

Irma Pineda Santiago (Mexico)

Sven-Erik Soosaar (Estonia)

Lourdes Tibán Guala (Ecuador)

Zhang Xiaoan (China)

Appointed by the President of the Council (8 experts)

Phoolman Chaudhary (Nepal)

Simón Freddy Condo Riveros (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim (Chad)

Hannah McGlade (Australia)

Dario José Mejía Montalvo (Colombia)

Anne Nuorgam (Finland)

Geoffrey Scott Roth (United States of America)

Aleksei Tsykarev (Russian Federation)

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term expiring on 30 June 2021)

Moussa Arreh Abdoul-Fatah (Djibouti)
Natalia Aristizábal Mora (Colombia)
Rajat Bansal (India)
Margaret Moonga Chikuba (Zambia)
William Babatunde Fowler (Nigeria)
Mitsuhiro Honda (Japan)
Cezary Krysiak (Poland)
Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah (Ghana)
Dang Ngoc Minh (Viet Nam)
Patricia Mongkhonvanit (Thailand)
Marlene Patricia Nembhard-Parker (Jamaica)
George Omondi Obell (Kenya)
Carmel Peters (New Zealand)
Carlos E. Protto (Argentina)
Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid (Brazil)
Aart Roelofsen (Netherlands)
Christoph Schelling (Switzerland)
Alexander Smirnov (Russian Federation)
Stephanie Smith (Canada)
Elfrieda Stewart Tamba (Liberia)
Titia Stolte-Detring (Germany)
José Troya (Ecuador)
Ingela Willfors (Sweden)
Yan Xiong (China)
Sing Yuan Yong (Singapore)

(25 members; term beginning 22 July 2021 and expiring on 30 June 2025)

Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed (Pakistan)
Rasmi Ranjan Das (India)
Matthew Olusanya Gbonjubola (Nigeria)
Liselott Kana (Chile)
YoungJoo Lee (Republic of Korea)
Wazona Ligomeka (Malawi)
Nana Akua Achiaa Amoako Mensah (Ghana)
Enrique Bolado Muñoz (Mexico)
Kapembwa Elizabeth Namuyemba-Sikombe (Zambia)
Marlene Patricia Nembhard-Parker (Jamaica)
Eamonn O’Dea (Ireland)
Pande Putu Oka Kusumawardani (Indonesia)
Mya Oo (Myanmar)
El Hadramy Oubeid (Mauritania)
Carlos Protto (Argentina)
Elisângela Rita (Angola)
Aart Roelofsen (Netherlands)
Alexander Smirnov (Russian Federation)
Stephanie Smith (Canada)
Trude Steinnes Sønvisen (Norway)
Titia Stolte-Detring (Germany)
José Troya (Ecuador)
Mario Visco (Italy)
Ingela Willfors (Sweden)
Yan Xiong (China)

F. Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund¹⁴

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Bangladesh	Argentina	2023
Benin	Australia	2021
Brazil	Bangladesh	2021
Burundi	Belgium	2023
Cameroon	Benin	2021
Canada	Burundi	2021
China	Cameroon	2021
Colombia	China	2022
Cuba	Costa Rica	2023
Denmark	Cuba	2022
Djibouti	Djibouti	2021
Estonia	Estonia	2022
Germany	Ethiopia	2023
Ghana	Finland	2021
Ireland	Germany	2021
Japan	Italy	2022
Lithuania	Japan	2021
Mexico	Kazakhstan	2023
Mongolia	Liberia	2023
Morocco	Lithuania	2021
New Zealand	Mexico	2021

¹⁴ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Algeria, Bangladesh, Chad, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, Lebanon, Poland, Rwanda and the United Arab Emirates as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Australia, France, Germany and Monaco as members of the Executive Board for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council also elected Sweden for the remainder of the term of office of New Zealand, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and Denmark for the remainder of the term of office of Switzerland, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Norway	Mongolia	2021
Pakistan	Morocco	2021
Paraguay	Netherlands	2023
Republic of Korea	New Zealand	2023
Republic of Moldova	Norway	2022
Russian Federation	Pakistan	2021
Spain	Paraguay	2022
Sweden	Republic of Korea	2023
Switzerland	Russian Federation	2022
Sudan	Slovakia	2023
Turkmenistan	Switzerland	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2022
United States of America	United States of America	2023
Yemen	Yemen	2022
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2022

**Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees****(107 members)**

Afghanistan	Ecuador
Algeria	Egypt
Argentina	Estonia
Armenia	Ethiopia
Australia	Fiji
Austria	Finland
Azerbaijan	France
Bangladesh	Georgia
Belarus	Germany
Belgium	Ghana
Benin	Greece
Brazil	Guinea
Bulgaria	Holy See
Burkina Faso	Hungary
Cameroon	Iceland
Canada	India
Chad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Chile	Ireland
China	Israel
Colombia	Italy
Congo	Japan
Costa Rica	Jordan
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya
Croatia	Latvia
Cyprus	Lebanon
Czechia	Lesotho
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lithuania
Denmark	Luxembourg
Djibouti	Madagascar

Malawi ^a	Senegal
Mali	Serbia
Malta	Slovakia
Mexico	Slovenia
Montenegro	Somalia
Morocco	South Africa
Mozambique	Spain
Namibia	Sudan
Netherlands	Sweden
New Zealand	Switzerland
Nicaragua	Thailand
Nigeria	Togo
North Macedonia	Tunisia
Norway	Turkey
Pakistan	Turkmenistan
Paraguay	Uganda
Peru	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Philippines	United Republic of Tanzania
Poland	United States of America
Portugal	Uruguay
Republic of Korea	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Republic of Moldova	Yemen
Romania	Zambia
Russian Federation	Zimbabwe
Rwanda	

^a At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/162](#) of 16 December 2020, the Council elected Malawi as a member of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see decision 2021/201 C).

**Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/
United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for
Project Services¹⁵**

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	Algeria	2023
Australia	Bangladesh	2023
Austria	Belgium	2021
Botswana	Botswana	2021
Brazil	Bulgaria	2022
Bulgaria	Cameroon	2021
Burkina Faso	China	2022
Cambodia	Colombia	2022
Cameroon	Cuba	2023
Canada	Czechia	2022
China	Denmark	2022
Colombia	Finland	2023
Czechia	Gambia	2021
Denmark	Germany	2021
Egypt	Greece	2021
Finland	Guatemala	2023
Gambia	India	2021
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Italy	Japan	2022
Japan	Kuwait	2022
Kuwait	Mexico	2021

¹⁵ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Cameroon, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Myanmar, Qatar and Ukraine as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden as members of the Executive Board for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council also elected Switzerland for the remainder of the term of office of Denmark, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Mexico	Netherlands	2021
Netherlands	New Zealand	2023
Norway	Nigeria	2023
Peru	Norway	2022
Republic of Korea	Peru	2022
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2021
Rwanda	Russian Federation	2023
Saudi Arabia	Rwanda	2021
Somalia	Somalia	2022
South Africa	South Africa	2021
Sweden	Spain	2023
Switzerland	Ukraine	2021
Ukraine	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023
United States of America	United States of America	2022
Vanuatu	Vanuatu	2021

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women^{16,17}

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership to 31 December 2021 (17 members from regional groups, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35)

Angola

Bangladesh

Chile

Colombia

Cuba

Equatorial Guinea

Georgia

Ghana

Hungary

India

Italy^a

Kenya

Luxembourg^a

Mongolia

Morocco

Nepal

Saudi Arabia

¹⁶ For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see General Assembly resolution [64/289](#), paras. 60–63, Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

¹⁷ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35, Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Monaco, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Ukraine as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council also elected Iceland and the Netherlands for the remainder of the terms of office of Andorra and Germany, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

In accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#), the Council elected Norway for the remainder of the term of office of Finland, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

**Contributing countries elected in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of
General Assembly resolution 64/289 (four countries)**

Term: 1 January 2020–31 December 2022

Finland

Sweden

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

**Contributing countries elected in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of
General Assembly resolution 64/289 (two countries)**

Term: 1 January 2020–31 December 2022

Senegal

Turkey

18 members from regional groups, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35

Term: 1 January 2020–31 December 2022

Andorra^a

Argentina

Brazil

Burundi

China

Denmark^a

Eswatini

Germany

Japan

Kazakhstan

Lebanon

Lithuania

Madagascar

Mexico

Nigeria

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Sierra Leone

^a At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Council elected Luxembourg and Italy for the remainder of the terms of office of Belgium and Canada, respectively, beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, and Andorra and Denmark for the remainder of the terms of office of New Zealand and Switzerland, respectively, beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 C).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme¹⁸

(36 members; three-year term)

<i>Membership in 2020 Elected by the Economic and Social Council</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>	<i>Membership in 2021 Elected by the Economic and Social Council</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	2022	Australia	2022
Austria	2021	Burkina Faso	2021
Burkina Faso	2021	Burundi	2022
Burundi	2022	China	2023
China	2020	Cuba	2022
Cuba	2022	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021
Guatemala	2020	Italy	2021
Hungary	2020	Japan	2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021	Lesotho	2023
Japan	2020	Madagascar	2022
Lesotho	2020	Mexico	2023
Madagascar	2022	Poland	2023
Republic of Korea	2021	Republic of Korea	2021
Russian Federation	2021	Russian Federation	2021
Spain	2022	Spain	2022
Sweden	2021	Sweden	2021
Turkmenistan	2022	Turkmenistan	2022
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2023

¹⁸ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected France, Ghana, India, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and Sweden as members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

<i>Membership in 2020</i> <i>Elected by the Council of the Food and</i> <i>Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	<i>Term expires on</i> <i>31 December</i>	<i>Membership in 2021</i> <i>Elected by the Council of the Food and</i> <i>Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	<i>Term expires on</i> <i>31 December</i>
Algeria	2020	Afghanistan	2021
Angola	2022	Angola	2022
Argentina	2022	Dominican Republic	2022
Brazil	2020	Brazil	2023
Canada	2022	Canada	2022
Côte d'Ivoire	2021	Côte d'Ivoire	2021
Denmark	2020	Denmark	2023
Equatorial Guinea	2020	Germany	2022
Germany	2022	Guatemala	2023
India	2021	Hungary	2023
Kuwait	2021	India	2021
Netherlands	2021	Morocco	2023
Norway	2020	Netherlands	2021
Peru	2021	Norway	2023
Poland	2020	Peru	2021
Saudi Arabia	2022	Saudi Arabia	2022
Somalia	2022	Somalia	2022
United States of America	2021	United States of America	2021

International Narcotics Control Board^{19,20}

(13 members; five-year term)

<i>Membership from 2 March 2020</i>	<i>Term expires on 1 March</i>
Sevil Atasoy (Turkey)	2022
Cornelis de Joncheere (Netherlands)	2022
Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez (Mexico)	2022
David T. Johnson (United States of America)	2022
Galina A. Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2022
Bernard Leroy (France)	2025
Viviana Manrique Zuluaga (Colombia)	2025
Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia)	2022
Luis Alberto Otárola Peñaranda (Peru)	2022
Jagjit Pavadia (India)	2025
César Tomás Arce Rivas (Paraguay)	2025
Jallal Toufiq (Morocco)	2025
Zuriswa Zingela (South Africa)	2025

¹⁹ Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961.

²⁰ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Cornelis de Joncheere (Netherlands) and Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia) as members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a five-year term of office beginning on 2 March 2022.

The Council elected Sevil Atasoy (Turkey), David T. Johnson (United States of America), Galina Korchagina (Russian Federation), Lu Lin (China) and Nirinomenjanahary Larissa Razanadimby (Madagascar) as members of the Board from among the candidates nominated by Governments, for a five-year term of office beginning on 2 March 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award^{21,22}

(10 members; three-year term expiring on 31 December 2021)

Côte d'Ivoire

Fiji

Gambia

Iceland

Indonesia

Lebanon

Liberia

Panama

Romania

Trinidad and Tobago

²¹ For the regulations governing the United Nations Population Award, see General Assembly resolution [36/201](#) and decision 41/445.

²² At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Liberia and Mauritania as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D). At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Council elected Indonesia and Lebanon as members of the Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

**Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations
Programme on HIV/AIDS²³**

(22 members; three-year term)

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Belarus	Belarus	2022
Brazil	Brazil	2021
Canada	Cameroon ^a	2023
Chile	Canada	2023
China	China	2021
Congo	Denmark	2023
Denmark	El Salvador	2022
El Salvador	Germany ^b	2022
France	Guyana	2023
India	India	2022
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023
Japan	Japan	2021
Kenya	Kenya	2022
Liberia	Liberia	2021
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2021
Namibia	Namibia	2021
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2021
Switzerland	Switzerland	2021
Thailand	Thailand	2022
Tunisia	Tunisia	2022

²³ At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Botswana, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Japan, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D). One vacancy remains to be filled on the Board from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2021
United States of America	United States of America	2022

^a At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Council elected Cameroon as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021 (see decision 2021/201 B).

^b At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Council elected Germany as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board for the remainder of the term of office of France, beginning on 3 July 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 D).

United Nations Habitat Assembly²⁴

The membership of the United Nations Habitat Assembly comprises all States Members of the United Nations (see General Assembly resolution [73/239](#)).

²⁴ By its resolution [73/239](#) of 20 December 2018, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and to replace it with the United Nations Habitat Assembly, with universal intergovernmental membership.

G. Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the United Nations Forum on Forests comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Council resolution 2000/35).

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission²⁵**(31 members; two-year term, as applicable, expiring on 31 December 2020)**²⁶

Selected by the Security Council (seven members)

China

Dominican Republic

France

Niger

Russian Federation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Elected by the Economic and Social Council (seven members)

Brazil

Colombia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Ireland

Mali

Republic of Korea

Romania

Providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the agencies, funds and programmes, including to a standing peacebuilding fund (five members)^b

Canada

Germany

Japan

Norway

Sweden

²⁵ For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, see General Assembly resolution 60/180, paras. 4–6, and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005), paras. 4–6, and 1646 (2005), para. 1.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Council elected Colombia, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand as members of the Organizational Committee for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021 (see decision 2021/201 A).

²⁶ The terms of office of Peru and Slovakia, which were elected by the General Assembly, end on 31 December 2021.

**Providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions
(five members)^b**

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

India

Pakistan

Rwanda

Elected by the General Assembly (seven members)

Egypt

Guatemala

Kenya

Mexico

Nepal

Peru

Slovakia

**(31 members; two-year term, as applicable, membership from 1 January 2021
to 31 December 2022)²⁷**

Selected by the Security Council (seven members)

China

France

Kenya

Russian Federation

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Elected by the Economic and Social Council (seven members)^a

Colombia

Nigeria

Norway

Republic of Korea

²⁷ The terms of office of Peru and Slovakia, which were elected by the General Assembly, and of Kenya and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which were elected by the Security Council, end on 31 December 2021.

Switzerland^c

Thailand

Providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the agencies, funds and programmes, including to a standing peacebuilding fund (five members)^b

Canada

Germany

Japan

Netherlands

Sweden

Providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (five members)^b

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

India

Pakistan

Rwanda

Elected by the General Assembly (seven members)

Brazil

Costa Rica

Egypt

Lebanon

Peru

Slovakia

South Africa

^a There remains an outstanding vacancy from among Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

^b Selected by and from among the top 10 providers.

^c In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005 and [63/145](#) of 18 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, the Council elected New Zealand as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for the remainder of the term of office of Switzerland, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022 (see decision 2021/201 F).

Annex IV

Virtual informal and hybrid informal meetings held during the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

I. Virtual informal meeting on the occasion of the opening of the 2021 session

1. At the virtual informal meeting on 23 July 2020, the outgoing President of the Council, Mona Juul (Norway), announced the opening of the 2021 session of the Council and made a statement.
2. At the same meeting, the President of the Council (Pakistan), delivered a statement. Statements were also made by the Vice-Presidents (Ukraine and Botswana).
3. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the outgoing Vice-Presidents (Morocco, Armenia and Mexico), as well as by the representatives of the United States of America, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and China.
4. At the virtual informal meeting on 23 July 2020, the Council viewed a video message by the Deputy Secretary-General.
5. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

II. Special meetings of the Economic and Social Council at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly

A. Developing sustainable infrastructure and utilizing science and technology in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

6. On 14 October 2020, the Council held a virtual informal meeting jointly with the Second Committee of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly on developing sustainable infrastructure and utilizing science and technology in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
7. The joint meeting was co-chaired by the President of the Council and the Chair of the Second Committee, Amrit Bahadur Rai (Nepal), who made opening statements.
8. The joint meeting held two panel discussions moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development and Chief Economist in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Elliott Harris.

Panel discussion

Developing sustainable infrastructure

9. Following his opening statement, the moderator made comments and posed questions to the following panellists: Director, Innovation and Technology Center, International Renewable Energy Agency, Dolf Gielen; Head, Sustainable Finance and Investments, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Christian Deseglise; and representative of the Ministry of Local Government, Uganda, John Genda Walala.
10. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Afghanistan, as well as by the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer.

11. The representatives of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion

Role of science and technology in combating and recovering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

12. Following his opening statement, the moderator made comments and posed questions to the following panellists: Corporate Vice-President for Worldwide Public Sector at Microsoft, Julia Glidden; Founding Director, Technology and Management Centre for Development, Oxford University, Xiaolan Fu; and Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mukhisa Kituyi.

13. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Guyana (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Thailand and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as by the representative of European Union, in its capacity as observer.

14. The representatives of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Environment Programme also participated in the discussion.

Conclusion of the joint meeting

15. The moderator summarized the highlights of the panel discussions.

16. A statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

17. Closing statements were made by the President of the Council and the Chair of the Second Committee.

B. Special meeting on the theme “Reimagining equality: eliminating racism, xenophobia and discrimination for all in the decade of action for the Sustainable Development Goals”

18. On 18 February 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on the theme “Reimagining equality: eliminating racism, xenophobia and discrimination for all in the decade of action for the Sustainable Development Goals” chaired by the President of the Council, who made opening remarks.

19. At the first virtual informal meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the meeting, and the Council heard a video message by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi.

20. Keynote addresses were made by the President of South Africa, Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa (pre-recorded video); the Vice-President of Costa Rica, Epsy Campbell Barr; and the Commissioner for Equality of the European Commission, Helena Dalli (pre-recorded video). The Council also heard a video message by global human rights advocate, Martin Luther King III.

Round table

Leaving no one behind: eliminating root causes of racism and discrimination in the Sustainable Development Goals era

21. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 18 February, the Council held a round table moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications, Melissa Fleming, who made a statement.

22. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Director General, International Organization for Migration, António Vitorino; High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, Miguel Ángel Moratinos; Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Nada Al-Nashif; Assistant Director General for Social and Human Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Gabriela Ramos; Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes; and Chief Diversity Officer, Google, Melonie Parker.

Dialogue with Member States

23. An interactive dialogue ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, Portugal, Nicaragua, Norway (pre-recorded video), Ukraine and Argentina (pre-recorded video), as well as by the observers for Andorra (pre-recorded video), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (pre-recorded video), Cuba (pre-recorded video), Guyana (pre-recorded video), Peru, Maldives (pre-recorded video), El Salvador (pre-recorded video), Qatar, Slovakia (pre-recorded video), Italy (pre-recorded video), Azerbaijan (pre-recorded video) and the Dominican Republic.

24. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

Fireside chat

Reimagining equality during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

25. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 18 February, the Council held a fireside chat moderated by the Broadcast Journalist at Al Jazeera English, Folly Bah Thibault, who made a statement.

26. At the same meeting, the Council heard a video message by the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Whitaker Peace and Development Initiative and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Advocate, and Special Envoy for Peace and Reconciliation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Forest Whitaker.

27. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University, Jeffrey Sachs; Co-Founder, Afrika Matters Initiative in Nigeria, Farai Mubaiwa; and member, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Irma Pineda Santiago (Mexico). The Council also heard a video message by the playwright and poet and President of the Wole Soyinka Foundation in Nigeria, Wole Soyinka.

Dialogue with Member States

28. An interactive dialogue ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of China, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Indonesia, Armenia, Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Paraguay, Guatemala, Japan, Canada and Ethiopia, as well as by the observers for Morocco, Algeria, Costa Rica, Turkey, India (pre-recorded video), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Belgium (pre-recorded video), the United Arab Emirates, Cambodia, Lebanon, Haiti, Oman and Bahrain.

29. A statement was also made by the observer for the Holy See.

30. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in consultative status with the Council also participated in the discussion: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse.

31. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the special meeting.

C. Special meeting on the theme “A vaccine for all”

32. On 16 April 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on the theme “A vaccine for all” chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement.

33. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 16 April, the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session addressed the Council.

34. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Director General of the World Health Organization and the Director General of the World Trade Organization.

Panel discussion

Scaling up for vaccine equity

35. At its first informal meeting, on 16 April, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications, Melissa Fleming, who made a statement.

36. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Winnie Byanyima; Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund, Henrietta Fore; Chief Scientist, World Health Organization, Soumya Swaminathan; Director, Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, John Nkengasong; Chair, Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Paul Farmer; and Founder and Chief Executive Officer, GreenLight Biosciences Incorporated, Andrey J. Zarur.

Dialogue with Member States

37. Statements were made by the representative of Thailand (pre-recorded video), as well as by the observers for Guinea (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Kazakhstan (on behalf of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries) (pre-recorded video), Guyana (on behalf of the Caribbean Community) (pre-recorded video) and Tuvalu (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum).

38. A statement was also made by the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer (on behalf of its member States, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine).

Panel discussion

Financing for a vaccine for all

39. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 16 April, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico), who made a statement.

40. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Chief Executive Officer, Gavi Alliance, Seth Berkley; Co-Director, World Inequality Lab and the World Inequality Database, Paris School of Economics, Lucas Chancel; Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Jorge Moreira da Silva; Vice-President for Human Development, World Bank Group, Mamta Murthi; Acting Director, Trade and Commodities, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Miho Shirotori; the Secretary-General, Médecins sans frontières, Chris Lockyear; and

Executive Director, COVID-Task Force, United States Agency for International Development, Jeremy Konyndyk.

Dialogue with Member States

41. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada (pre-recorded video), the Russian Federation (pre-recorded video), Colombia (pre-recorded video), Nicaragua, Egypt (pre-recorded video), Indonesia (pre-recorded video), Norway (pre-recorded video), Brazil (pre-recorded video), Argentina (pre-recorded video), Ethiopia, Armenia (pre-recorded video), Guatemala (pre-recorded video), China (pre-recorded video), the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Paraguay, Switzerland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan and Mexico.

42. Statements were also made by the observers for Trinidad and Tobago (pre-recorded video), India (pre-recorded video), Maldives (pre-recorded video), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (pre-recorded video), South Africa (pre-recorded video), Peru (pre-recorded video), Costa Rica, Czechia (pre-recorded video), the Philippines, Andorra, Cuba (pre-recorded video), Georgia (pre-recorded video), Azerbaijan, Morocco, Algeria, Afghanistan, Serbia, Nepal, Lebanon, Qatar, Sri Lanka and Italy.

43. A statement was made by the observer for the Holy See (pre-recorded video).

44. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the special meeting.

D. Special meeting on small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries

45. On 23 April 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on small islands developing States, least developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries chaired by the President of the Council, who made opening remarks.

Discussion on the theme “Understanding the vulnerability of small island developing States: impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the road to recover”

46. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 23 April, the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session addressed the Council.

47. At the same meeting, the Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Corporate Governance of Antigua and Barbuda and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, Gaston Browne, addressed the Council.

48. Also at the same meeting, the Council held a fireside chat on the challenges faced by small island developing States and a panel discussion on taking bold action for small island developing States moderated by the Senior Vice-President and Head of the New York Office of the United Nations Foundation, Sofia Borges, who made opening remarks.

49. During the fireside chat, statements were made by the Prime Minister and Minister for Reform of Cabo Verde, José Ulisses de Pina Correia e Silva (pre-recorded video); and the Attorney-General and Minister for Economy, Public Enterprises, Civil Service, Communications and Minister responsible for Climate Change of Fiji, Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum (pre-recorded video).

50. A moderated exchange of views ensued, during which the Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Corporate Governance of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, and the Prime Minister, Minister for National Security and the Civil Service,

and Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment of Barbados, Mia Mottley, responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator.

51. During the panel discussion, the following panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Queen's Counsel and Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Patricia J. Scotland; White House Director for International Economic Policy, National Security Council of the United States, Lindsey Zuluaga; member, Executive Committee of Food Systems Initiative and Sustainable Development Investment Partnership, World Economic Forum, Sean de Cleene; Senior Fellow, Caribbean Initiative, Atlantic Council, Vicki Assevero; and Senior Adviser to the Director General of the World Health Organization and Organization Change of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator, Bruce Aylward.

52. The Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, made a statement and summarized the highlights of the panel discussion.

53. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria, Jamaica, Indonesia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Portugal, as well as by the observers for Guyana (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), India (pre-recorded video), Tonga, Denmark, Saint Lucia, Nauru, Malta, the Dominican Republic and Ireland.

54. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

Discussion on the theme “Financing a resilient recovery from the cascading effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in least developed countries and landlocked developing countries”

55. The second virtual informal meeting, on 23 April, was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and Co-Chair of the Preparatory Committee for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, Rabab Fatima, who made a statement.

56. Statements were made by the following panellists: Secretary-General, International Road Transport Union, Umberto de Pretto; Chair, Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo; Executive Director, Jubilee USA Network, Eric LeCompte; and Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations, Perks Master Clemency Ligoya.

57. A statement was also made by the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu.

58. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada (on behalf of Bangladesh and Canada as Co-Chairs of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries), Paraguay, China, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for Kazakhstan (on behalf of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries), India (pre-recorded video), Nepal, Qatar, Eritrea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, South Africa, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Turkey.

59. A statement was also made by the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer (on behalf of the European Union and its member States).

60. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the special meeting.

E. Informal meeting on sustainable infrastructure investment

61. On 15 June 2021, the Council held a virtual informal meeting on sustainable infrastructure investment, chaired by the President of the Council, who made a statement.

62. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

63. Also at the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Co-Chair of the Global Sustainability Forum, Khalid Malik, who made a statement.

64. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Professor of Economics, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris, Jean-Paul Fitoussi, Chair, Generali Group, Gabriele Galateri di Genola; Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa, Vera Songwe; former Director General, International Renewable Energy Agency, Adnan Z. Amin; and Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University, Jeffery Sachs.

65. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Egypt, Botswana, Japan and China.

66. The observers for Algeria, El Salvador, Fiji, Italy, Cuba and Azerbaijan, as well as the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer, participated in the discussion.

67. Statements were also made by the representatives of Standard Chartered Bank, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

68. The Deputy Secretary-General made closing remarks.

69. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the virtual informal meeting.

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

70. On 29 April 2021, the Council held two virtual informal meetings on international cooperation in tax matters.

71. At the first virtual informal meeting, the President of the Council made opening remarks.

72. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters: Policy Manager of the Inland Revenue for New Zealand, Carmel Peters; and Assistant Commissioner at the Revenue Authority for Ghana, Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah.

73. Also at the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Professor of Tax Law in the Department of Taxation of the African Tax Institute at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, Annet Wanyana Oguttu.

**Panel discussion
Taxation and inequality**

74. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 29 April, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by

Adjunct Professor at Boston College Law School, Stephen Shay, who made statements.

75. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Head, International Tax Legislation, Inland Revenue Service of Chile, LiseLott Margareta Kana; member, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and former Commissioner General of the Revenue Authority of Liberia, Elfrieda Stewart Tamba; Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Pascal Saint-Amans; and Professor of Tax Law, Department of Taxation, African Tax Institute at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, Annet Wanyana Oguttu.

76. Following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine), an interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Germany and Indonesia.

77. The Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa and the representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development participated in the discussion.

78. A statement was also made by the representative of the Civil Society Financing for Development Group.

79. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Panel discussion

Taxation and the Environment

80. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 29 April, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the United Kingdom Politics Reporter at Bloomberg News, Jessica Shankleman, who made statements.

81. At the same meeting, a keynote address was given by the Economist and Nobel Laureate from the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, Joseph Stiglitz.

82. Statements were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director General, Revenue Department of Thailand, Patricia Mongkhonvanit (pre-recorded video); Head, Tax and Environment Unit, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Kurt Van Dender; Adviser to the Technical Vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia, Laura Ruiz; Director General, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Bård Vegar Solhjell; and Economist and Nobel Laureate, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, Joseph Stiglitz.

83. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (pre-recorded video).

84. An interactive discussion ensued, during which a statement was made by the representative of the International Chamber of Commerce.

85. The representative of the Civil Society Financing for Development Group also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion

Taxation and financing for health systems

86. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 29 April, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Coordinator

of Health Financing Policy at the World Health Organization, Joseph Kutzin, who made opening remarks.

87. Statements were made by the following panellists: Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Vitor Gaspar; Assistant Director of Health Financing, Ministry of Health of Zambia, Wesley Kapaya Mwambazi; Associate Professor of Public Policy and Health, Menzies Centre for Health Policy, University of Sydney, Australia, Anne Marie Thow; Director, International Tax Relations, Ministry of the Treasury of Argentina and Member of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Carlos Protto.

88. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Senior Adviser at the Albright Stonebridge Group, Kim Jacinto-Henares (pre-recorded video).

89. An interactive discussion ensued, during which a statement was made by the representative of the World Bank Group.

90. A statement was also made by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa.

91. The representatives of the Worldwide Brewing Alliance and the Civil Society Financing for Development Group also participated in the discussion.

Conclusion of the special meeting

92. The President of the Council made closing remarks and concluded the special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters.

IV. Operational activities for development segment

93. The Council held the operational activities for development segment (agenda item 7 and sub-items (a) and (b)) from 18 to 20 May 2021, in the course of which it held eight virtual informal meetings.

94. At the first virtual informal meeting on 18 May 2021, the President of the Council opened the segment and made a statement.

95. At the same meeting, the Council viewed a video presentation by the Development Coordination Office.

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

Dialogue with the Secretary-General

96. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue with the Secretary-General, who made a statement and introduced his report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system ([A/76/75-E/2021/57](#) and [A/76/75/Add.1-E/2021/57/Add.1](#)).

97. The Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Guatemala (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries), the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observers for Guinea (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Antigua and Barbuda (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States).

98. The Secretary-General also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Bangladesh, Mexico, Japan, Norway, the Russian Federation, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia, as well as by the observers for Morocco, Cuba and Fiji.

99. The representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer, also participated in the discussion.

100. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

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

101. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 18 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue with the Deputy Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine), who made a statement.

102. The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement and introduced her report in her capacity as the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the Development Coordination Office (E/2021/55).

103. The Deputy Secretary-General, and the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Switzerland (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the European Union and its member States), the United States of America, Finland, Norway and Mexico.

104. The Assistant Secretary-General also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Korea and Germany, as well as by the observer for Cuba.

105. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Dialogue on the theme “Tailoring the United Nations development system’s support to countries’ specific circumstances”

106. At the third virtual informal meeting, on 19 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue with programme country governments, resident coordinators and United Nations country team members. The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, Guenter Sautter, who made statements.

107. Statements were made by the following panellists: Director of Strategic Planning, Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Dmytro Shevchuk, jointly with the representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine, Dafina Gercheva, and the Resident Coordinator in Ukraine, Osnat Lubrani; representative of the United Nations Children’s Fund in Tunisia, Marilena Viviani, jointly with the Resident Coordinator in Tunisia, Arnaud Peral; and Executive Director of the Agency for International Cooperation of Peru, Antonio Gonzalez Norris, jointly with the representative of the World Food Programme in Peru, Tania Goossens, and the Resident Coordinator in Peru, Igor Garafulic.

108. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Deputy Minister for Maritime and Natural Resources at the Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Arifin Rudiyanto.

109. In the ensuing discussion, the Resident Coordinators responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Colombia, as well as by the observer for the Philippines.

110. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

111. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Dialogue on the theme “Two years into the funding compact: are we delivering on our respective commitments?”

112. At the fifth virtual informal meeting, on 19 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director for Management of the United Nations Population Fund, Ib Petersen, who made statements.

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

114. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt, Rania Al-Mashat; Director General for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Johannes Oljelund; Deputy Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations, Ibrahim Zuhree; and Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Anita Bhatia.

115. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Norway and Germany.

116. The Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the Development Coordination Office as well as the moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

Dialogue on the theme “Responding to the needs and priorities of countries serviced by multi-country offices”

117. At the fifth virtual informal meeting, on 19 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action and Assistant Secretary-General for the Climate Action Team, Selwin Hart, who made statements.

118. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Vice-Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.

119. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, Walton A. Webson; Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations and Chair of the Pacific Small Island Developing States, Satyendra Prasad; Regional Coordinator of the Barbados Multi-Country Office, Didier Trebucq; and Chief of Mission for Australia and Coordinator and Adviser for New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific, International Organization for Migration, Pär Liljert.

120. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Fiona Webster.

121. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Germany, as well as by the observers for Haiti (on behalf of the Caribbean Community) and Belize.

122. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Dialogue on the theme “Addressing multidimensional poverty and leaving no one behind through a whole of system approach”

123. At the sixth virtual informal meeting, on 20 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and jointly moderated by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Integration and Economic Promotion of El Salvador, Adriana Mira, and the Deputy Head of Global Cooperation of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Christine Schneeberger, who made statements.

124. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at the Brookings Institution, John McArthur.

125. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the co-moderators: Resident Coordinator in Afghanistan, Ramiz Alakbarov; Resident Coordinator in Lebanon, Najat Rochdi; Resident Coordinator in Rwanda, Fode Ndiaye; Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan, Sezin Sinoglu; and the Resident Coordinator in Cabo Verde, Ana Graça.

126. In the ensuing discussion, the Resident Coordinators in Afghanistan, Lebanon and Rwanda also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United States of America, Mexico, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Norway, as well as by the observers for Algeria, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Lebanon.

127. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Dialogue on the theme “Unleashing the United Nations development system’s regional assets: the path forward”

128. At the seventh virtual informal meeting, on 20 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Reforms, Jens Wandel, who made statements.

129. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

130. Statements were made by the following panellists: Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platform, Alicia Bárcena; Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations Development Programme, and Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platform, Ahunna Eziakonwa; Regional Director for Europe and Central Asia, United Nations Development Coordination Office, Gwi Yeop Son; Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa, United Nations Children’s Fund, Ted Chaiban; and Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, Fatima Kyari Mohammed.

131. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, the Director of the Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional, Philipp Schoenrock.

132. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Mexico, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as by the observer for Turkey.

133. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

134. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

Dialogue on the theme “Joining forces with international financial institutions during and after the crisis”

135. At the eighth virtual informal meeting, on 20 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the United Nations Chief Economist and Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Elliot Harris, who made statements.

136. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Programme Director, Global Policy Forum, Bodo Ellmers; Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations, Robert Powell; Special Representative of the World Bank Group to the United Nations, Laura Jaitman; Resident Coordinator in Cameroon, Matthias Naab; Director, the Sustainable Development Goals Finance Hub, United Nations Development Programme, Marcos Neto; and Deputy Representative of the United Nations Children’s Fund in South Sudan, Andrea Suley.

137. Statements were also made by the Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan, Helena Fraser, and the Director of the Department for Multilateral Organizations and Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Gerard Steeghs.

138. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists as well as the Resident Coordinator in Uzbekistan responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany, as well as by the observer for the Philippines.

139. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

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

Dialogue on the theme “Moving from architecture to results”

140. At the fourth virtual informal meeting, on 19 May 2021, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Heads of the United Nations development system. The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications, Melissa Fleming, who made statements.

141. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Deputy Director General, World Health Organization, Zsuzsanna Jakab; Executive Director, United Nations Children’s Fund, Henrietta Fore; Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and Coordinator, Regional Commissions, Rola Dashti; Acting Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Isabelle Durant; Director General, International Organization for Migration, Antonio Vitorino; and Administrator, United Nations Development Programme and Vice-Chair, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, Achim Steiner.

142. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Japan, the United States of America and Germany, as well as by the observers for Lebanon and Iraq.

143. The Vice-President of the Council (Ukraine) made closing remarks.

C. Conclusion of the operational activities for development segment

144. At the eighth virtual informal meeting, on 20 May 2021, the Council heard a closing statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (pre-recorded video).

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

V. Humanitarian affairs segment

146. The Council held the humanitarian affairs segment (agenda item 9) from 18 to 20 May 2021, in the course of which it held four hybrid informal meetings and an in-person formal meeting (see chap. X).

147. At the first hybrid informal meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) opened the segment and made a statement.

148. At the same meeting, keynote statements were made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (pre-recorded video) and the Deputy State Secretary of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Johannes Matyassy.

149. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the Acting Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator of the United Nations; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Jagan Chapagain; the Chief Executive Officer of Save the Children International, Inger Ashing; the Secretary-General of the Norwegian Refugee Council, Jan Egeland; the Deputy Executive Director for Programmes of the United Nations Population Fund; the Executive Director of the Titi Foundation, Gloria Modong Morris; and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (pre-recorded video).

150. The Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made closing remarks.

High-level panel discussion on the theme “Health care in times of COVID-19: a global protection agenda”

151. At the second hybrid informal meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Acting Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ramesh Rajasingham, who made a statement.

152. Presentations were made by the following panellists: State Secretary for International Cooperation of Spain, Angeles Moreno Bau; Assistant Director General for Emergency Response, World Health Organization, Ibrahima Soce Fall; Director General, International Committee of the Red Cross, Robert Mardini; Vice-President, International Board of Directors, Médecins sans frontières, Áine Markham; Senior Research Fellow, FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, and Steering Group member of Global Action against Mass Atrocity Crimes, Jennifer Leaning; and the Secretary for Woman's Affairs, Refugee Welfare Commission, Florence Bua.

153. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, the United States of America, Portugal, Germany, Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ethiopia, Norway and the Netherlands, as well as by the observers for Viet Nam, Ecuador, Iraq, Tunisia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Syrian Arab Republic.

154. The Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made closing remarks.

High-level panel discussion on the theme “Innovation as a driver of change: the use of new and emerging technologies and humanitarian data”

155. At the third hybrid informal meeting, on 24 June 2021, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Director of the Coordination Division at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Wafaa Saeed, who made a statement.

156. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director General, International Organization for Migration, António Vitorino; Director, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Alexandra Bilak; Director, ACAPS, Lars Peter Nissen; Executive Director, Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, Veronica Gabaldon; and Executive Director, AfriLabs, Anna Ekeledo.

157. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Armenia, Ukraine and Germany, as well as by the observer for Israel.

158. The Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made closing remarks.

High-level panel discussion on the theme “Humanitarian action and climate change: advancing anticipatory approaches, strengthening resilience and enhancing collaboration in response to the climate crisis”

159. At the fourth hybrid informal meeting, on 24 June 2021, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Chief of the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Branch at the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Anja Nitzsche, who made a statement.

160. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mami Mizutori; Assistant Secretary-General and the Director General of the African Risk Capacity Group, Ibrahima Cheikh Diong; Secretary-General of the Mongolian Red Cross Society, Bolormaa Nordov; Acting Executive Director of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, Elizabeth Riley; Director for Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and Pacific at the Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission, Andrea Koulaimah; and Director of the Centre for Disaster Protection, Daniel Clarke.

161. An interactive discussion ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France, as well as by the observers for Viet Nam, Qatar, El Salvador, New Zealand, Sweden, Iraq) and the Syrian Arab Republic.

162. The Vice-President of the Council (Switzerland) made closing remarks.

VI. Integration segment

163. The Council held the integration segment (agenda item 8) on 2 July 2021, in the course of which it held two virtual informal meetings.

164. At the first virtual informal meeting on 2 July 2021, the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico) opened the segment and made a statement.

165. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

Panel discussion**Institutional strengthening, governance, inclusion and the rule of law**

166. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico).

167. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Achim Steiner; United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet; Chair, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session, and Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations in Vienna, Alessandro Cortes; and Chair, Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fifth session, and Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations, Mher Margaryan.

168. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: Deputy Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations and member of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries, Omar Castañeda Solares; and the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Martin Bille Hermann.

169. The Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme also made a statement.

Panel discussion**Building back better towards inclusive, sustainable, and just economies for recovery: redesigning the contract between people and planet**

170. At its first virtual informal meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Maria Francesca Spatolisano.

171. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director General, International Labour Organization, Guy Ryder; Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Inger Andersen; Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Alicia Bárcena; Chair, Committee for Development Policy at its twenty-third session, José Antonio Ocampo; Vice-Chair, Statistical Commission at its fifty-second session, Julio Santaella; and Chair, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its sixty-ninth session, Renato Zerbiní Ribeiro Leão.

172. Statements were also made by the following lead discussants: Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, Walton A. Webson; and Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations and member of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries, Diego Pary Rodríguez.

173. An interactive discussion ensued, and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Colombia and the Russian Federation.

Panel discussion**Human well-being and capabilities: building back more resilient, healthy, equitable and sustainable societies**

174. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico).

175. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Qu Dongyu; Director General, International Organization for Migration, António Vitorino; Chief Scientist, World Health Organization, Soumya Swaminathan; and Chair, Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fourth session, Peter Major.

176. The Vice-President of the Council (Mexico) made a statement.

177. Statements were also made by the following lead discussants: Permanent Representative of Malawi to the United Nations and Chair of the Group of Least Developed Countries, Perks Master Clemency Ligoya; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, Mohammad Kurniadi Koba; and Executive Director of OXFAM Brazil, Katia Maia.

178. The panellists made concluding remarks.

Conclusion of the integration segment

179. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Secretary of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and Director of the CEB secretariat, presented the annual overview report of CEB for 2020 (E/2021/47) and, in the ensuing interactive discussion, responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of Mexico.

180. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Mexico) made a closing statement and concluded the integration segment.

VII. High-level segment

181. The Council held the high-level segment (agenda item 5) on 13 and 16 July 2021, in the course of which it held four hybrid informal and virtual informal meetings.

182. At the first hybrid informal meeting, on 13 July 2021, the President of the Council opened the high-level segment and the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2021 session, and made a statement.

183. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the Council.

184. Also at the same meeting, the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session made a statement (pre-recorded video).

185. Keynote addresses were made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan (pre-recorded video), the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo (pre-recorded video), the Vice President of Colombia, Marta Lucía Ramírez Blanco (pre-recorded video), and the Federal Chancellor of Austria, Sebastian Kurz.

186. Statements were also made by the organizing partner for the major group on children and youth, Steve Lee, and the Co-Founder of Bye Plastic Bags and Youthtopia, Melati Wijsen (pre-recorded video).

187. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the opening hybrid informal meeting of the high-level segment and of the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2021 session.

A. High-level policy dialogue on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

188. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement and presented the highlights of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development” (E/2021/62) and “Long-term future trends and scenarios: impacts in the economic, social and environmental areas on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals” (E/2021/61).

189. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo, made a statement and presented the highlights of the report of the Committee at its twenty-third session (E/2021/33).

Strengthening the Council at its seventy-fifth anniversary for sustainable and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

190. At the third virtual informal meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Council held a high-level discussion on strengthening the Economic and Social Council at its seventy-fifth anniversary for sustainable and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and advancing the 2030 Agenda, which was chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the President and Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations Foundation, Elizabeth Cousens, who made statements.

191. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi (pre-recorded video).

192. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following speakers: Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, Jayathma Wickramanayake; Vice-President for United Nations Affairs at Microsoft, John Frank; former Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Defence of Ecuador and President of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, Maria Fernanda Espinosa; Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Jeffrey Schlagenhauf; and Chief Executive Officer of the African Union Development Agency and Co-Chair of the FACTI Panel, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki.

193. Also at the third virtual meeting, statements were made by the following representatives: Minister of Economy and Planning of Saudi Arabia, Faisal Al-Ibrahim (pre-recorded video); the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Planning of Kenya, Ukur Yatani (pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama, Erika Mouynes (pre-recorded video); Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Madagascar, Baomiatotse Vahinala Raharinirina; Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico, Martha Delgado Peralta; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Peter Launsky-Tieffenthal (pre-recorded video); China; Russian Federation; Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Thani Thongphakdi (pre-recorded video); Bangladesh; Ethiopia; Indonesia; Japan; the United States of America; Argentina; and Nigeria.

194. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following observers: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, Zeina Akar (pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Andorra, Maria Ubach Font (pre-recorded video); President of Strategy and Budget of Turkey, Ibrahim Şenel

(pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad of Algeria, Ramtane Lamamra (pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Gordan Grlić-Radman; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians abroad of Tunisia, Othman Jerandi (pre-recorded video); Minister of the People's Power for Health of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Carlos Alvarado (pre-recorded video); Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Côte d'Ivoire, Jean-Luc Assi; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Andrés Allamand (pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Immigration of Belize, Eamon Courtenay; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Mariam Alsadig Al Sedeeg Al Mahadi; Undersecretary for Policy and Planning, National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines, Rosemarie Edillon; Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Business and Diaspora Relations of Dominica, Kenneth Darroux; Secretary of State for the 2030 Agenda of Spain, Enrique Fernando Santiago Romero (pre-recorded video); Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Honduras, Karen Najarro (pre-recorded video); Costa Rica; Afghanistan; Qatar; Kyrgyzstan; South Africa; and Morocco.

195. Also at the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of the International Indian Treaty Council, the Commonwealth Medical Trust and the Fundación Sustentabilidad, Educación, Solidaridad (Fundación SES).

Scenarios and possible medium and long-term trends related to the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

196. At the fourth hybrid informal meeting, on 16 July 2021, the Council held a discussion on scenarios and possible medium and long-term trends related to the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals chaired by the President of the Council, and moderated by the Commissioner for Sustainable Development and Future Generations of Gibraltar, Daniella Tilbury, who made statements.

197. At the same meeting, a keynote statement was made by the Founder and Chair of the Solar Impulse Foundation, Bertrand Piccard.

198. Also at the same meeting, presentations were made by the following resource persons: Director, Energy Programme of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis of Austria and United Nations 10-Member Group to support the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, Keywan Riahi; Managing Director, Lands for Life Program, Rare, of the United States, Paula Caballero; and Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue of Bangladesh, and member, United Nations Committee for Development Policy, Debapriya Bhattacharya.

199. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the lead discussant, the Adjunct Professor at the Water Institute of the Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering at the University of North Carolina, Felix Dodds.

200. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following respondents: former Prime Minister of Jordan, Omar Razzaz; Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin of the Congo and Chair of the Seventh Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, Arlette Soudan-Nonault (pre-recorded video); Minister for Foreign Relations, Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations of Sri Lanka, Dinesh Gunawardena (pre-recorded video); Minister for International Development of Norway, Dag Inge Ulstein (pre-recorded video); and Parliamentary State Secretary at the Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, Rita Schwarzeluehr-Sutter.

201. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the resource persons responded to comments made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observer for Denmark.

202. The representatives of the following NGOs in consultative status with the Council also participated in the discussion: United Way Worldwide and International Federation of Medical Students' Associations.

B. Development Cooperation Forum

203. The Council held the Development Cooperation Forum (agenda item 5 (c)) on 6 and 7 May 2021, during which it held four virtual informal meetings.

204. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 6 May 2021, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

205. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs also made a statement.

206. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard a video message by Professor of Epidemiology at the University College London and Special Advisor to the Director General of the World Health Organization, Michael Marmot.

207. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Federal Minister at the Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Ministry of Pakistan, Sania Nishtar.

Panel discussion

Navigating the risk landscape through development cooperation

208. At the first virtual informal meeting, on 6 May, the Council heard a video message by the Vice-President and Minister for Economic Planning and Public Sector Reforms of the Republic of Malawi, Saulos Klaus Chilima.

209. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Botswana), the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the Co-Director and Senior Policy Fellow at the Development Cooperation in Europe Programme of the Center for Global Development, Mikaela Gavvas, who made a statement.

210. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Vice-Minister of Commerce and Deputy China International Trade Representative, Shouwen Wang (pre-recorded video); Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Teuku Faizasyah (pre-recorded video); Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt, Rania Al Mashat; Director of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Alvaro Calderón; Distinguished Technical Adviser on Disaster Risk Reduction at the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Kimio Takeya; and Director of Policy and Partnerships at the European Development Finance Institutions, Laure Blanchard-Brunac.

211. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mami Mizutori; and Executive Director of Action Aid India and Co-Chair of the World Urban Campaign of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Sandeep Chacra.

212. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator made a statement and posed questions to which the following panellists and lead discussant responded: Distinguished Technical Adviser on Disaster Risk Reduction at the Japan International Cooperation Agency, Kimio Takeya; Director of Policy and Partnerships

at the European Development Finance Institutions, Laure Blanchard-Brunac; Director of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, Alvaro Calderón; and Executive Director of Action Aid India and Co-Chair of the World Urban Campaign of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Sandeep Chacra.

Panel discussion

Strengthening health systems for vulnerable countries

213. At the second virtual informal meeting, on 6 May 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by Professor of Global Transformations for Health, Karolinska Institutet in Sweden, Stefan Swartling Peterson, who made statements.

214. At the same meeting, the Council heard a video message by the Executive Director of the Caribbean Public Health Agency, Joy St. John.

215. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Pablo Anselmo Tettamanti (pre-recorded video); Director General of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Bård Vegar Solhjell (pre-recorded video); Director General for Multilateral Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Andalib Elias (pre-recorded video); Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Bureau of Global Health at the United States Agency for International Development, Natasha Bilimoria; and Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Weill Cornell Medical College and Head of Pediatrics and Nutrition at the Haitian Global Health Alliance, Vanessa Rouzier.

216. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: Vice-President for Global Health at the United Nations Foundation, Kate Dodson; Co-Presidents of United Cities and Local Governments, Jan van Zanen, Mayor of The Hague, Netherlands (pre-recorded video), and Thembisile Nkadimeng, Mayor of Polokwane, South Africa, and President of the South African Local Governments Association; and Global Health Advocate at Wemos, Amanda Banda.

217. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representative of Guatemala (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries) and by the observer for Malawi (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries).

218. A statement was also made by the representative of the following NGOs in consultative status with the Council: Vivat International (on behalf of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development).

219. The following panellists and lead discussants responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Bureau of Global Health at the United States Agency for International Development, Natasha Bilimoria; the Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Weill Cornell Medical College and Head of Pediatrics and Nutrition at the Haitian Global Health Alliance, Vanessa Rouzier; the Vice-President for Global Health at the United Nations Foundation, Kate Dodson; the Co-President of United Cities and Local Governments, Thembisile Nkadimeng, Mayor of Polokwane and President of the South African Local Governments Association; and the Global Health Advocate at Wemos, Amanda Banda.

220. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

Panel discussion**Development cooperation in addressing the dual challenge of pandemic recovery and the climate emergency**

221. At the third virtual informal meeting, on 7 May 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Technical and Policy Adviser at the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Donna Mitzi Lagdameo, who made statements.

222. At the same meeting, the Council viewed the 2021 Development Cooperation Forum Spotlight video, after which a joint statement was made by the following members of the Secretary-General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change: a lawyer from Brazil, Paloma Costa; an economist from the Republic of Moldova, Vladislav Kaim; and a researcher from India, Archana Soreng.

223. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, Josefa Sacko; Deputy Minister of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, Olaya Dotel; Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Jorge Moreira da Silva; and Chief Executive Officer of the Global Centre for Adaptation, Patrick V. Verkooijen (pre-recorded video).

224. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, Walton A. Webson (pre-recorded video); Ambassador for General Assembly Affairs at the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, James Paul Roscoe; Ambassador and Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Silvio Gonzato; and Executive Director of IBON International in the Philippines, Jennifer del Rosario-Malonzo.

225. In the ensuing interactive discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Guatemala (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries), the Republic of Korea and Panama, as well as by the observer for Honduras.

226. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following NGOs in consultative status with the Council: International Trade Union Confederation; Man Up Campaign (on behalf of the NGO Committee on Financing for Development); and European Network on Debt and Development.

227. The representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development also participated in the discussion.

228. The following panellists and lead discussants responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, Josefa Sacko; Deputy Minister of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, Olaya Dotel; Ambassador and Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Silvio Gonzato; and Executive Director of IBON International in the Philippines, Jennifer del Rosario-Malonzo.

229. The President of the Council made closing remarks.

Panel discussion**Regional cooperation to support science, technology and innovation in the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) period**

230. At the fourth virtual informal meeting, on 7 May 2021, the Council held a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Senior Reporter at Devex, Adva Saldinger, who made statements.

231. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Government Statistician at the Statistical Service of Ghana, Samuel Annim (pre-recorded video); General Director of Technical and Scientific Cooperation at the Agency for Development Cooperation of Mexico, Javier Dávila Torres; Senior Director of Governance Practice and Digital Innovation in Government at the Development Bank of Latin America, Carlos Santiso; and President of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, the Italian Association of Municipalities, Provinces, Regions and other local communities, and the Emilia Romagna Region of Italy, Stefano Bonaccini.

232. A statement was made by the representative of Guatemala (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries).

233. The following panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator: General Director of Technical and Scientific Cooperation at the Agency for Development Cooperation of Mexico, Javier Dávila Torres; and Senior Director of Governance Practice and Digital Innovation in Government at the Development Bank of Latin America, Carlos Santiso.

Conclusion of the Development Cooperation Forum

234. At the fourth virtual informal meeting, on 7 May 2021, the Council viewed an introductory video on the theme “Global challenges inspiring action: building a new paradigm for development cooperation”.

235. At the same meeting, statements were made by the President and Chief Executive Officer of PATH, Nikolaj Gilbert; and the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo.

236. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard a video message by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

237. The President of the Council made closing remarks and concluded the Development Cooperation Forum.

VIII. Annual informal meetings convened by the Economic and Social Council**A. Youth forum**

238. The annual youth forum was convened by the President of the Council in virtual informal meetings held on 7 and 8 April 2021.

B. Partnership forum

239. The annual partnership forum was convened by the President of the Council in a virtual informal meeting held on 3 May 2021.

