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Culture of peace

Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Singapore, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of):* draft resolution

International Year of Peace and Trust, 2025

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in developing friendly relations among nations,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles, and especially the commitment to settle disputes through peaceful means and the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Acknowledging that the approach of multilateralism and diplomacy could reinforce the advancement of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights, which are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, while observing respective mandates and the Charter,

Recalling its resolution [73/338](#) of 12 September 2019, by which it declared 2021 the International Year of Peace and Trust, and its resolution [76/299](#) of 28 July 2022, in which it noted the proclamation every five years of the United Nations International Year of Peace and Trust in order to focus the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States, with a view to promoting the ideals of peace and trust and demonstrating by all possible means their commitment to peace and trust,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ and its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

* Any changes to the list of sponsors will be reflected in the official record of the meeting.

¹ Resolution [55/2](#).



Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,² which serve as the universal mandate for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recognizing also that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for the prevention of conflicts, the peaceful settlement of disputes, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, mediation, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, social inclusion, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to a culture of peace,

Acknowledging that peace and trust entail accepting differences and having the ability to listen to, recognize, respect and appreciate others, as well as living in a peaceful and united way,

Recognizing the role of international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with their mandates, in the promotion and preservation of peace,

Recognizing also that peace not only is the absence of conflict, but also requires a positive, dynamic participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation,

Recognizing further the urgent need to promote and strengthen preventive diplomacy, inter alia, through multilateralism and political dialogue, and the important role of the United Nations in this regard,

Stressing the importance of preventive diplomacy in supporting the efforts of the United Nations to promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts, in order to preserve peace,

Recalling its resolution [72/130](#) of 8 December 2017, by which it declared 16 May as the International Day of Living Together in Peace, which constitutes a means of regularly mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace, tolerance, inclusion, understanding and solidarity,

Recalling also its resolution [75/309](#) of 21 July 2021, by which it proclaimed 18 June as the International Day for Countering Hate Speech, as an observance that mobilizes annually the international community and the United Nations to promote peace, tolerance, inclusion, understanding and solidarity,

Emphasizing the role of women and youth, as well as the contribution of children and older persons in advancing a culture of peace, and in particular the importance of the active participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in activities promoting a culture of peace, including in post-conflict situations,

Recognizing the importance of developing more peaceful societies through advancing equality, tolerance, human development and promoting human rights, and in this regard calling for investment in education, including through effective policies and practices, towards promoting respect, reconciliation and a culture of peace and non-violence,

Encouraging the continued and increasing efforts and activities on the part of civil society organizations throughout the world in advancing a culture of peace, as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,

Emphasizing that the policy of neutrality declared and pursued by some States Members of the United Nations plays an important role in the development of

² Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

peaceful, trust-based, friendly and mutually beneficial relations among the countries of the world and contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security at the regional and global levels,

Recalling its resolutions declaring zones of peace in Central Asia,³ the South Atlantic⁴ and the Indian Ocean,⁵ and emphasizing the importance of these zones in maintaining stability and security in those regions,

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

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

1. *Proclaims* 2025 the International Year of Peace and Trust;
2. *Underlines* that the International Year of Peace and Trust constitutes a means of mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace and trust among nations based on, inter alia, political dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation, in order to build sustainable peace, solidarity and harmony;
3. *Reiterates* that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace is to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace, and calls upon all concerned to renew their attention to this objective;
4. *Calls upon* the international community to resolve conflicts through inclusive dialogue and negotiation in order to ensure the strengthening of peace and trust in relations between Member States as a value that promotes sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights;
5. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Year;
6. *Encourages* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia and individuals, to observe the International Year of Peace and Trust, in an appropriate manner and to disseminate the advantages of peace and trust, including through educational and public awareness-raising activities;
7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposal of Turkmenistan to host the International Forum of Peace and Trust in December 2025, as a culminating event for the commemoration of the International Year;

³ Resolution 76/299.

⁴ Resolution 41/11.

⁵ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

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

9. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund of the International Year and to provide other forms of support for its observance;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia and individuals, for appropriate observance.
