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#### OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Council Conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 80th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2025 – September 2026

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## **Council Conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 80<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2025 – September 2026<sup>1</sup>**

1. At a moment of unprecedented challenges, the EU approaches the 80<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly fully committed to a multilateral system, based on **international law** and true to the purposes and principles of the **UN Charter**, to ensure peace and security, respect for human rights and sustainable development for all.
2. The EU remains a **predictable, reliable and credible partner**, committed to finding global solutions to common challenges, including through the implementation of the Pact for the Future and its annexes, the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations. The EU stands ready to **engage with partners** in driving forward UN reform through the “**UN80 initiative**”, towards a more effective, cost-efficient and responsive UN, capable of delivering effectively across the three pillars.
3. Concerned about the increasing and diverse threats to **international peace and security**, particularly widespread violations of the UN Charter, including acts of aggression and violation of territorial integrity, the EU remains committed to safeguarding and restoring just and lasting peace and stability globally.
4. Recognising the intrinsic link between peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, the EU remains committed to the **2030 Agenda** and to achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs).
5. The **triple planetary crisis** of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution constitutes an existential threat affecting all humanity and the world’s security. Marking its tenth anniversary, the EU firmly stands by the Paris Agreement and is committed to working with partners within the UN framework to accelerate a global, just and inclusive green transition.

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this document the use of ‘EU’ does not prejudice whether the competence lies with ‘EU’, the ‘EU and its Member States’ or exclusively with ‘Member States’.

6. The following priorities will guide EU action at the UN over the coming year:

- I. Support a multilateral system based on international law and the universality of human rights;
- II. Advance comprehensive reforms to reinvigorate the UN system; and pursue effective partnerships;
- III. Strengthen the UN peace and security architecture;
- IV. Advance sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda;
- V. Address the triple planetary crisis.

**I. Support a multilateral system based on international law and the universality of human rights**

7. As the magnitude of challenges facing the UN system widens, the EU and its Member States will continue to support an effective multilateralism and the **rules-based international order** with the UN at its core and oppose efforts to undermine or erode it. We seek to promote and defend international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The EU will continue to uphold the rules and principles of the **UN Charter**, including those of sovereignty and territorial integrity, political independence and self-determination. These principles cannot be negotiated or compromised.

8. The EU reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the universal respect, protection and fulfilment of **human rights** for everyone everywhere. Human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated, be they civil, cultural, economic, political or social. Moreover, peace and prosperity, as well as the achievement of the SDGs, go hand in hand with respect for democracy, the rule of law, and all human rights. As we mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 2026, the EU underscores the continued relevance and importance of these foundational treaties in advancing global human rights standards. The EU will base its actions on the **2025 Council Conclusions on EU Priorities in UN human rights fora**.
9. The EU will maintain its strong commitment to the **equality agenda and non- discrimination**, as well as to the entitlement of all persons to the full range of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the protection of those who are in disadvantaged, vulnerable -or marginalised situations. The EU will vigorously promote and scale up efforts towards gender equality, a cross-cutting issue of importance to all the pillars of the UN, the advancement and full enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls and their empowerment and full, equal and meaningful participation in all domains, particularly in leadership positions. To this end, the EU will engage actively and constructively in the High-Level Event on Beijing+30. The EU will place the prevention and elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence at the centre of its efforts. The EU will reaffirm its strong commitment to respect, protect and fulfil the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by LGBTI persons. The EU will continue to prioritize the rights of the child and young persons, including the universal access to quality and inclusive education. It will continue to work to enhance the protection and enjoyment of human rights by older persons and their well-being.

10. The EU remains committed to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the **Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)** and the outcomes of their review conferences and remains committed to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), in this context. Having that in mind, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over, and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion and violence. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services.
11. The EU remains committed to ending impunity and ensuring **accountability** for all violations of international law. The EU will continue to support the process leading towards the adoption of the convention on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity, as well as efforts towards independent investigations into violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to international crimes. The EU reaffirms its unwavering support for the international criminal justice system, particularly to the **International Criminal Court (ICC)**, as well as its commitment to upholding the Rome Statute and preserving the ICC's independence and integrity.
12. The EU reiterates its strong support for the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** as one of the main pillars of the international justice system. The EU recalls that the ICJ's orders and judgements are binding for the parties to the dispute.
13. The EU will continue to promote and support initiatives aimed at **developing international law**, and reaffirms the important role of the International Law Commission (ILC) in this regard. It is paramount that the ILC is given sufficient time to deliberate in order to deliver on its mandate.

14. The EU recalls its firm and long-standing commitment to supporting the UN's role in coordinating the international **humanitarian** response to emergencies set up under UNGA Resolution 46/182 of 1991. The EU will continue to work for safeguarding the humanitarian space enabling and facilitating rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to people in need, guaranteeing the protection of humanitarian personnel, and ensuring respect for the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, independence, and humanity. The EU will continue to pay special attention to those in the most vulnerable situations.
15. The EU and its Member States, being collectively the largest global contributor to the UN and the **top humanitarian donor** in 2024, will continue to demonstrate strong commitment to the UN's financial stability.

## **II. Advance comprehensive reforms to reinvigorate the UN system; and pursue effective partnerships**

16. The EU remains committed to the **Pact for the Future**, including its two annexes, which is a crucial step towards reinvigorating the UN, achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and reforming the international financial architecture. The EU stands ready to cooperate with all stakeholders to ensure its effective implementation.
17. **Bold and ambitious reforms are needed** to ensure that the UN system is able to address global challenges and deliver effectively at country level. The EU has shown longstanding commitment to work together with UN member states, as well as with the UN system in driving forward the ongoing internal reform process – the Secretary General's **UN80 initiative** – to ensure an effective, cost-efficient and responsive UN fit to better tackle current and future challenges.

18. Full and swift implementation of already **ongoing and endorsed reforms** - including of the UN development system, management, and the peace and security pillar - will set the UN-system well on its way to achieve the objectives of the UN80 initiative. The EU welcomes the ‘**Humanitarian Reset**’ and is committed to work constructively with the UN to help foster a humanitarian system that will increasingly enable locally led humanitarian action, which is internationally protected in line with the humanitarian principles and in accordance with international law. The EU is also supportive of the **UN Development System** reform process which the UN80 reform initiative must serve to reinforce. A reinvigorated Resident Coordinator System (RCS) contributes to a more coherent and effective EU-UN cooperation at country level. Further efforts are needed to consolidate progress, including to continue ensuring the necessary level of predictable and sustainable financing for the RCS and addressing organisational barriers to UN-integration at country-level. Ensuring **coherence between UN80 and the Humanitarian Reset and UN Development System reform**, is critical to ensure a commonality of purpose and combined impact towards an effective “UN as one” delivery, especially in conflict and fragile settings. The EU is committed to play a proactive and constructive role in this regard.
19. In line with our commitment to the implementation of the Pact for the Future, the EU supports a **comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council (UNSC)** towards making it more effective, inclusive, transparent, democratic, and accountable and better reflecting today’s realities by strengthening the voice of underrepresented regions. The EU supports the French-Mexican initiative aimed at restricting the use of the *veto* in cases of mass atrocities. Furthermore, the EU remains committed to the **reform of International Financial Institutions (IFIs)** and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including through increased coordination between the UN system and MDBs, as well as by involving all relevant stakeholders. We look forward to [ambitious and task-oriented outcomes of] the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4).
20. The EU will continue **forging and nurturing partnerships across the wider UN membership**, building consensus and working together in a changing environment in support of an effective multilateral system.

21. The EU will continue to actively support, promote and empower a diverse and independent **civil society**, championing their meaningful participation in multilateral processes, including but not limited to human rights fora, sustainable development, peace mediation and decision-making. The EU reaffirms the important role of **youth**, bearing in mind the needs and interests of future generations, and reiterates its commitment to the Declaration on Future Generations.

### **III. Strengthen the UN peace and security architecture**

22. With increasing number and intensification of conflicts and wars, the EU deplores that civilians including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, humanitarian workers, healthcare staff, journalists as well as UN personnel and civilian infrastructure and assets, are increasingly targeted with impunity; that women and girls continue to suffer disproportionately, especially with conflict-related sexual violence on the rise; and that the universal right to a safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access is increasingly challenged or used as a bargaining chip in conflicts. The EU stresses the need to adhere to international humanitarian law in all conflicts. On the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Responsibility to Protect, the EU fully subscribes to its implementation.
23. We remind of the responsibilities of the UNSC that should remain at the heart of the peace and security architecture. We also commend the work of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in matters pertinent to international peace and security and stress the need to further enhance ways in which the UNGA can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.



24. A **comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine** based on the principles of the UN Charter and international law remains a key priority for the EU. After more than three years, Russia's unjustified and illegal full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine continues to inflict a devastating toll primarily on the Ukrainian people, with spill over effects felt in the wider region and across the globe. We condemn Russia's actions to destabilise the global architecture for the maintenance of peace and security, including UN Security Council instruments. We call for a full, unconditional ceasefire of at least 30 days which could serve as a vital step toward reducing civilian suffering and allow space for meaningful talks for genuine peace aimed at ending Russia's war of aggression and restoring a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. The EU and its Member States will continue to uphold international law and full respect for Ukraine's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders, support Ukraine for as long as it takes, and work to ensure full accountability for crimes.
25. The situation in Gaza and the **Middle East** has reached an unprecedented level of catastrophe that will continue to require our urgent and sustained attention. The EU and its Member States repeat their position as laid out in relevant European Council Conclusions. The EU calls for an immediate return to the ceasefire, leading to the release of all hostages and a permanent end to hostilities. The EU urges all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Urgent measures must be taken to address the devastating humanitarian situation, in particular the unimpeded access and sustained distribution of humanitarian aid at scale into and throughout Gaza. The EU stresses the essential role of UNRWA, which provides crucial support to the civilian population in both Gaza and the wider region. Continued implementation of the UNRWA Action Plan is key. The ICJ orders must be implemented in full. Israel's' constructive engagement with the UN, including its agencies, is crucial. The EU welcomes UN Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, recalling their binding nature and remains firmly committed to a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution. It will continue to work with regional and international partners to that end, among others in the context of the High-level International Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, co-chaired by France and Saudi Arabia.

26. The EU will continue to equally focus on other **conflicts** and human rights violations and abuses around the world. The EU will support all meaningful efforts to put an end to the war in Sudan, alleviate the humanitarian crisis and continue to work with international accountability mechanisms to bring perpetrators of atrocities to justice. The EU remains supportive of Somalia in its state building process, fight against terrorism and alleviating the humanitarian crisis. The denial and deprivation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular of women and girls, by the Taliban in Afghanistan, the escalation of violence and deteriorating humanitarian situation in eastern DRC and protracted conflicts in Yemen, Haiti and Myanmar also require our urgent attention. The EU remains firmly committed to supporting the people of the Sahel region and will continue working with partners and regional organisations, to address the root causes of conflict, strengthen capacities to prevent local conflicts from escalating and prevent and fight against terrorism and violent extremism.
27. The EU and the UN will work together to address global peace and security challenges, with focus on conflict prevention, mediation, peacebuilding, crisis management, and support for multilateralism in line with the UN Charter, as per the **EU-UN Strategic Partnership on Peace and Security**.
28. The EU supports the Pact for the Future's focus on **conflict prevention** and sustaining peace as a universal obligation, with a strengthened UN toolbox. Implementing the 2030 Agenda, together with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and stepping up the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus, hold the answers to addressing root causes of conflict and promoting an inclusive culture of peace. Similarly, we need to address the interlinkages between climate, peace and security and fully implement the Agendas on Women, Peace and Security, Youth, Peace and Security, and Children and Armed Conflict. We must ensure full, equal, meaningful, and safe participation of women at all levels in peacebuilding and peace processes.

29. The 2025 **Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture** (PBAR) is an opportunity to translate political commitments into action broadening the peacebuilding agenda to the entire UN system. The EU supports efforts to develop a nationally driven, bottom-up approach to conflict prevention as expressed in **national prevention strategies**, reinforced through sufficiently financed UN Peace and Development Advisors programme. The PBAR should explore how to further strengthen the role and working methods of the **Peacebuilding Commission** building on the Pact for the Future. The **UN Peacebuilding Fund** needs to be adequately, predictably and sustainably funded by UN Member States, as reliance on the UN regular budget alone does not bridge the financing gap.
30. **UN Peace Operations**, including Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions, remain a critical multilateral tool for preventing armed conflict, sustaining peace, supporting the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and addressing threats to international peace and security. For this, they need to be fit for purpose and deployed with clear, targeted and prioritised, but also flexible mandates, adequate resources, as well as exit strategies. The EU welcomes the **review of UN peace operations** and encourages all UN Members to seize this opportunity to foster peace operations' adaptation to today's complex political and security environment. Implementation of the recommendations of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) and A4P+ initiatives should continue and should be supported by UN Member States, in line with discussions at the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial.
31. The EU stresses the importance of ensuring that UN peacekeeping operations receive sustained political backing and adequate, sustainable and predictable resources, including through enhanced **regional engagement**. In this regard, the EU reiterates its support for the implementation of UNSC resolution 2719, which enables the use of UN-assessed contributions to finance up to 75% of African Union-led Peace Support Operations, authorised by the UNSC.

32. **Maritime safety and security** remains a key priority. The EU is committed to upholding the rules-based international order at sea based on international law, in particular on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), safeguarding freedom of navigation and the right of innocent passage, and addressing threats to maritime safety and security, including against various critical infrastructure on the seabed, as well as the underwater and coastal environment. Together with its partners, the EU will continue to strengthen cooperation, support maritime domain awareness and the development of coastal states' capabilities - particularly in strategically important regions. The EU is committed to promoting global cooperation, stability and sustainability at sea based on the legal framework established by UNCLOS.
33. In view of growing security threats, the EU supports international cooperation to effectively tackle **transnational organised crime** in all its forms, including smuggling and trafficking of migrants, trafficking in drugs, human beings or firearms, financial crime, environmental crimes or cybercrime, **terrorism and violent extremism**, and other threats stemming from **hybrid, cyber, new and emerging technologies**, including those facilitated by artificial intelligence (AI) and quantum. The 9<sup>th</sup> Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy will provide an opportunity to reaffirm the EU's strong commitment to a multilateral counter-terrorism approach rooted in respect for international law and human rights. The EU will continue its proactive participation in UN processes where norms, standards, and principles related to cyberspace, digital, and technology issues are developed. The EU welcomes the progress achieved in the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on security and in the use of ICTs and remains committed to engage in the future discussions.
34. The EU and its Member States remain committed to protecting **democracy**, including elections, from foreign information manipulation and interference by state or non-state actors. The EU will work with partners towards a global strategy for countering **foreign information manipulation and interference**. It supports the **UN Global Principles for Information Integrity** and will actively promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law and democratic principles in the digital space.

35. The EU will continue to uphold, protect and strengthen the **multilateral framework for disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control** as well as the multilateral framework for export control of arms and dual-use goods and technologies, a key element in both the non-proliferation and peaceful uses of controlled items.
36. Ahead of its 2026 Review Conference, the EU remains committed to the universalisation and full implementation of the **Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty**. It will continue to pursue the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations for a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and support the work of the IAEA. The EU will also continue to further promote and strengthen multilateral instruments against the production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons.
37. The EU supports **conventional arms control instruments**, with emphasis on preventing the diversion of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and conventional ammunition management, supporting the implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, and preparations for the Review Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons in 2026. The EU will assess opportunities and challenges related to new and emerging technologies, regarding lethal autonomous weapons systems in the framework of the CCW context and processes on responsible use of AI in the military domain.
38. For a secure, safe, stable and sustainable outer space environment, the EU recalls the importance of complying with international law in **space**. The EU and its Member States support the universalisation of and full compliance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, and promote the adoption of norms of responsible behaviour at all relevant General Assembly fora to prevent an arms race in outer space. The EU supports strengthening the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs and recognises the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the principal UN body dealing with international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

#### IV. Advance sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda

39. The EU and its Member States fully support the call of the 2023 SDG Summit for accelerated action to **achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs**, including through implementing the Political Declaration. In this regard, financing for development and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda remains indispensable. The EU will continue to apply a human rights-based approach to sustainable development including through transformative approaches that tackle the root causes of inequalities and reiterates that the full realisation of all human rights is a fundamental principle of the 2030 Agenda in line with the commitment of leaving no one behind. We recognise the urgent need to strengthen preparedness and build resilience to crises and challenges that are derailing progress on the SDGs, particularly in the most fragile contexts.
40. As the world's largest provider of **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**, the EU and its Member States underline its key role in contributing to the financing of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its catalytic ability to leverage other public and private sources of financing such as domestic resources, blended finance and sustainable private investments. Through **Global Gateway**, the EU, working in a Team Europe approach, together with financial institutions and the private sector, spearheads transformative investments in digital, energy and transport infrastructure, as well as in health, education and research systems, to spur economic activity and job creation in partner countries. Global Gateway also improves conditions for quality investments through technical assistance, policy dialogue, trade and investment agreements, and standardisation and regulatory frameworks, in order to unlock additional funding for the SDGs.
41. Private capital is indispensable for the attainment of the sustainable transition. International financial institutions need to play a key role in **mobilising private financial flows**. The EU supports the development of context- and sector-specific operating models and innovative financing tools for private sectors mobilisation for sustainable development. The EU welcomes country-led Integrated National Financing Frameworks as a way to mobilise and align public and private financing with the SDGs, in line with national priorities.

42. Recalling the **Council conclusions ahead of the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development - Pathways to progress**: maximising impact for sustainable development and global prosperity, the EU reconfirms the principles and its positions set out therein. The EU remains actively engaged in the strengthening of the International Financial Architecture towards better addressing global challenges, and will continue to significantly contribute to its objectives in all international fora.
43. The EU strongly supports a multi-stakeholder and inclusive **global digital governance** and is engaging to shape an effective multilateral system to advance a digital transformation globally. The internet and digital technologies must be anchored in a human-centric and human rights-based approach, with the aim of bridging all digital divides and of ensuring an inclusive, open, safe, secure digital future for all. The EU will continue playing a leading role in ensuring an adequate follow-up and implementation of the **Global Digital Compact (GDC)**, and in pushing back on attempts to undermine the commitments taken therein, including within the ongoing **WSIS+20 Review** process.
44. The Second **World Summit on Social Development (WSSD2)** presents a chance to renew the social contract, anchored in human rights, and the ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The EU supports the Global Coalition for Social Justice in contributing to the Summit's objectives and ensuring effective follow-up. The WSSD2 agenda must include diverse voices and key stakeholders, including social partners, civil society, especially women and youth organisations.

45. The EU reaffirms the leading role of the EU and its Member States in advancing global health together with partners based on solidarity, humanity, equity, gender equality and respect for human rights. The 4<sup>th</sup> High Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases presents an opportunity to increase momentum on addressing Non-Communicable diseases, which still pose the highest burden of disease in the EU and globally. The adoption of the **Pandemic Agreement** aims to **contribute to strengthening capacities** and improving the global approach to preventing, as well as preparing and responding to future pandemics. The EU and its Member States will continue to engage in the further negotiations, the ratification process and the implementation phase.
46. The EU and its Member States underscore their commitment to support **Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) in the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, **Small Island Developing States** (SIDS) in the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS. The EU and its Member States also support **Landlocked Developing Countries** (LLDCs) in addressing their unique challenges and look forward to the 3<sup>rd</sup> UN Conference on LLDCs.

## **V. Address the triple planetary crisis**

47. The **triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution** is a global threat to humanity, requiring global response. The EU stands firmly by its commitment to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and calls upon all partners to do likewise.



48. The EU reaffirms the importance of a shared understanding that **climate change and environmental degradation** are an existential threat, in particular for the most vulnerable, and aggravate security concerns by leading to increased instability and conflicts, as well as affecting food security. Desertification, land degradation and drought pose major environmental, economic, social and security challenges for sustainable development. It is crucial that the UN further addresses the environment and security nexus, the climate and security nexus, the water and security nexus as well as the ocean-biodiversity-climate nexus by mainstreaming and operationalising these across its work. The EU will actively engage in discussions on advancing the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
49. Ten years on from **the Paris Agreement**, the global transition to a net zero economy is underway, even if much remains to be done. The EU stands firmly by its commitment to the Paris Agreement and is on track to achieve its 2030 target of cutting emissions by at least 55% below 1990 levels. The EU reiterates the call for **transitioning away from fossil fuels** in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, in line with 1.5°C pathways, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science. The EU also reiterates the call for tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 and accelerate zero and low emission technologies.
50. It is crucial that all Parties and especially the world's largest emitters and economies submit ahead of **COP30 in Belém** ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), aligned with the outcome of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement and with the 1.5°C goal, as informed by the latest science, that include economy-wide and absolute reduction targets that cover all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories, and be underpinned by concrete policies and measures. The EU and its Member States will submit their own contribution for COP30 in time.

51. Furthermore, the EU remains fully committed to halt and reverse **biodiversity loss** and to the timely implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in cooperation with partners, as well as to scaling up biodiversity finance. The EU advocates for stronger international ocean governance and dialogue, [welcomes the outcomes of 2025 UN Ocean Conference] and commits to urgently implement the ocean-related targets of the 2030 Agenda. The EU calls for swift ratification and effective implementation of the Agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), and calls countries to join the High Ambition Coalition on BBNJ.
52. The global food system faces significant challenges, including conflict, climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation. The EU is committed to support **global food and nutrition security** by promoting sustainable, nutritious, and affordable food for the growing global population. The EU advocates for a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder strategy based on strong cooperation with multilateral partners, committing to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach in prevention and response. The EU ensures policy coherence between its internal and external food security and nutrition strategies, aligning its actions in Europe with global commitments to sustainable food systems and eradication of hunger and malnutrition.
53. It is also of paramount importance to optimise synergies building on the UN-System Common Approach to **Pollution**, which recognises the urgency of coordinated global action and commits to mainstream pollution prevention and reduction in UN entities' strategies and work programmes. The EU actively supports the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and the work on finalisation of negotiations and establishing of the Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution and concluding the negotiations for an International Legally Binding Instrument to end plastic pollution, including the marine environment. Furthermore, to effectively prevent and control pollution, it is essential to raise awareness about chemicals and waste management across all sectors, and to initiate a high-level political dialogue that transcends institutional boundaries beyond those addressed so far.

54. **Water** resilience and a stable global water cycle are crucial for sustainable development, for the realisation of human rights and for peace and security. The EU remains committed to address increasing water scarcity and floods worldwide, to ensure access to drinking water and sanitation for all and will continue supporting the source-to-sea approach as well as ensuring that water is adequately addressed in key multilateral processes and relevant agreements. The EU advocates for an ambitious follow up of the Water Action Agenda and action-oriented, inclusive and cross sectoral UN Water Conferences to be organised in 2026 and 2028 and calls for a regular intergovernmental process on water. The EU also encourages the implementation of the UN System Wide Strategy on Water and Sanitation and continued globalisation of the UN Water Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes that can be conducive to global stability, peace and security.

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