



**POLITICAL DECLARATION ADOPTED AT THE SIXTH  
MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE “GROUP OF FRIENDS  
IN DEFENSE OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS”**

1. We, representatives of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the State of Palestine, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe, members of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, met at the ministerial level, in New York, on the sidelines of the High-Level Week of the 79<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in order to undertake an assessment of recent developments in the international arena, including of challenges and threats to the Charter of the United Nations – which continues to underpin multilateralism – and to exchange views on existing, new and emerging issues of collective concern and common interest.
2. We recall the political declarations previously adopted by our grouping, as well as the positions contained in the various joint statements and communiqués issued on various specific items, and reiterate our firm and full commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, mindful of the fact that the principles and purposes contained therein remain timeless, universal and that they are all indispensable not only for preserving and promoting international peace and security, the rule of law, economic development and social progress, as well as human rights for all, including the right to development, but also for achieving a more peaceful, prosperous, just and equitable world, and a system based, precisely, on the principles and norms it contains.
3. We remain deeply concerned at the catastrophic consequences of the current situation in Occupied Palestine, especially in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and stress the urgency of collective efforts aimed at ending Israel’s ongoing illegal occupation of Palestine and Arab territories for over 57 years and its reiterated aggressions against sovereign nations in the region, in the interest of peace, security and stability, both at the regional and international levels.
4. We remain extremely concerned regarding the situation on the ground, in Occupied Palestine, which is beyond dire and dramatic, particularly during the past months, in which we have all witnessed and continue to witness a



horrifying carnage against the Palestinian people in Gaza, which has claimed the lives of over 40,000 civilians, particularly women and children. In this context, we express our dismay at the briefing received from H.E. Mr. Mohammad Mustafa, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, which depicted the severity of the rather dramatic situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as a result of the escalation of attacks and repression by Israel, the occupying Power, in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. We express our condolences to the families and loved ones of all innocent civilians who have been killed and wounded as a result of this ongoing genocide being perpetrated by Israel, which the Palestinian people has now heroically been enduring for almost one year, suffering widespread loss of life, starvation and famine, spread of diseases, forced displacement and mass detention and imprisonment, alongside the vast destruction of homes, schools, hospitals, United Nations facilities and other vital civilian infrastructure, constituting an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe.

5. We, while acknowledging that the protracted occupation of the State of Palestine is the one of the main sources of instability and conflict in the Middle East region, reaffirm our demand for an immediate, permanent and fully respected ceasefire and a halt to all acts of violence, grave crimes and hostilities, particularly those directed against civilians, including women and children confident that this will be a step in the right direction for putting an end to the months of collective punishment and suffering endured by the Palestinian civilian population, and widespread destruction, while allowing for humanitarian actors on the ground, including United Nations Specialized Agencies, led by UNRWA, to provide rapid and unhindered support and assistance to those in desperate need, including to alleviate the acute food insecurity affecting the entire population and the horrific conditions of famine in northern Gaza. In this regard, we deplore the position of the United States of America, the only permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations, preventing that body from taking meaningful actions towards ending further bloodshed and achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Question of Palestine in all its aspects.
6. We, in this context, and in line with our principled and historic positions, renew our firm commitment to the just cause of Palestine, as well as our unwavering solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle to achieve their inalienable rights, freedom and justice. We further reaffirm our full and continued support to all efforts aimed at ending the grave injustice inflicted on the Palestinian people since the 1948 Nakba. We also remain committed to



strengthening our efforts, including active engagement in international initiatives, aimed at ending the illegal Israeli occupation and at achieving the independence of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem / Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including to self-determination and freedom; and a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Question of Palestine in all its aspects, including for the plight of the Palestine refugees and the realization of their right to return, in accordance with international law, the relevant UN resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations, and on the basis of the two-State solution, enabling the realization of the independence of a sovereign and viable Palestinian State, on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital. We further reaffirm our support for the long-overdue admission of the State of Palestine as a full Member State of the United Nations and to enable it to take its rightful place among the community of nations and welcome, in this regard, General Assembly resolution ES-10/23, adopted by an overwhelming majority on 10 May 2024, as a significant step in that direction.

7. We stress that establishing peace in the Middle East requires Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and implementing relevant United Nations resolutions, most notably Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and 497 (1981), which reaffirmed that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, and that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and without international legal effect.
8. We demand that Israel, the Occupying Power, complies with all of its legal obligations under international law, including customary norms, as indicated in the most recent Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of 19 July 2024, as well as in orders on provisional measures previously issued by the Court in the case of *South Africa vs. Israel*, under the Genocide Convention. We pledge to comply, as responsible members of the international community, with our respective international legal obligations and call on all peace-loving nations to do the same, particularly, by putting an end to the direct or indirect provision of any means that may be used for further prolonging this protracted tragedy and the suffering and deprivation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.
9. We condemn the repeated Israeli attacks against the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, as they constitute a clear aggression against the territory of a



sovereign State, and a flagrant violation of the provisions of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, including the Israeli aggression that targeted residential areas in Hama Governorate on 08 September 2024, which led to the martyrdom of 18 citizens and the injury of 37 others.

10. We reaffirm our categorical condemnation and rejection of the heinous attack perpetrated against the headquarters of the diplomatic premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus, on 01 April 2024, which resulted in the killing of at least five individuals, including senior Iranian officials, while completely destroying the diplomatic premises in question. We stress that this reprehensible attack represents a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental principles and norms of international law, as well as of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973). Similarly, we also categorically condemn and reject the heinous attack perpetrated on 31 July 2024 in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in the ruthless assassination of H.E. Mr. Ismail Haniyeh, a Palestinian official and the political leader of Hamas. We emphasize the importance of bringing those responsible for this heinous attack to justice, and, once again, caution against such irresponsible attacks that seek to further escalate tensions on the ground.
11. We renew our serious concern at the growing resort to unilateralism, including group unilateralism, and at the attempts to undermine the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations, including through multi-stakeholder approaches, to the detriment, not only of true multilateralism, but, also, of genuine international cooperation and solidarity, which must be strengthened now, more than ever, as the world grapples with a multifaceted global crisis. In this context, we emphasize that multilateralism is essential, in order to forge collective, inclusive and effective solutions to the common challenges and threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as well as for the realization of the aspirations of our peoples. Thus, we reaffirm our unwavering commitment to the strengthening and revitalization of an inclusive multilateralism, with the United Nations at its center.
12. We firmly support the central role of the United Nations in international affairs and emphasize its intergovernmental nature, particularly over attempts to advance a multi-stakeholders' approach that seeks to undermine, minimize or equate the central and leading role of States with that of other actors. Strengthening the very intergovernmental nature of the United Nations is

essential and due regard must be given to upholding multilateralism and the role of the United Nations, to amplifying the voice of developing countries in international affairs, and to boosting the enforcement capacity and management efficiency of the United Nations bodies.

13. We recognize the importance of the United Nations as the forum *par excellence* for dialogue among equal States on issues of common interest and concern, particularly in the fields of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. We emphasize that the contributions, efficacy, integrity and credibility of the United Nations System on those fields, to support national efforts and strategies, upon their request, are incumbent, among others, to their strict adherence to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the provisions of Article 100, and to ensuring the objectivity, impartiality, neutrality and independence of the Organization and the UN System as a whole. We highlight, in this context, the importance of ensuring that neither are instrumentalized for political purposes, including for attacking national governments and institutions, to the detriment of the tenets of the UN Charter and the founding spirit of “We, the Peoples”.
14. We reiterate our attachment to the work of the “Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization”, aware that it can play an active and constructive role in strengthening the capacities of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, including by enhancing the role of the Organization, to increase its effectiveness and develop its full potential, within the framework of a process that should undoubtedly be advanced based on the principles and procedures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations itself. In this context, and taking into account the importance we attach to addressing the need to counter unilateral coercive measures, we reiterate our emphasis on the urgent need to make more progress on the guidelines proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, as further revised in 2024, on ways and means for preventing, removing, eliminating, minimizing and redressing the adverse effects and impacts of unilateral coercive measures.
15. We express our serious concern at the current and growing threats to the Charter of the United Nations, including those resulting from the continued and ever-increasing attempts to abuse the mandate of the Security Council, including on issues related to human rights. We call for an end to the ongoing attempts to make the Security Council deal with topics, issues and situations that either fall beyond its mandate or that in no way constitute threats to the

maintenance of international peace and security. We reaffirm, in this context, that the continuation of this dangerous practice, which is aimed at nothing more but serving the political objectives of certain governments, infringes upon the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, particularly through the weaponization of fabricated circumstances.

16. We renew our determination to promote efforts, within the framework of the United Nations, to advance the cause of decolonization and to putting an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including as part of our commitment to raise awareness of the impact of colonialism, transatlantic slave trade and its lasting consequences, which nowadays are amplified by an escalation and proliferation of modern neocolonial practices that seek to exert domination, particularly over independent and sovereign nations.
17. We welcome the adoption of the resolution entitled “Eradicating Colonialism in All its Forms and Manifestations”, submitted by our grouping at the 2024 annual substantive session of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People (C-24), and stress our commitment to conducting all relevant diplomatic and political demarches with a view to ensure the successful approval of this important initiative within the framework of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 79<sup>th</sup> Session, in October 2024, insofar as a prerequisite for advancing our efforts, among others, towards the establishment of an “International Day against Colonialism in All its Forms and Manifestations”.
18. We reaffirm our historic and principled positions on decolonization, including our full adherence to the provisions of the “Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”, which was adopted over sixty years ago, and our condemnation of any attempt to suppress the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, while further reaffirming our unwavering moral and political commitment with the full realization of the inalienable rights of the peoples of each and every Non-Self-Governing Territory, as well as with those in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem. We reaffirm, in this context, our Special Declaration on Decolonization and Modern Neocolonial Practices, as well as our Special Declaration on the Colonial Question of Puerto Rico, adopted on 22 September 2023 and 13 May 2024, respectively.



19. We reaffirm our categorical rejection of all unilateral coercive measures, including those applied as tools for political or economic and financial pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries. We express our serious concern at the unprecedented and alarming intensification of the extent and magnitude of the promulgation, application and implementation of such unlawful measures by certain governments, which has caused severe economic hardship and human suffering, depriving many countries of their inalienable and basic rights, including the right to development, and targeting first and foremost the daily life of entire peoples, while exerting heavy, disproportionate, and indiscriminate human costs upon affected populations, particularly women, children and the elderly. In this context, we reiterate our unwavering support and solidarity with nations and peoples subjected to such measures, especially with those that are part of our grouping.
20. We reiterate that unilateral coercive measures constitute flagrant violations of the fundamental principles of international law and that such arbitrary and unlawful measures violates the tenets of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles referred to sovereign equality and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. We further reiterate that these internationally wrongful acts violate and impede the realization of human rights, while they negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to development, and threaten freedom of international trade, investment, and cooperation amongst States. In light of the foregoing, we renew our unequivocal call for their complete, immediate and unconditional lifting, while urging States to refrain from promulgating, implementing or otherwise recognizing these unlawful measures.
21. We stress that the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the case “Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of amity, economic relations, and consular rights” unequivocally found that certain rights are of such a nature that disregard of them may entail irreparable consequences, in particular rights relating to the importation and purchase of goods required for humanitarian needs, such as goods and services required for the safety of civil aviation, such as spare parts, equipment and associated services (including warranty, maintenance, repair services and safety-related inspections) necessary for civil aircraft, and in this regard demands that the States employing unilateral coercive measures targeting civil aviation immediately take any and all steps necessary to lift such measures, as well as calls upon all States, international organizations and United Nations Specialized Agencies not to recognize any consequences arising out of such unilateral coercive measures. We note with concern the use of unilateral coercive measures for the purposes of *en masse* suspension of



registration of civil aviation aircrafts, contrary to international law, including the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation, forcing the affected States to register, as a counter-measure under international law, the respective aircrafts domestically, and underline that the resulting problem of double registration in such cases is a direct consequence of unilateral coercive measures and cannot be attributed to the States subjected to such measures, and, in this regard, request the Secretariat of the United Nations not to recognize the steps giving effect to unilateral coercive measures previously taken by some international organizations, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), including for the purposes of procurement of goods and services for the United Nations operations.

22. We express our serious concern at the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, among others, on proceedings at judicial instances involving certain targeted nations, including at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which deliberately create obstacles that undermine both the right to defense of sovereign States and the core principle of equal treatment of parties, ultimately affecting the interest of their peoples and, instead, benefitting the interests of those governments illegally promulgating and implementing said unilateral coercive measures.
23. We call for the immediate and unconditional lifting of all unilateral coercive measures targeting the Republic of Belarus, its individuals and legal entities. We note, in this context, that the illegal and harmful practice of unilateral coercive measures, carried out in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, represents, among others, a disregard for the principles of equality of States and non-interference in their internal affairs, aimed at denying the sovereign right of the subjected country to development and of its citizens to exercise their inalienable rights.
24. We, in line with our historic and principled positions, express our unwavering solidarity with the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, which has heroically endured the negative impact of the criminal and illegal economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed on it by the United States of America for over sixty five years, representing the single major impediment for its full economic and social development, and urge the government of the United States of America to immediately and unconditionally put an end to the blockade against Cuba and to exclude it from the arbitrary and unilateral list of State sponsors of terrorism.



25. We reject and condemn the promulgation and application of unilateral coercive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We reiterate that such unlawful measures constitute flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and contravene the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. We underline that these illegal measures should be terminated and all states should desist and refrain from implementing or giving effect to such unlawful measures.
26. We also reaffirm our strongest rejection and condemnation of the illegal imposition of unilateral coercive measures against the people and government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as well as of aggressions that have a negative impact on its development and prosperity. In this sense, we demand the immediate end of such measures.
27. We reiterate our categorical rejection and strong condemnation of the imposition of illegal unilateral coercive measures against the people and government of the Syrian Arab Republic, which negatively impact the humanitarian situation there and its development and prosperity, and we demand the immediate, complete and unconditional lifting of these measures.
28. We reject the illegal promulgation and implementation of over 947 unilateral coercive measures of an economic, financial and commercial nature against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which, apart from affecting the full enjoyment of human rights of the Venezuelan people, have resulted in both human and economic losses, as well as in the looting and pillage of Venezuelan financial resources and assets abroad. We deplore these illegal, unjustified and disproportionate measures, and join the Venezuelan people and the overwhelming majority of the international community in demanding their complete, immediate and unconditional derogation.
29. We reiterate that for as long as the national and senior leadership of sovereign and independent nations are subjected to unilateral coercive measures, the entire nation remains thus burdened by the negative impacts of the so-called targeted sanctions. In this context, while reaffirming our unwavering solidarity with the Republic of Zimbabwe and its heroic people, who have endured the hardships occasioned by the unilateral coercive measures for over two decades, we reiterate our call for the complete, immediate and unconditional lifting of all the heinous measures targeting the Republic of Zimbabwe.
30. We welcome the successful convening of a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 13 June 2024, for the purpose of engaging in a fruitful and



meaningful debate on the agenda item entitled “Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion”, which demonstrated the unanimous rejection to the promulgation and implementation of such illegal measures. We further welcome, in this connection, the successful adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/329, submitted upon initiative of our grouping, and which resolved to set the consideration of this agenda item on a biennial basis, as of the 79<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which complements of our ongoing efforts aimed at raising awareness about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures.

31. We take note of the discussions undergone during the “Summit of the Future” and stress that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development remains our compass for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, in a balanced and integrated manner, while renewing our determination to redouble our efforts to attain, between now and 2030, the comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Goals and targets contained in the 2030 Agenda, in strict adherence to our pledge of leaving no one behind. In this context, we also express our commitment to ensuring the swift adoption of a legally binding instrument on the right to development, on the basis of the submission made by the Human Rights Council, confident that such an instrument will complement ongoing efforts and become a powerful enabler towards the realization of the goals and targets set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as of the Declaration on the Right to Development.
32. We support broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, and, as such, renew our unwavering support for a comprehensive reform of the international financial architecture, in order to ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions, in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions, that serve the purpose of providing the necessary means for addressing the pressing needs of developing countries, including those required for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
33. We express our determination to promote and protect the true spirit of human rights and the value of democracy, in light of ongoing and increasing attempts to weaponize them against sovereign States and national governments, including through strategies aimed at redefining human rights and the value of



democracy, in an effort to categorize countries, further divide the international community and ignore global political, economic, social and cultural diversity. In this context, we also express our categorical rejection at any attempt, particularly from certain developed nations, to meddle into the internal affairs of States, especially in their electoral processes, particularly through the funding of interventionist and destabilizing initiatives, including local civil society and/or parallel vote tabulation (PVT) mechanisms, which seek, among others, to undermine the role of national institutions and the legitimacy of electoral results.

34. We reaffirm our strong condemnation of the instrumentalization of human rights, including through the creation of mechanisms that do not count with the due consent of the concerned State, and which seek to advance political agendas of dubious nature that in no way correspond themselves to the true spirit of human rights. We reiterate that this practice, apart from violating the principles of impartiality, objectivity, transparency, non-selectivity, non-politicization, and non-confrontation, that shall guide all constructive endeavors in said field, also undermines the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international cooperation, including in the field of human rights.
35. We express our serious concern at the growing resort to misinformation and disinformation campaigns as foreign policy tools, including through the deliberate spread of fake news and hate speech and the creation of false narratives, particularly through social media, for the purpose of, among others, fabricating conflicts, increasing tensions, destabilizing societies, generating chaos, exacerbating differences and promoting distrust, with the ultimate goal of fostering color revolutions and advancing regime-change strategies. In this context, we express our categorical rejection at such efforts, which in some instances are part of clear psychological operations aimed at influencing public opinion, and call on the responsible use of information and communication technologies, including social media, while emphasizing our unwavering commitment to preventing and combatting this dangerous phenomenon, that may also serve as breeding grounds for violent extremism conducive to terrorism and for the promotion of expressions of fascism, Nazism, neo-Nazism and racial supremacism, as well as discrimination against Africans and Asians and their descendants, all of which are extremist ideologies that we all thought had already been overcome by humanity.
36. We reject the misuse of information space with subverting and destabilizing aims against independent and sovereign nations and stress the importance of

ensuring that new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), be used for peaceful purposes, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

37. We reaffirm the need for addressing the growing challenges and threats in the field of security of and in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), including those resulting, among others, from the use of low-orbit satellite systems for the provision of internet access on the territories of States without their permission, through international cooperation, as well as for developing a universal legally-binding instrument in this sphere. We support the central role of the United Nations, in particular of the Open-Ended Working Group on Security of and in the Use of ICTs (2021-2025), in the global negotiation process on this subject.
38. We call for active international cooperation in the digital field, in order to bridge the digital divide between developing and developed countries. Developed countries should help developing countries, upon their request and on the basis of the needs and priorities of developing countries, accelerate digital infrastructure building and promote the access to digital technologies through funding, technology transfer, knowledge sharing and capacity building. This will allow more countries and people to benefit from digital technologies and realize common and sustainable development in the world.
39. We note the adoption of the “United Nations Convention against Cybercrime: Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes”, and stress our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime in all its forms, including when committed through the use of information and communications technology systems.
40. We congratulate and applaud the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran for successfully holding and participating in the presidential elections of 05 July 2024, and convey our best wishes to H.E. Mr. Masoud Pezeshkian, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, upon his election.
41. We congratulate and applaud the people of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the peaceful and civic manner in which they participated in the presidential elections held on 28 July 2024, and convey our best wishes to H.E. Mr. Nicolás Maduro Moros, President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,



upon his re-election for an additional six-year term. We, in strict adherence to the provisions of Articles 1.2 and 2.7 of the UN Charter, call for the respect of the sovereign will of the Venezuelan people, as sovereignly and freely expressed in the polls, and for avoiding any attempt to meddle into the internal affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela or to undermine the social peace of that fellow nation of our grouping, including through the resort to threats on the imposition of additional unilateral coercive measures and even the use of force.

42. We congratulate and applaud the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the peaceful and civic manner in which they participated in the presidential elections held on 07 September 2024, and convey our best wishes to H.E. Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, upon his re-election for an additional five-year term. We commend, in this regard, the positive role of the Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, under the leadership of President Tebboune, in responsibly exercising its duties as a non-permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations, particularly with regards to the advancement of the just cause of the Palestinian people within that body.
43. We recognize that, since its establishment, in 2021, the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations has made significant progress in advancing its objectives, both in New York and Geneva, and in implementing its annual Programme of Work, and, in that context, express our appreciation to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for its leadership and coordination efforts.
44. We renew our determination to redouble efforts aimed at positioning our Group of Friends as an active and key player at all relevant international forums and intergovernmental processes, including in the context of the United Nations System, as part of our continued endeavors for ensuring respect for and adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, in both its letter and spirit. In that context, we express our determination to actively and constructively participate in ongoing processes of a fundamental nature, which shall necessarily be States-led and driven, including, among others, the preparations for the Second Summit on Social Development.
45. We, as part of our ongoing efforts to achieve the core objectives of our Group of Friends, particularly beyond New York and Geneva, reaffirm our determination to further strengthen our coordination at all relevant fora, including within the framework of the United Nations Industrial Development



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Organization (UNIDO), in Vienna, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Rome, on the basis of the commonalities of our principled positions on inclusive and sustainable development and on food security, respectively, and building on the provisions of the Special Declarations previously adopted by our grouping at the ministerial level.

46. We express our appreciation to the Government of the Russian Federation for its offer to host the Third Meeting of National Coordinators of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, in November-December 2024, in Moscow, while further expressing our determination to actively participate in its preparations and subsequent deliberations, during which we look forward to continue assessing the progress made towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Political Declarations adopted thus far by our grouping, while also defining an action-oriented strategy to better galvanize at all relevant international forums the potential of our grouping for mobilizing and supporting global efforts towards the defense of the Charter of the United Nations and the achievement of the core objectives of our grouping.
47. We renew our readiness to be joined in this important task to uphold the Charter of the United Nations, in both its letter and spirit, particularly at this historic time, by those members of the international community that are committed to the purposes and principles enshrined in that timeless treaty, as well as with the values of dialogue, tolerance and solidarity, and to the strengthening and revitalization of an inclusive multilateralism, in which all regions and all States, small or large, are equally engaged alike, to consider joining our Group of Friends at their earliest convenience, for each national contribution is essential for achieving the goals that motivated the establishment of the United Nations almost eighty (80) years ago and for overcoming the current global multifaceted crisis, including the common challenges humanity as a whole is currently facing.

New York, 27 September 2024