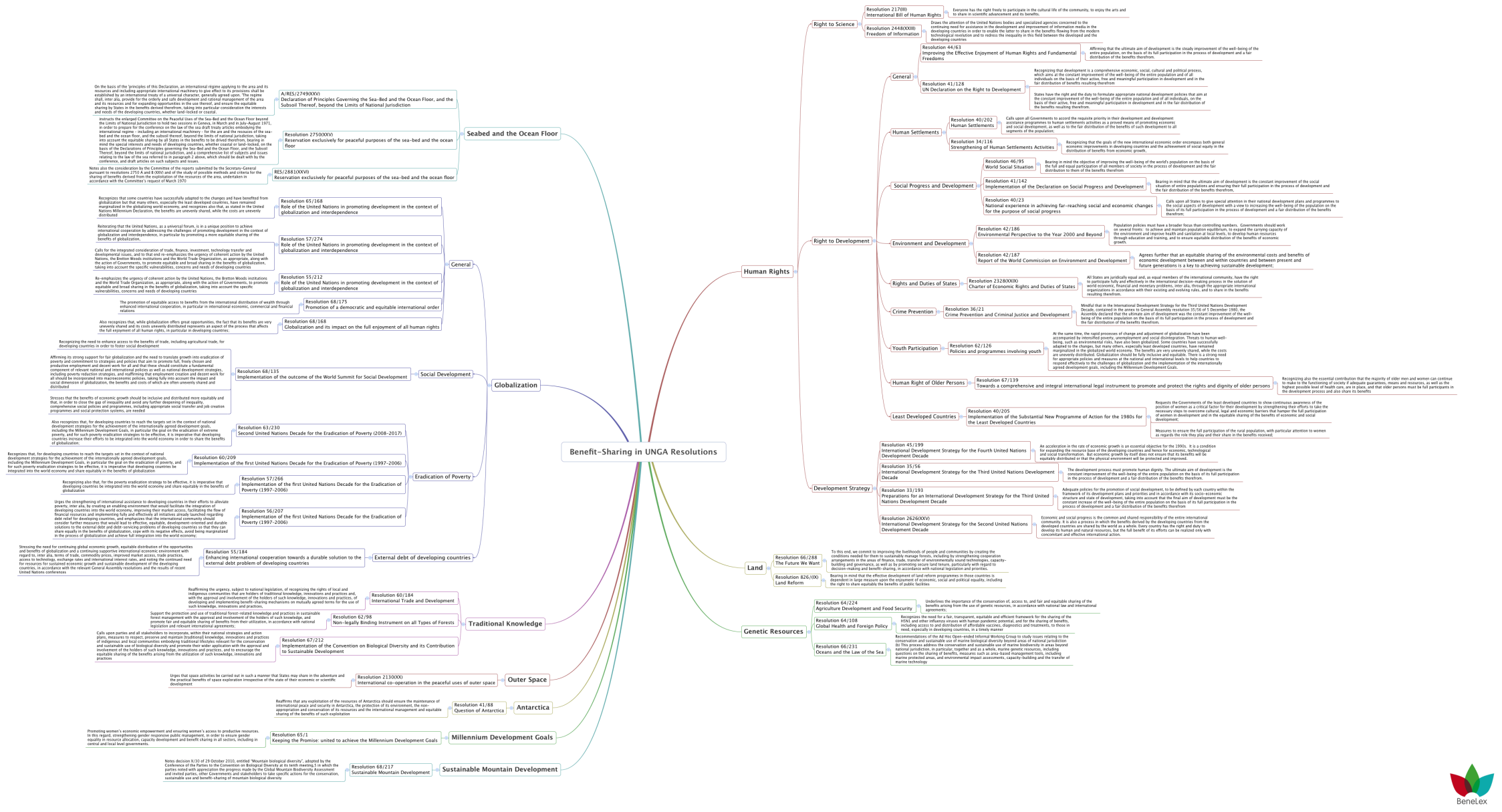
Benefit-Sharing in UNGA Resolutions
Human Rights
Right to Science
Resolution 2171III
International Bill of Human Rights
Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
Resolution 2448XXIII)
Freedom of Information
Draws the attention of the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the continuing need for assistance in the development and improvement of information media in the developing countries in order to enable the latter to share in the benefits flowing from the modern technological revolution and to redress the inequality in this field between the developed and the developing countries
Right to Development
General
Resolution 44/63
Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom.
Resolution 41/128
UN Declaration on the Right to Development
Recognizing that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom
States have the right and the duty to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting therefrom.
Human Settlements
Resolution 40/202
Human Settlements
Calls upon all Governments to accord the requisite priority in their development and development assistance programmes to human settlements activities as a proved means of promoting economic and social development, as well as to the fair distribution of the benefits of such development to all segments of the population;
Resolution 34/116
Strengthening of Human Settlements Activities
Recognizing that the goals of the new international economic order encompass both general economic improvements in developing countries and the achievement of social equity in the distribution of benefits from economic growth,
Social Progress and Development
Resolution 46/95
World Social Situation
Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full and equal participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom
Resolution 41/142
Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development
Bearing in mind that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the social situation of entire populations and ensuring their full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,
Resolution 40/23
National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress
Calls upon all States to give special attention in their national development plans and programmes to the social aspects of development with a view to increasing the well-being of the population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom;
Environment and Development
Resolution 42/186
Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond
Population policies must have a broader focus than controlling numbers. Governments should work on several fronts: to achieve and maintain population equilibrium, to expand the carrying capacity of the environment and improve health and sanitation at local levels, to develop human resources through education and training, and to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth.
Resolution 42/187
Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development
Agrees further that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;
Rights and Duties of States
Resolution 2328XXIX)
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States
All States are juridically equal and, as equal members of the international community, have the right to participate fully and effectively in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems, inter alia, through the appropriate international organizations in accordance with their existing and evolving rules, and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom.
Crime Prevention
Resolution 36/21
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Development
Mindful that in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the Assembly declared that the ultimate aim of development was the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and the fair distribution of the benefits therefrom.
Youth Participation
Resolution 62/126
Policies and programmes involving youth
At the same time, the rapid processes of change and adjustment of globalization have been accompanied by intensified poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. Threats to human well-being, such as environmental risks, have also been globalized. Some countries have successfully adapted to the changes, but many others, especially least developed countries, have remained marginalized. As a result, globalization has not benefited all countries and all people, and the costs are unevenly distributed. Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable. There is a strong need for appropriate policies and measures at the national and international levels to help countries to respond effectively to the challenges of globalization and the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.
Human Right of Older Persons
Resolution 67/139
Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons
Recognizing also the essential contribution that the majority of older men and women can continue to make to the functioning of society if adequate support and resources, as well as the highest possible level of health care, are in place, and that older persons must be full participants in the development process and also share its benefits
Least Developed Countries
Resolution 40/205
Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
Requests the Governments of the least developed countries to show continuous awareness of the position of women as a critical factor for their development by strengthening their efforts to take the necessary steps to overcome cultural, legal and economic barriers that hamper the full participation of women in development and in the equitable sharing of the benefits of economic and social development;
Measures to ensure the full participation of the rural population, with particular attention to women as regards the role they play and their share in the benefits received.
Development Strategy
Resolution 45/199
International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
An acceleration in the rate of economic growth is an essential objective for the 1990s. It is a condition for expanding the resource base of the developing countries and hence for economic, technological and social transformation. But economic growth by itself does not ensure that its benefits will be equitably distributed or that the physical environment will be protected and improved.
Resolution 35/56
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
The development process must promote human dignity. The ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom.
Resolution 33/193
Preparations for an International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
Adequate policies for the promotion of social development, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and state of development, taking into account that the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom
Resolution 2626(XXV)
International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community. It is also a process in which the benefits derived by the developing countries from the developed countries are shared by the world as a whole. Every country has the right and duty to develop its human and natural resources, but the full benefit of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action.
Land
Resolution 66/288
The Future We Want
To this end, we commit to improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including by strengthening cooperation arrangements in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, particularly with regard to decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation and priorities.
Resolution 826/(IX)
Land Reform
Bearing in mind that the effective development of land reform programmes in those countries is dependent in large measure upon the enjoyment of economic, social and political equality, including the right to share equitably the benefits of public facilities
Genetic Resources
Resolution 64/224
Agriculture Development and Food Security
Underlines the importance of the conservation of, access to, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, in accordance with national law and international agreements;
Resolution 64/108
Global Health and Foreign Policy
Recognizes the need for a fair, transparent, equitable and efficient framework for the sharing of the H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential, and for the sharing of benefits, including access to and distribution of affordable vaccines, diagnostics and treatments, to those in need, especially in developing countries, in a timely manner
Resolution 66/231
Oceans and the Law of the Sea
Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (b) This process address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in particular, together and as a whole, marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits, measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas, and environmental impact assessments, capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology
Seabed and the Ocean Floor
On the basis of the 'principles of this Declaration, an international régime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon. 'the regime shall, inter alia, provide for the orderly and safe development and rational management of the area and its resources and for expanding opportunities in the use thereof, and ensure the equitable sharing by States in the benefits derived therefrom, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal.
A/RES/2749(XXV)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
instructs the enlarged Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to hold two sessions in Geneva, in March and in July–August 1971, in order to prepare for the conference on the law of the sea draft treaty articles embodying the international regime - including an international machinery - for the are and the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, taking into account the proposals submitted and the views expressed during the general exchange of views and the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked, on the basis of the Declarations of Principles governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea referred to in paragraph 2 above, which should be dealt with by the conference, and draft articles on such subjects and issues.
Resolution 2750(XXV)
Reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor
Notes also the consideration by the Committee of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 2753 A and B (XXV) and of the study of possible methods and criteria for the sharing of benefits derived from the exploitation of the resources of the area, undertaken in accordance with the Committee's request of March 1970
RES/2881(XXVII)
Reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor
Globalization
General
Recognizes that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and have benefited from globalization but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and recognizes also that, as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the benefits are unevenly shared, while the costs are unevenly distributed
Resolution 65/168
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
Reiterating that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is in a unique position to achieve international cooperation by addressing the challenges of promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence, in particular by promoting a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization,
Resolution 57/274
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
Calls for the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues, and to that end re-emphasizes the urgency of coherent action by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as appropriate, along with the action of Governments, to promote equitable and broad sharing in the benefits of globalization, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities, concerns and needs of developing countries
Re-emphasizes the urgency of coherent action by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as appropriate, along with the action of Governments, to promote equitable and broad sharing in the benefits of globalization, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities, concerns and needs of developing countries
Resolution 55/212
Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in international economic, commercial and financial relations
Resolution 68/175
Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Also recognizes that, while globalization offers great opportunities, the fact that its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unevenly distributed represents an aspect of the process that affects the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries;
Resolution 68/168
Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
Social Development
Recognizing the need to enhance access to the benefits of trade, including agricultural trade, for developing countries in order to foster social development
Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work for all and social protection remain key elements, policies, strategies that are consistent the social and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed
Resolution 68/135
Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
Stresses that the benefits of economic growth should be inclusive and distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed
Eradication of Poverty
Also recognizes that, for developing countries to reach the targets set in the context of national development strategies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, such poverty eradication strategies to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries increase their efforts to be integrated into the world economy in order to share the benefits of globalization;
Resolution 63/230
Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
Recognizes that, for developing countries to reach the targets set in the context of national development strategies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal on the eradication of poverty, and for such poverty eradication strategies to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization
Resolution 60/209
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
Recognizing also that, for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization
Resolution 57/266
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
Urges the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, inter alia, by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing effectively all related internationally agreed goals and targets for development, and emphasizes the need for international financial institutions to consider further measures that would lead to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization, cope with its negative effects, avoid being marginalized in the process of globalization and achieve full integration into the world economy;
Resolution 56/207
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
External debt of developing countries
Stressing the need for continuing global economic growth, equitable distribution of the opportunities and benefits of globalization and a continuing supportive international economic environment with regard to, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the results of recent United Nations conferences
Resolution 55/184
Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries
Traditional Knowledge
Reaffirming the urgency, subject to national legislation, of recognizing the rights of local and indigenous communities that are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, of developing and implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices,
Resolution 60/184
International Trade and Development
Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilization, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international agreements;
Resolution 62/98
Non-legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests
Calls upon parties and all stakeholders to incorporate, within their national strategies and action plans, measures to respect, preserve and maintain (traditional) knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices
Resolution 67/212
Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development
Outer Space
Urges that space activities be carried out in such a manner that States may share in the adventure and the practical benefits of space exploration irrespective of the state of their economic or scientific development
Resolution 2130(XX)
International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space
Antarctica
Reaffirms that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica, the protection of its environment, the non-appropriation and conservation of its resources and the international management and equitable sharing of the benefits of such exploitation
Resolution 41/88
Question of Antarctica
Millennium Development Goals
Promoting women's economic empowerment and ensuring women's access to productive resources. In this regard, strengthening gender responsive public management, in order to ensure gender equality in resource allocation, capacity development and benefit sharing in all sectors, including in central and local level governments.
Resolution 65/1
Keeping the Promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
Sustainable Mountain Development
Notes decision X/30 of 29 October 2010, entitled "Mountain biological diversity", adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting,1 in which the parties noted with appreciation the progress made by the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment and invited parties, other Governments and stakeholders to take specific actions for the conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing of mountain biological diversity
Resolution 68/217
Sustainable Mountain Development