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Agenda item 100 (e)

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 1 December 2025

[on the report of the First Committee ([A/80/534](#), para. 7)]

80/63. Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution [79/68](#) of 2 December 2024,

Recalling also the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the Central Africa subregion,

Recalling that the purpose of the Standing Advisory Committee is to conduct reconstruction and confidence-building activities in Central Africa among its member States, including through confidence-building and arms limitation measures,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability and to international peace and security,

Convinced that development can be achieved only in a climate of peace, security and mutual confidence both within and among States,



Reaffirming the importance and relevance of the Standing Advisory Committee as an instrument of preventive diplomacy in the subregional architecture for the promotion of peace and security in Central Africa,

Bearing in mind the revitalization of the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee decided upon at the forty-fourth ministerial meeting of the Committee, held in Yaoundé from 29 May to 2 June 2017, with a view to enhancing its contribution to the achievement of the objectives of peace, security and development in Central Africa,

Taking note of the conclusions of the scientific symposium, held to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Standing Advisory Committee, on its substantial contribution in the service of preventive diplomacy, as well as the recommendations and the road map for their implementation,

Recalling the entry into force of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention)¹ on 8 March 2017 and the eleventh Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, held in Geneva from 25 to 29 August 2025,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,

Reaffirming the Libreville Declaration on the Adoption and Implementation of the Regional Strategy and Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism and the Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons in Central Africa, adopted by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee on 26 November 2015 at their forty-first ministerial meeting, held in Libreville from 23 to 27 November 2015,²

Bearing in mind resolutions [1196 \(1998\)](#) and [1197 \(1998\)](#), adopted by the Security Council on 16 and 18 September 1998, respectively, following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,³

Recalling Security Council resolution [2634 \(2022\)](#) of 31 May 2022 on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea,

Recalling also the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaoundé on 24 and 25 June 2013, which led to the adoption of the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy, Armed Robbery against Ships and Illicit Maritime Activity in West and Central Africa (Yaoundé Code of Conduct), the tenth anniversary of which was celebrated in 2023, welcoming the holding of the fourth annual meeting of senior officials of the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea on 18 April 2024, which provided an opportunity to assess the Yaoundé Architecture and begin the revision of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct, taking note also of the conclusions of the second Maritime Conference of the Economic Community of Central African States, held in Malabo on 7 June 2025, following a high-level preparatory meeting held in Luanda from 22 to 25 April, which led to the adoption of a revised protocol on maritime governance, the security of shared marine and terrestrial space and the promotion of an integrated and sustainable blue economy, welcoming in this regard the role of the second Maritime Conference as a strategic

¹ See [A/65/517-S/2010/534](#), annex.

² See [A/70/682-S/2016/39](#), annex 3.

³ [A/52/871-S/1998/318](#).

platform for regional coordination and for capacity-building for peace, climate resilience and sustainable development in Central Africa, and welcoming also the inauguration of the headquarters of the Gulf of Guinea Intelligence and Security Services Forum in Libreville on 3 October 2025,

Recalling further its resolution 69/314 of 30 July 2015, the first such resolution on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, and also its resolutions 70/301 of 9 September 2016, 71/326 of 11 September 2017, 73/343 of 16 September 2019, 75/311 of 23 July 2021, 77/325 of 25 August 2023 and 79/313 of 30 June 2025, and reaffirming the outcome of the high-level meetings on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, hosted by Gabon and Germany and held on the margins of the high-level segments of the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity for early warning, conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa, and recalling in this regard the concrete conflict prevention initiatives facilitated by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat,

Recalling the establishment of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States and the close cooperation between the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Economic Community, as well as the signing of the framework cooperation agreement between the two entities on 14 June 2016,

Taking note of the decisions adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States at its sixth extraordinary session, on the humanitarian situation in Central Africa, held on 7 February 2025 in Malabo, and at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held on 7 June 2025, also in Malabo,

Taking note also of the decision adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States at its seventh extraordinary session, held in Malabo on 7 September 2025, in which it renewed the leadership team of the Commission of the Community and appointed Ezéchiel Nibigira (Burundi) as President of the Commission,

Welcoming the continued implementation of the institutional reform of the Economic Community of Central African States and recalling the installation of the Committee of the Wise,

Taking into account the development and adoption of national and regional strategies and coordination mechanisms in the Sahel and the Lake Chad basin for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed groups, including extremist groups,

Bearing in mind the increased focus of the Standing Advisory Committee on human security questions, such as trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as an important consideration for subregional peace, stability and conflict prevention, and recalling the adoption by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session of the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons⁴ following the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the appraisal of the Global Plan of Action,

Noting the progress made in the peace process in the Central African Republic, including through the harmonized implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic,⁵ the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic and the Peace Agreement signed in N'Djamena

⁴ Resolution 72/1.

⁵ S/2019/145, annex.

on 19 April 2025 between the Government of the Central African Republic and the armed groups Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation and Union pour la paix en Centrafrique, which led to the effective launch of disarmament and demobilization operations for those two armed groups, which are also signatories to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to extend the authority of the State, including through the gradual decentralization of political and peace processes to the local level through the revitalization of the prefectoral implementation committees, with the aim of promoting grass-roots ownership of the harmonized implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to make progress in the electoral process with a view to holding presidential, legislative, regional and local elections, the first round of each being scheduled for 28 December 2025, underlining the importance of these elections taking place in a peaceful context, and recalling that the holding of the elections will contribute to the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation and the consolidation of the democratic order,

Highlighting the implications for the Central African Republic of the security situation in its neighbouring countries, welcoming the efforts of the Central African Republic, in the framework of its bilateral cooperation with its neighbours, to prevent or resolve conflicts, and recalling the importance of the region and the international community reaffirming their support for the effective implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, including through the provision of political, security, technical and financial support,

Welcoming the establishment, on 16 May 2025, and operationalization, on 27 September 2025, by Chad and the Central African Republic of a joint force in Sarh, in the Moyen-Chari Province of Chad, to secure their common border, with a view to combating insecurity and enabling the free movement of persons and goods, which marked the culmination of a process initiated in 2024,

Recalling the signature of a joint declaration by the Central African Republic and its neighbouring countries hosting refugees from the Central African Republic, in Yaoundé on 27 April 2022, at the end of the regional conference on solutions for people affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic,

Noting the peace efforts undertaken to put an end to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular Security Council resolution [2773 \(2025\)](#) of 21 February 2025, the Peace Agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda (Washington Peace Agreement), signed on 27 June 2025, the Doha Declaration of Principles between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Alliance Fleuve Congo/Mouvement du 23 mars, signed on 19 July 2025, and the mediation conducted under the aegis of the African Union, recalling the tripartite agreements of 2010 between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the tripartite high-level technical and interministerial meetings held in December 2024 and July 2025, which resulted in the elaboration of road maps and a joint communiqué on the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan and Congolese refugees being hosted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, respectively,

Recalling also the Brazzaville Declaration on Confidence-Building Measures,⁶ and expressing concern that the issue of mercenaries has become a major security concern, undermining trust and creating tensions among States members of the Standing Advisory Committee,

Recalling also the adoption of the declaration on democratic and peaceful elections as a means of strengthening stability and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Central Africa at the fiftieth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee,⁷

Welcoming the election of Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema as President of Gabon on 12 April 2025, following a peaceful, transparent and inclusive electoral process,

Highlighting that the above-mentioned election represents the positive culmination of the inclusive national dialogue and constitutes a fundamental step towards building strong democratic institutions and legitimate governance in Gabon,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 30 April 2025, and supported by the Economic Community of Central African States, to restore in full the rights of Gabon as an active member of the African Union,

Welcoming also the peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, following the judgment issued by the International Court of Justice on 19 May 2025 in the case concerning *Land and Maritime Delimitation and Sovereignty over Islands (Gabon/Equatorial Guinea)*,

Noting that that decision was taken through judicial means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the spirit of dialogue, cooperation, fraternity and good neighbourliness shown by Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, in a demonstration of their commitment to international law and the principles of the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Strongly encouraging the two States to continue, in a spirit of fraternity, their constructive engagement and collaboration in the implementation of the decision,

Welcoming the call that was made by States members of the Economic Community of Central African States during the forty-ninth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, in Luanda, on the need to strengthen partnership with the United Nations to address the impact of climate change on peace and security in Central Africa, and strengthened by the fifty-fifth ministerial meeting, held in Sao Tome,

Expressing concern about the impact of cross-border criminality, in particular the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army, the terrorist attacks by Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups in the Lake Chad basin region and incidents of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and the issue of transhumance and its cross-border security implications for peace, security, human rights and development in Central Africa,

Welcoming the efforts of the Multinational Joint Task Force in effectively combating the threat posed by Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter terrorist groups to the Lake Chad basin region,

⁶ A/73/224, annex IV.

⁷ A/76/274, annex I.

Welcoming also the adoption by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, on 27 February 2025, of the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of Boko Haram-affected Areas in the Lake Chad Basin Region for the period 2025–2030, which is aimed at addressing the persistent crises caused by violent extremism, displacement of populations and economic disruptions in the Lake Chad basin and includes a call for increased political, financial and operational support for the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution [2349 \(2017\)](#) of 31 March 2017, in which the Council called for, inter alia, increased assistance to the countries of the region,

Considering the urgent need to prevent the possible movement of illicit weapons, mercenaries and combatants involved in conflicts in the Sahel and in neighbouring countries in the Central African subregion,

Concerned by the persistence of the humanitarian crisis due to the displacement of populations in several Member States, the intensification of intercommunal conflicts due in particular to the scarcity of resources resulting from the intensification of climate change, the increasing interlinkages between transhumance, violence and criminality, now identified as a phenomenon of emerging insecurity in Central Africa, as well as the rise of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, especially during electoral processes,

Stressing the importance of leveraging peaceful transhumance for increased cooperation and prosperity among member States, in particular in the face of climate shocks,

Welcoming the conclusions of the fifty-eighth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held in Bangui from 25 to 29 November 2024, including the Bangui declaration on security and the fight against armed groups in the Central African Republic,⁸ and of the fifty-ninth ministerial meeting of the Committee, held in N'Djamena from 26 to 30 May 2025,

1. *Warmly congratulates* the new leadership of the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States on assuming its functions, and welcomes and encourages the Commission's valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, including through its continued commitment to regional integration, peace, security and sustainable development in Central Africa;

2. *Welcomes and encourages* the initiative of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to further develop collaboration and synergies with the Economic Community of Central African States;

3. *Welcomes* the role played by the Standing Advisory Committee throughout the 30 years of its existence, which has enabled the creation of institutions, such as the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa and the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and its organs, including the early warning mechanism for Central Africa and the Central Africa Multinational Force, which have contributed towards the establishment of lasting peace in the subregion;

4. *Invites* the Standing Advisory Committee and the Economic Community of Central African States to continue discussions on the relationship between the two entities in the light of the institutional reform of the Economic Community, and urges

⁸ [A/80/227](#), annex I.

them to consider how to harmonize their views and actions so as to avoid overlap and duplication in the implementation of their respective mandates;

5. *Encourages* the Standing Advisory Committee to continue to serve within the United Nations as a high-level body for continuous monitoring, reflection and the fostering of solutions, with regard to the concerns and needs of the Central African subregion in the area of peace and security;

6. *Encourages* member States and other partners to support initiatives aimed at increasing the visibility of the Committee, including among the populations of the subregion, in cooperation with civil society;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of disarmament and arms control programmes in Central Africa carried out by the States of the subregion with the support of the United Nations, the African Union and other international partners;

8. *Encourages* Member States to provide assistance to those States members of the Standing Advisory Committee that have ratified the Arms Trade Treaty,⁹ and encourages those that have not yet done so to ratify the Treaty;

9. *Encourages* States members of the Standing Advisory Committee and other interested States to provide financial support for the implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), commends those signatory States that have deposited their instruments of ratification, and encourages signatories that have not yet done so to ratify the Convention;

10. *Recalls* the holding of the first Conference of States Parties to the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, in Yaoundé from 11 to 13 June 2018, in accordance with article 34, paragraph 3, of the Kinshasa Convention, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the review conference of the Kinshasa Convention, in accordance with article 34, paragraph 5, of the Convention, at the earliest opportunity, working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States;

11. *Encourages* Member States to assist States Parties to the Kinshasa Convention with coordination activities for the control of small arms and light weapons at the regional and national levels, including funding thereof, as expeditiously as possible;

12. *Urges* Member States to increase financing for the Saving Lives Entity fund and to support the projects and activities of Member States, in particular by supporting the establishment and strengthening of national commissions for the control of small arms and light weapons, the establishment of a platform for the exchange of experiences among the national commissions, and the establishment and operationalization of the Convention secretariat;

13. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁰ and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all aspects;

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

¹⁰ Resolution [60/288](#).

14. *Recalls* the adoption, by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of Central African States at its seventeenth ordinary session, on 30 July 2020, of the strategy on preventing and combating terrorism in Central Africa, and requests a review thereof to strengthen the strategy in the light of the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit, held in Malabo on 28 May 2022;

15. *Also recalls* the joint summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States and the Economic Community of Central African States, on peace, security, stability and the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, held in Lomé on 30 July 2018, and the Lomé Declaration on Peace, Security, Stability and the Fight against Terrorism and Violent Extremism adopted at that summit;

16. *Encourages* the Economic Community of Central African States and the Economic Community of West African States to continue to work together towards the implementation of the Lomé Declaration;

17. *Encourages* the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to carry out the programmes of activities adopted at their ministerial meetings, and requests the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to continue to provide support;

18. *Appeals* to the international community to support the efforts undertaken by the States concerned to implement their processes to strengthen the rule of law and judicial and corrections institutions, their integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, at the national and regional levels, by supporting collective efforts under the peace agreements and by supporting the voluntary disengagement, disassociation, rehabilitation and reintegration of former members of armed groups, including women and children associated with terrorist organizations, and their security sector reform processes, ensuring that they are aligned with national sustainable development and conflict prevention priorities and that they are inclusive, taking into account the specific needs of all populations, including women and children;

19. *Commends* Cameroon and the Congo for providing support to the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa, respectively, and urges all member States to fulfil their financial obligations fully and in a timely manner, in order to ensure the continuous, predictable and sustainable operation of the two Centres, and in this context encourages the Economic Community of Central African States to intensify such efforts to strengthen maritime security, particularly in the Gulf of Guinea, and, in the light of the effects of climate change and the increased vulnerability of island States, to develop measures for strengthened cooperation with coastal and island States in the region;

20. *Encourages* Member States to continue unwaveringly to implement the commitments undertaken at the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, including by accelerating the full operationalization of the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea and strengthening the activities of the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa, and strongly encourages the full implementation of the Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa adopted at the African Union Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa;

21. *Calls upon* Member States and subregional bodies to take immediate concerted action to counter the phenomenon of poaching and trafficking in wildlife

and natural resources, including through the implementation of the provisions of its resolutions [69/314](#), [70/301](#), [71/326](#), [73/343](#), [75/311](#), [77/325](#) and [79/313](#);

22. *Welcomes* the publication by the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, with support from the Climate Security Mechanism, of the Collection of Best Practices for the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts between Farmers and Herders in West and Central Africa, as well as the workshop on peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders and the sustainable management of transhumance held in Dakar in February 2025, which brought together civil society, Governments, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and various technical partners, with a view to addressing peacefully the growing climate change-related competition for resources;

23. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Economic Community of Central African States and the Economic Community of West African States in initiating common policies and joint programmes on the management of pastoralism and cross-border transhumance, recognizing their increased importance in a context of increasing climate pressures, and encourages the Economic Community of Central African States to redouble its efforts by adopting the protocol on pastoralism and cross-border transhumance in Central Africa;

24. *Encourages* the development of mechanisms for regulation by the Economic Community of Central African States, and calls for the holding of a high-level conference to discuss issues relating to pastoralism and cross-border transhumance with a view to ensuring joint and integrated management thereof;

25. *Recalls* the adoption by the Standing Advisory Committee, at its fifty-fifth ministerial meeting, of the Kintélé declaration on hate speech in Central Africa,¹¹ on 16 January 2023 in Kintélé, Congo, welcomes the organization of the regional forum of ministers responsible for communication, media, information and information and communications technology from States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, held on 30 and 31 January 2024 in Bangui, which led to the pre-validation of a regional strategy and action plan for the prevention and combating of hate speech and incitement to violence in Central Africa, and encourages its prompt political endorsement by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, with a view to the development of a common approach for deconstructing such discourse and promoting coexistence in the countries of the Economic Community of Central African States;

26. *Requests* the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, to facilitate the efforts undertaken by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, in particular for their execution of the Implementation Plan for the Kinshasa Convention;¹²

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations system entities, with the critical support of the international community, to maintain and strengthen their support to the countries of Central Africa in their efforts to tackle the complex challenges associated with hosting, protecting and assisting refugees and internally displaced persons in their territories, stresses in this regard the importance of translating into concrete actions the commitments contained in the Sao Tome declaration on refugees and internally displaced persons,¹³ adopted at the fifty-fifth

¹¹ [A/78/266](#), annex II.

¹² See [A/65/717-S/2011/53](#), annex.

¹³ [A/78/266](#), annex III.

ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, and commends the exemplary and consistent solidarity demonstrated by host countries in the region, which continue to maintain open borders in spite of the considerable socioeconomic and security challenges that they themselves face;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to help the countries of Central Africa to tackle the issue of youth emigration, especially the emigration of qualified young people due to a lack of opportunities, which threatens to undermine the development process of these countries in the long term;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide their full assistance to the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa;

30. *Welcomes* the increased contributions made by several Member States to the trust fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, reminds the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee of the commitments that they undertook on the adoption of the Declaration on the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on 8 May 2009¹⁴ and the Bangui Declaration on 10 June 2016,¹⁵ and invites those States members of the Committee that have not already done so to contribute to the trust fund;

31. *Urges* other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee effectively through voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

32. *Urges* the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, to strengthen the gender component of the various meetings of the Committee relating to disarmament and international security, in line with the Sao Tome Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Statutory Meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, adopted on 1 December 2016,¹⁶ in which member States were invited to increase the representation of women in delegations participating in the statutory meetings of the Committee, and strongly encourages the States members of the Committee to ensure that gender-related considerations are taken into account in the activities of the Committee;

33. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for his support to the Standing Advisory Committee, expresses appreciation for the role played by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and strongly encourages the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee and international partners to support the work of the Office;

34. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Standing Advisory Committee towards addressing cross-border security threats in Central Africa, including activities of Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups and the Lord's Resistance Army, and acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, the issue of transhumance and its cross-border security implications, as well as trafficking in arms, and also welcomes the role of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in coordinating those efforts, working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and all relevant regional and international partners;

¹⁴ A/64/85-S/2009/288, annex I.

¹⁵ A/71/293, annex I.

¹⁶ A/72/363, annex II.

35. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for his support for the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee, and requests him to continue to provide the assistance needed to ensure the success of its regular meetings;

36. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

37. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa”.

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1 December 2025*