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nuo:	Tarybos generalinio sekretoriato
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Dalykas:	Pagrindinės politinės gairės, skirtos naudoti savanoriškai 2026 m. Aukšto lygio politinio forumo darnaus vystymosi srityje kontekste (2026 m. liepos 7–15 d.)

Delegacijoms priede pateikiamos pagrindinės politinės gairės, parengtos dok. WP 2030 Kipro pirmininkavimo metu ir patvirtintos 2026 m. birželio 22 d. Tarybos (Žemės ūkis ir žuvininkystė) 4185-ame posėdyje. Šiomis gairėmis ES dalyviai turėtų naudotis savanoriškai, kad paremtų savo intervencines priemones ir informavimo veiklą Aukšto lygio politinio forumo darnaus vystymosi srityje, kuris vyks 2026 m. liepos 7–15 d. JT būstinėje Niujorke, kontekste.

22 June 2026

KEY POLITICAL MESSAGES

2026 HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

New York, UNHQ, 7-15 July 2026

1. The EU and its Member States reaffirm their commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the Pact for the Future and its annexes: Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind.

Decisive action is necessary to address global crises and achieve the SDGs

2. The EU and its Member States note with grave concern that multiple and interlinked crises, notably conflicts and wars, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as well as economic shocks and increasing fragility, continue to severely impede progress towards the implementation of the SDGs, with increasing levels of multidimensional poverty and deepening inequalities within and between countries. In this context, the EU underlines that human rights must be placed at the center of all policies and actions, ensuring that responses are people-centered, inclusive and leave no one behind. The EU therefore stresses the urgent need to take accelerated, just and transformative actions in the remaining years up to 2030 and beyond, to reverse alarming trends, consolidate hard-won gains and build a sustainable future, based on shared prosperity, social cohesion and environmental responsibility. We recall that all SDGs are interconnected, and we encourage all relevant actors to better address interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between the SDGs, enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development. The EU and its Member States also underline the growing role of digital and emerging technologies in accelerating progress towards the SDGs, while stressing the importance of responsible, human-centric and inclusive digital governance.

De-escalation, respect of international law and renewed diplomatic efforts

3. The EU and its Member States reaffirm their continued and unwavering support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders and condemns, in the strongest possible terms, Russia's illegal, unprovoked, and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. The EU follows the developments in Iran and the Middle East with utmost concern, and reaffirms that coordination among Member States and close contact with partners in the region are essential. We call for maximum restraint, protection of civilians and full respect for international law, including the principles of the United Nations Charter, and international humanitarian law. We further call on the parties to engage fully in diplomatic solutions towards a long-term solution. As regards the Middle East conflict, the EU and its Member States also reaffirm their strong commitment to international law and to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on the two-State solution in accordance with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. The EU and its Member States fully support advancing the Peace Plan in accordance with UNSC resolution 2803, in accordance with international law, and in cooperation with international and regional stakeholders. In the light of the evolving situation the EU stands collectively, firmly and unequivocally with its Member States situated in the geographical proximity to the region, underlining that their security is vital. The EU and its Member States call for de-escalation in the wider region, and underline the need for and their support to the stabilisation and reconstruction of Lebanon, including its economic and security situation. The EU and its Member States note with concern the repercussions of the above-mentioned contexts on the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs in all its dimensions.

A stronger rules-based international order and a more effective UN is necessary for global peace, security and cooperation

4. Recalling the continued need for strengthened rules-based order, multilateralism and respect for international law, including the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of States, the EU and its Member States underline the importance of the Global Community working together for lasting peace and security. The EU and its Member States are committed to working with UN Member States and the UN system to drive forward the Secretary General's UN80 initiative, to ensure more effective, efficient and responsive UN fit to better tackle current and future challenges.

SDGs can only be achieved through gender equality, human rights and universal access to SRHRs

5. The EU remains committed to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the outcomes of their review conferences and remains committed to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), in this context. Having that in mind, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control over, and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, free from discrimination, coercion and violence. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services. We also reaffirm our commitment to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as an integral part of the EU's broader human rights agenda. We emphasise the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls in decision-making and leadership in all stages and at all levels of sustainable development. Gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches that address the root causes of gender inequality, as well as multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are essential for achieving all SDGs.

Important to use the global momentum to accelerate progress to sustainable development worldwide

6. The EU and its Member States have long been at the forefront of supporting global efforts to promote sustainable development in partner countries and at home. The EU and its Member States emphasise the need to build on the political momentum and outcomes of the Summit of the Future, the 2023 United Nations Water Conference, the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, the 2025 High-level Political Forum, the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development and the Second World Summit for Social Development in 2025.

Global Gateway drives sustainable development through investments and strong international partnerships

7. Global Gateway is the European Union’s worldwide investment strategy to mobilise public and private resources to bridge the global investment gap, across the digital, climate and energy, transport, health, education and research sectors, contributing to sustainable development in partner countries. The implementation of Global Gateway in a Team Europe and its 360-degree approach, enables the EU to respond more coherently to global challenges, through investment in sustainable, resilient, high-quality infrastructure based on mutually beneficial partnerships.

Closing the financing gap by mobilizing all sources, with ODA playing a catalytic role

8. Recalling the “Compromiso de Sevilla” adopted at the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville in 2025, and noting the initiatives under the Sevilla Platform of Action, the EU reiterates the importance of financing for sustainable development and the effective use of all available sources of financing-public and private, domestic and international to bridge the financing gap. The EU and its Member States have long been at the forefront of supporting global efforts to promote sustainable development, together representing 48% of global Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2025¹. The EU underlines the catalytic role of ODA in mobilizing additional resources through domestic resource mobilisation, blended finance and de-risking/, unlocking sustainable private investment. In this context, the EU recognises the evolving role of emerging donors and encourages broad alignment with relevant UN frameworks and practices and with the principles of effective development cooperation and OECD/DAC standards and recommendations, to better respond to the sustainable development needs of partner countries.

¹ Based on preliminary OECD data.

The HLPF as central platform for sustainable development and agenda 2030 needs even stronger stakeholder engagement and evidence-based, interconnected progress

9. The EU and its Member States emphasise the importance of the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) as the central UN platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, with a key role in preparing the post-2030 Agenda process as mandated by Action 12 of the Pact for the Future (Resolution 79/1). The EU and its Member States stress the strategic role of the HLPF and the need to deepen the HLPF focus on the universal, interlinked and indivisible nature of the SDGs, while enhancing the peer learning, comparability and science base of the voluntary national reviews (VNRs) and the interlinkages with voluntary local reviews (VLRs). The EU underlines the importance of the HLPF's broad meaningful stakeholder participation both at the HLPF and in VNRs processes with a particular emphasis on youth participation.

SDG localisation is key to aligning global goals with local needs

10. We acknowledge SDG localisation, multilevel governance and the engagement with local and regional authorities as key priorities to advance the 2030 Agenda in the next four years and beyond. We recall that SDG localisation contributes to integrating local priorities and needs in national and global agendas, strengthening local development and the role of sub-national levels in contributing to the achievement of global goals, supporting the inclusion of all segments of society and the leave no one behind approach. We stress the importance of embedding the needs of present and future generations in national and local agendas for sustainable development, promoting youth participation in national and local related processes, including VNRs and VLRs development.

A “UN as one” system

11. While keeping the wider scope of the UN80 process in mind, we support steps that lead to trust building, reduced fragmentation and strengthened rationalisation and efficiency in the UN system. The EU and its Member States have shown longstanding commitment to work together with UN Member States, as well as with the UN system in driving forward the ongoing internal reform process. Ensuring coherence between UN80, including the UN Development System reform, with the strengthened role of the UN Resident Coordinators as first entry point and the Humanitarian Reset, is critical to ensure a commonality of purpose and combined impact towards an effective “UN as one” delivery at country level, especially in countries in special situations LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, as well as conflict and fragile settings.

12. The EU and its Member States welcome this year's theme of the HLPF "Transformative, equitable, innovative and coordinated actions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs for a sustainable future for all". While reiterating the interlinkages between SDGs, the EU's key political messages for the SDGs under review this year are:

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Urgent global action is needed to ensure water security and achieve SDG 6, stronger global water governance is essential, with water remaining priority beyond 2030

13. We take note of the 2025 Ministerial Declaration of the UN HLPF which calls for urgent action to address interconnected crises, including water scarcity and the need to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Water use efficiency remains low in most countries, while water stress and water pollution are becoming more severe in several regions of the world, with a disproportional impact on women and girls. The implementation of integrated water resources management, including its integration into spatial planning, is advancing slowly, while transboundary water cooperation remains limited in many cases, despite the large number of countries sharing water resources. We recognise the importance of protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, promoting nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation as cost-effective, multifunctional tools to enhance climate resilience. Achieving SDG 6 requires global commitment to ensure the human rights to safe water and sanitation, water resilience and security, including through climate-resilient, gender responsive and integrated water resources management, investment in infrastructure and governance, strengthened cooperation on transboundary waters and across sectors, stakeholders' inclusivity, comprehensive and sustainable water financing , leverage of innovative technologies and capacity-building.
14. Accelerated implementation of SDG 6 and other water-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda are crucial for advancing sustainable development and tackling the disruption of the global water cycle, the increasing water scarcity and extreme weather events. Enhanced governance of water issues within the UN is therefore necessary. The EU supports the swift implementation of the UN System-wide Strategy on Water and Sanitation and the work of UN Water and of the Special Envoy on Water as well as the implementation of the UN Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UN Water Convention) and its enlargement process.

The EU and its Member States also call for a strong position for water as a key cross cutting element beyond 2030. The EU looks forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, co-hosted by the United Arab Emirates and Senegal. The EU is committed to supporting and actively contributing to its preparatory process and advocates for inclusive, cross sectoral and action-oriented outcomes. The Conference should be a stepping stone towards strengthening the global water agenda in the post 2030 period, with the EU advocating for a regular intergovernmental UN process on water, structured through regular UN Water Conferences and including regular monitoring of action and negotiated outcomes.

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Accelerating SDG 7 is essential to end energy poverty through expanded clean, affordable and resilient energy access and investment

15. We welcome the progress achieved towards implementation of SDG 7. Since 2015, global electricity access rose from 87% to 92%, access to clean cooking fuels increased by 16%, and the share of fossil free electricity production has continued to grow. However, SDG 7 remains off track and progress is slowing and uneven – 666 million people remain without access to electricity with 85% of them living in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2.1 billion people are without access to clean cooking. While the implementation of SDG 7 remains challenging, increasing instability, armed conflicts, the current energy crisis and the impacts of climate change, clearly highlight the importance of implementing SDG 7 and to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. It is crucial to intensify efforts to combat energy poverty, particularly in the light of the current international situation marked by rising energy prices which disproportionately affect the most vulnerable households and communities. Moreover, only a small portion of global energy investment reaches the areas most in need. Achieving SDG 7 requires strengthened international cooperation in line with the Global Plan of Action for the Extended Decade of Sustainable Energy for all, and a significant increase in global investment in developing economies, particularly to expand equal and inclusive access to electricity. Efforts should focus on scaling up low-carbon technologies and renewable energy generation, transmission, distribution, storage and access to sustainable and affordable electricity as well as clean cooking, and improved energy efficiency, while ensuring energy security, climate-resilient energy sector, just transition, strengthened policy and, regulatory frameworks. Relevant technical and vocational education and training should also be supported. Progress toward SDG 7 is also economically relevant both because low-carbon technologies and renewable energy sources, where cost-efficient, are more competitive than fossil fuels for electricity generation, and because they help reduce exposure to imported fossil fuels price volatility and strengthen energy security.

SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

SDG 9 requires bridging divides and boosting inclusive, sustainable investment in infrastructure, innovation and digital transformation

16. Since 2015, notable progress has been made in expanding infrastructure, fostering industrial growth and boosting innovation. However, regional disparities persist and many developing countries continue to face systemic barriers to inclusive sustainable industrialisation, as well as secure and resilient supply chains. To advance SDG 9, countries must boost investment in quality, resilient infrastructure and research and development, transform their economies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns and climate resilient industrial activities, by integrating or implementing concepts such as circular economy and Industry 4.0, expand access to finance for small manufacturers, leverage artificial intelligence and bridge digital divides between and within countries by prioritising affordable broadband networks and innovation systems in the world's most vulnerable regions, alongside strengthening skills development, including digital and information literacy. We recognise the importance of promoting women in research and development and industry.

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 11 demands resilient, inclusive, well-funded cities with integrated planning, strong governance, and climate-smart development

17. Urbanisation continues to accelerate, with more than half the global population now living in cities, projected to be nearly 70% by 2050. Cities are powerful magnets of talent, drivers of competitiveness, digitalisation, innovation and investment. However, as highlighted in the EU Agenda for Cities, cities face numerous challenges, such as shortage of housing, high energy costs, poverty and limited access to finance, security related risks and challenges related to the adverse impacts of climate change. Initiatives and frameworks such as the EU Agenda for Cities, the Urban Agenda for the EU and the New European Bauhaus aim to address these challenges in an integrated manner . social cohesion, economic growth and environmental protection . We welcome the convening of the High-Level meeting of the General Assembly of the midterm review of the new Urban Agenda (16-17 July 2026, New York) and continue to support its implementation. To advance SDG 11, cities need improved capacities, integrated and coherent approaches towards sustainable development. Integrated strategies - focused on affordable and inclusive housing, promotion of green procurement towards climate-adaptive and resilient built environments, sustainable, clean and active mobility, reduction of pollution

through enhanced waste management systems and sustainable consumption and production, increased participation of local stakeholders and youth and heritage preservation - supported by good quality, timely and disaggregated data. We support the promotion of multi-level governance, policy coherence across urban policy planning, land use management and local finance to advance SDG localization while enhancing impact at local level. In addition, we support integrated, sustainable urban development and regional innovation to ensure place-based development, thriving dynamic and livable spaces for all. Furthermore, cities need significant investments to increase their resilience to climate change and reduce their exposition to natural disasters. To tackle these challenges, efforts must focus on incorporating climate mitigation and adaptation into existing plans, policies and projects, as well as on securing access to climate finance.

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17 needs strong partnerships, coherent policies, scaled-up financing to close the SDG gap and reform of the international financial system

18. Achieving SDG 17 requires strengthened whole-of-government, whole-of-society partnerships, engaging governments, social partners, civil society, women's organisations, youth, academia, the private sector, regional and local actors, aligned with national priorities and delivering measurable results. It requires strengthened policy integration and the horizontal and vertical coordination among all the actors involved. We reaffirm that Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, in line with target 17.14, is a key enabler to address synergies and trade-offs across sectors from planning to implementation, monitoring and assessment, to progress towards the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. Closing the SDG financing gap is more urgent than ever. Considering the outcome of the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, the EU and its Member States reiterate that it is key to make the most of public investments, ODA and international partnerships, become better at domestic resource mobilisation and crowd in the private sector and finance at scale.

19. Continued implementation of the reform of the international financial architecture is needed, including the multilateral development banks, Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds (VCEF) and philanthropies in order to mobilise more financing for the SDGs through a multilateral system that is less fragmented and more impactful. The EU and its Member States underline the importance of enabling environments conducive to financing for sustainable development and the importance of leadership and commitment from national stakeholders and authorities, who have the primary responsibility for their countries' development. The EU and its Member States underline that open, fair and rules-based trade, as well as sustainable investment, are key drivers of inclusive growth, resilient value chains and decent work, while promoting responsible business conduct and sustainable industrialisation, avoiding excessive administrative burdens, especially for SMEs. The EU and its Member States reiterate the importance of creating an enabling environment for sustainable development and quality investments, which promote high social, environmental and governance standards (ESG), supports climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change and the green and digital transition and enhances respect for human rights, the rule of law, non-discrimination and promoting decent work, education, gender equality, youth, social rights and the reduction of inequalities. Science, technology and innovation are critical enablers. The EU supports mutually beneficial digital and innovation partnerships, voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing, to address digital divides. The EU and its Member States reaffirm that high-quality official statistics are the backbone of evidence-based monitoring, evaluation and policy-making for the 2030 Agenda. The EU and its Member States underline that strong and adequately resourced national statistical systems, embedded in a well-coordinated global statistical architecture, will play an even more crucial role in the future sustainable development framework.

Stronger, more coherent UN governance and renewed multilateralism are essential to accelerate SDGs and beyond 2030

20. The EU and its Member States remain committed to accelerating SDG implementation and sustaining progress towards and beyond 2030. Aligned with the spirit of the UN80 reform process, we emphasise the urgency of renewed multilateralism, innovation, strengthened national coordination mechanisms, improved multi-level governance structures, and inclusive partnerships. We must seize the opportunity of UN80 along with the review of HLPF and ECOSOC, as well as the revitalisation of the Second Committee, to deliver real change. Stronger coherence is needed across HLPF, ECOSOC and the General Assembly by reducing duplications and aligning mandates; their work must be mutually reinforcing. HLPF and ECOSOC need to evolve into more focused, coherent and action-oriented platforms that drive implementation and strengthen accountability. The EU will continue to support the UN and will remain a reliable and constructive partner.