

<p>7. We believe that today, more than ever before, we live in a global and interdependent world. No State can stand wholly alone. We acknowledge that collective security depends on effective cooperation, in accordance with international law, against transnational threats.</p> <p>8. We recognise that current developments and circumstances require that we urgently build consensus on major threats and challenges. We commit ourselves to translating that consensus into concrete action, including addressing the root causes of those threats and challenges with resolve and determination.</p> <p>9. We acknowledge that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being. We recognise that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.</p> <p>10. We reaffirm that development is a central goal by itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities.</p> <p>11. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.</p> <p>12. We reaffirm that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are essential to advance development, peace and security. We are committed to creating a world fit for future generations, which takes into account the best interests of the child.</p> <p>13. We reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence, and interrelatedness of all human rights.</p> <p>14. Acknowledging the diversity of the world, we recognise that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind. We acknowledge the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world. In order to promote international peace and security, we commit ourselves to advancing human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere, as well as to encouraging tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples.</p> <p>15. We pledge to enhance the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the UN system. This is our shared responsibility and interest.</p> <p>16. We therefore resolve to create a more peaceful, prosperous, and democratic world, and to undertake concrete measures to continue finding ways to implement the outcome of the Millennium Summit</p>	<p>I pkt. 7 er der en erkendelse af, at ingen stat kan stå helt alene.</p> <p>Pkt. 9 indeholder en erkendelse af sammenhængene mellem fred og sikkerhed, udvikling og menneskerettigheder.</p> <p>I pkt. 11 fremhæves, at <i>good governance</i> og retssikkerhed er væsentlige forudsætninger for økonomisk vækst, bæredygtig udvikling og udryddelse af fattigdom.</p> <p>En mindre positiv ting ses i pkt. 15, hvor det amerikanske begreb <i>relevance</i> bruges i forbindelse med FN.</p>
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and the other major United Nations conferences and summits so as to provide multilateral solutions to the problems in four following areas:

- Development
- Peace and collective security
- Human rights and the rule of law
- Strengthening of the United Nations

II. Development

17. We strongly reiterate our determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those agreed at the Millennium Summit that are described as the Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication.
18. We emphasize the vital role played by the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world.
19. We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. We are encouraged by reductions in poverty in some countries in the recent past and are determined to reinforce and extend this trend to benefit people worldwide. We remain concerned, however, with the slow and uneven progress towards poverty eradication and realization of other development goals in some regions. We commit ourselves to promote the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in, and benefit from, the process of globalization. We underline the need for urgent action on all sides, including more ambitious national development strategies and efforts backed by increased international support.

Global partnership for development

20. We reaffirm our commitment to the global partnership for development in the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Pkt. 19 indeholder elementer fra vores anbefaling 5, der i sin helhed lyder: ”At alle u-lande skal udarbejde nationale udviklingsstrategier, der gør det muligt at nå 2015 Målene. I de fleste mellemindkomstlande kan midlerne til at finansiere udviklingsstrategierne mobiliseres nationalt. Det er derimod ikke tilfældet for de fattigste lande. Her skal der derfor følges op med en seriøs donorindsats, der både indeholder gældslettelse, bedre markedsadgang, hurtig udfasning af rige landes landbrugssubsidier og mere bistand til de mindst udviklede lande, herunder en særlig indsats, der retter sig imod de afrikanske lande, som har et stærkt behov for en øget indsats. FN-forbundet mener endvidere, at man skal huske forpligtelserne ikke mindst i forhold til gældslettelse og sikring af markedsadgang til de rige landes markeder. Det er en forudsætning for en bæredygtig udvikling, der gør at de fattige lande på lang sigt kan klare sig selv.”

Er med i vores anbefaling 3: ” At september-topmødets resultat bør være en ”pagt”, som alle lande bekender sig til, for at 2015 Målene kan blive det centrale omdrejningspunkt i udviklingen af såvel nationale strategier og international bistand generelt. Med rapporten fra Millenniumprojektet foreligger der en handlingsplan i

<p>21. We further reaffirm our commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, and to mobilizing domestic resources, attracting international flows, promoting international trade as an engine for development, increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief, and enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.</p> <p>22. We reaffirm that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognise that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty. To this end, we resolve to:</p> <p>a) Adopt, by 2006, and implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>b) Manage public finances effectively to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability and long-term growth and to make effective and transparent use of public funds and ensure that development assistance is used to build national capacities;</p> <p>c) Support efforts by developing countries to adopt and implement national development policies and strategies, through increased development assistance, promotion of international trade as an engine for development, transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, increased investment flows and wider and deeper debt relief; and support developing countries by providing a substantial increase in aid of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner to assist them in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;</p>	<p><i>forhold til at nå 2015 Målene. Det kræver en seriøs indsats fra både de rige og de fattige lande. "Business as usual" er ikke tilstrækkelig. Såvel rige som fattige lande har et ansvar for at realisere mål otte gennem et globalt partnerskab mellem rige og fattige lande. Og det globale partnerskab mellem rige og fattige lande, som man var enige om ved konferencen om udviklingsfinansiering i Monterrey 2002, skal realiseres.</i></p> <p>Er med i vores anbefaling 5 og 4 ("At de politiske ledere udviser ansvarlighed og lederskab over for deres egen befolkning, ved at bekæmpe korruption og ved at fokusere på god regeringsførelse og demokratisering. Dette er en forudsætning for at man kan komme fattigdommen til livs i udviklingslandene.")</p> <p>Er med i vores anbefaling 5.</p> <p>Delvis med i vores anbefaling 6 og 7 "6: At de rige lande lever op til det gamle politiske løfte om at give 0,7% af BNP til udviklingsbistand, som senest blev bekræftet af donorlandene ved konferencen om udviklingsfinansiering i Monterrey, 2002. De lande, som endnu ikke giver 0,7% af BNP i bistand, skal lave en tidsplan for, hvornår de vil gøre det. I den sammenhæng er det oplagt at</p>
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<p>d) The increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space. It is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;</p> <p>e) Enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development;</p> <p>f) Ensure that United Nations funds, programmes and the specialized agencies support the efforts of developing countries through the common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework process, enhancing their support for capacity building;</p> <p>g) Protect our natural resource base in support of development.</p>	<p><i>påminde regeringerne om, at de i flere tilfælde har forpligtet sig til at finde nye midler, og at diverse nye indsatser over for terror, humanitær bistand m.m. ikke må tages fra de midler der afsættes til bistand til udviklingslandene.”</i></p> <p><i>”7: At kvaliteten, gennemsigtigheden og pålideligheden af international udviklingsbistand øges. Bistanden skal kobles til de lokale/nationale behov, som identificeres i de nationale strategier i tæt samarbejde med civilsamfundet for at sikre, at bistanden kommer flest mennesker bedst muligt til gavn.”.</i></p> <p>Med i vores anbefaling 13, men er alt for svagt.” <i>At der er helt klare procedurer for, hvordan civilsamfundet kan blive hørt i den politiske proces. FN-forbundet mener, at civilsamfundet spiller en væsentlig rolle i forhold til at bekæmpe fattigdom. Bl.a. er civilsamfundet afgørende i forhold til at lægge pres på de politiske ledere, men også til at skabe partnerskaber og skabe opmærksomhed om særlige sårbare grupper. Derfor er det også vigtigt, at civilsamfundet inddrages i de politiske forhandlinger – såvel nationalt som internationalt. På dette område er Kofi Annans rapport dog noget mangelfuld.”</i></p>
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Financing for development

23. We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus and recognise that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of those resources in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard:

- a) We are encouraged by recent commitments to substantial increases in official development assistance, and the OECD estimate that ODA to all developing countries will now increase by around US\$50 billion a year by 2010, while recognizing that a substantial increase in such assistance is required to achieve the internationally agreed goals, including, the Millennium Development Goals within their respective timeframes.
- b) We welcome the increased resources that will become available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of GNP for ODA by 2010, as well as pursuant to the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs to reach 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent to Least Developed Countries by no later than 2010, and urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments.
- c) We further welcome recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and resolve to take concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including through further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results;
- d) We recognise the value of developing innovative sources of financing provided those sources do not unduly burden developing countries. In that regard, we take note with interest of the international efforts, contributions and discussions such as the Action Against Hunger and Poverty aimed at identifying innovative and additional sources of financing for development on a public, private, domestic, or external basis to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing. Some countries will implement the International Finance Facility (IFF). Some countries have launched the IFF for immunization. Some countries will implement in the near future, utilizing their national authorities, a contribution on airline tickets to enable financing

Delvis med i vores anbefaling 3 (ovenfor).

Med i vores anbefaling 6 (ovenfor), men dette er meget svagere. Der er ingen forpligtelser – kun hilses det velkomment, at mange lande har sat tidsrammer for, hvornår de vil opfylde løftet om at give 0,7% af BNP i udviklingsbistand.

Delvis med i vores anbefaling 7 (ovenfor).

authorities, a contribution on airline tickets to enable financing development projects, in particular in the health sector, directly or through financing of the IFF. Other countries are considering whether and to what extent they will participate in these initiatives;

- e) We acknowledge the vital role the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development;
- f) We resolve to address the development needs of low-income developing countries by working in competent multilateral and international fora, to help them meet, *inter alia*, their financial, technical and technological requirements;
- g) We resolve to continue to support the development efforts of middle-income developing countries by working, in competent multilateral and international fora and also through bilateral arrangements, on measures to help them meet, *inter alia*, their financial, technical and technological requirements;
- h) We resolve to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund established by the General Assembly and invite those countries in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the Fund.
- i) We recognise the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poor, including through microfinance and microcredit.

Domestic Resource Mobilization

24. In our common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, a critical challenge is to ensure the necessary internal conditions for mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment, increasing human capacity, reducing capital flight, curbing illicit transfer of funds and enhancing international cooperation for creating an enabling domestic environment. We undertake to support the efforts of developing countries to create a domestic enabling environment for mobilizing domestic resources. To this end, we therefore resolve to:

- a) Pursue good governance and sound macro-economic policies at all levels and support developing countries in their efforts to put in place the policies and investments to drive sustained economic growth, promote small and medium-sized enterprises, promote employment generation and stimulate the private sector;
- b) Reaffirm that good governance is essential for sustainable development; sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved

Delvis med i vores anbefaling 4 (ovenfor).

Delvis med i vores anbefaling 4.

institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation; and that freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing;

- c) Make the fight against corruption a priority at all levels, and welcome all actions taken in this regard at the national and international levels, including the adoption of policies that emphasize accountability, transparent public sector management, and corporate responsibility and accountability including efforts to return assets transferred through corruption, consistent with the UN Convention against corruption. We urge all States that have not done so to consider to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- d) Channel private capabilities and resources into stimulating the private sector in developing countries through actions in the public, public/private and private spheres to create an enabling environment for partnership and innovation that contributes to accelerated economic development and hunger and poverty eradication;
- e) Support efforts to reduce capital flight and measures to curb illicit transfer of funds.

Også delvis med i vores anbefaling 4.

Investment

25. We resolve to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign investment, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their development activities and to enhance the benefits they can derive from such investments. In this regard, we:

- a) Continue to support efforts by developing countries and economies in transition to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments through, *inter alia*, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights and the rule of law, and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks that encourage business formation;
- b) Put into place policies to ensure adequate investment in a sustainable manner in health, clean water and sanitation, housing and education, and the provision of public goods and social safety nets to protect vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of society;
- c) Invite national Governments seeking to develop infrastructure projects and generate foreign direct investments to pursue

strategies with the involvement of both public and private sectors and where appropriate, international donors;

- d) Call upon international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk rating mechanisms. Sovereign risk assessment made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high quality data and analysis;
- e) We underscore the need to sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. It is important to promote measures in source and destination countries to improve transparency and the information about financial flows to developing countries, particularly countries in Africa, the least developed countries, Small Island Developing States and landlocked developing countries. Measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows are important and must be considered.

Debt

26. We emphasize the high importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for development. To this end we:
- a) Welcome the recent proposals of the Group of Eight (G8) to cancel 100 per cent of the outstanding debt of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries owed to the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and African Development Fund and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the international financial institutions is not reduced;
 - b) We emphasize that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth and underline the importance of debt sustainability to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, recognizing the key role that debt relief can play in liberating resources that can be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
 - c) Further stress the need to consider additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of HIPC countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, to consider significant debt relief or restructuring for low and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the HIPC initiative, as well as the

I vores anbefaling 5 (ovenfor) anbefales det, at u-landenes indsats skal følges op af en seriøs donorindsats omfattende gældslettelse, bedre markedsadgang og hurtig udfasning af rige landes landbrugssubsidier.

burden that are not part of the HIPC initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries. Such mechanisms may include debt for sustainable development swaps or multicreditor debt swap arrangement, as appropriate. These initiatives could include further efforts by the IMF and the World Bank to develop the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries. This should be achieved in a fashion that does not detract from ODA resources, while maintaining the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions.

Trade

27. A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development. In that regard, we reaffirm our commitment to trade liberalization and to ensure that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all.
28. We are committed to efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, especially least-developed countries, participate fully in the world trading system in order to meet the needs of their economic development, and reaffirm our commitment to enhanced and predictable market access for the exports of developing countries.
29. We will work towards the objective, in accordance with the Brussels Programme of Action, of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs' products to the markets of developed countries, as well as to the markets of developing countries in a position to do so, and support their efforts to overcome their supply-side constraints;
30. We are committed to supporting and promoting increased aid to build productive and trade capacities of developing countries and take further steps in that regard, while welcoming the substantial support; already provided.
31. We will work to accelerate and facilitate the accession of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to the World Trade Organization consistent with its criteria, recognizing the importance of universal integration in the rules-based global trading system;
32. We will work expeditiously towards implementing the development dimensions of the Doha work programme.

I vores anbefaling 5 anbefales det, at u-landenes indsats skal følges op af en seriøs donorindsats omfattende gældslettelse, bedre markedsadgang og hurtig udfasning af rige landes landbrugssubsidier.

Commodities

33. Emphasize the need to address the impact of weak and volatile commodity prices and support the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors.

Quick impact initiatives

34. Given the need to accelerate progress immediately in countries where current trends make achievement of the internationally agreed development goals unlikely, we resolve to urgently identify and implement country-led initiatives with adequate international support, consistent with long-term national development strategies, that promise immediate and durable improvements in the lives of people and renewed hope for achievement of the development goals. In this regard, we will take actions such as the distribution of malaria bed nets, including free distribution, where appropriate, and effective anti-malarial treatments, the expansion of local school meal programmes, using home-grown foods where possible, and the elimination of user fees for primary education and, where appropriate, health care services.

Systemic issues and global economic decision-making

35. We reaffirm the commitment to broaden and strengthen participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stress the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, and noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods Institutions remains a continuous concern.
36. We reaffirm our commitment to governance, equity and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are also committed to open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial systems.
37. We also underscore our commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development.
38. We further reaffirm the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and we resolve to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and

Positivt at FN's rolle i udviklingsarbejdet understreges. Det er dog meget ukonkret, hvordan FN skal blive bedre til at varetage den koordinerende og dominerende rolle. Mangler vores anbefaling 12) om styrkelse af ECOSOC's rolle. ("At

<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>39. Good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development. In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries. To this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries.</p> <p>South-South cooperation</p> <p>40. We recognise the achievements and great potential of South-South cooperation and encourage the promotion of such cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share best practices and enhanced technical cooperation. In this context, we note the recent decision of the leaders of the South, adopted at the Second South Summit and contained in the Doha Plan of Action and the Doha Declaration, to intensify their efforts at South-South cooperation, including through the establishment of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership and other regional cooperation mechanisms, and encourage the international community, including the IFIs, to support the efforts of developing countries, <i>inter alia</i>, through triangular cooperation. We also take note with appreciation the launching of the third round of the GSTP as an important instrument to stimulate South-South cooperation.</p> <p>41. We welcome the work of the High Level Committee of the United Nations on South-South cooperation and invite countries to consider supporting the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation within UNDP, in order to respond effectively to the development needs of developing countries.</p> <p>42. We recognise the considerable contribution of arrangements such as the OPEC fund initiated by a group of developing countries, as well as the potential contribution of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance, to development activities in developing</p>	<p><i>det Økonomiske og Sociale Råds (ECOSOC) rolle styrkes markant, som aktør, og ECOSOC skal dermed kunne indgå på lige fod med Verdensbanken og verdenshandelsorganisationen (WTO) om en koordineret indsats i bl.a. opfølgningen på konferencen om udviklingsfinansiering i Monterrey og i opfyldelsen af 2015 Målene. ECOSOC skal være mere effektivt og skal kunne indgå som en stærk part i forhandlingerne med andre institutioner om bl.a. handel og ændrede økonomiske strukturer.)</i></p>
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Humanitarian Assistance, to development activities in developing countries.

Education

43. We emphasize the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for eradicating illiteracy, and strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty. In this context, we reaffirm the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in 2000 and recognise the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015.
44. We reaffirm our commitment to support developing country efforts to ensure that all children have access to, and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality; to eliminate gender inequality and imbalance; and to renew efforts to improve girls education. We also commit ourselves to continue to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the Education for All Initiative, including with enhanced resources of all types through the Education for All Fast Track Initiative in support of country-led national education plans.
45. We commit to promote education for peace and human development.

Rural and agricultural development

46. We reaffirm that food security and rural and agricultural development must be adequately and urgently addressed in the context of national development and response strategies and in this context, will enhance the contributions of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate. We are convinced that the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, particularly as they affect children, is crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Rural and agricultural development should be an integral part of national and international development policies. We deem it necessary to increase productive investment in rural and agricultural development to achieve food security. We commit ourselves to increase support for agricultural development and trade capacity building in the agricultural sector in developing countries, Support for commodity development projects, especially market-

based projects, and for their preparation under the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities should be encouraged.

Employment

47. We strongly support fair globalization and resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of our relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These measures should also encompass the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as defined in the ILO Convention No.182, and forced labour. We also resolve to ensure full respect for the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Sustainable development: managing and protecting our common environment

48. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve the goal of sustainable development, including through the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles, these efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.
49. We will promote sustainable consumption and production patterns with the developed countries taking the lead and all countries benefiting from the process, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. In that context, we support developing countries in their efforts to promote the recycling economy.
50. We face serious and multiple challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy, meeting energy needs and achieving sustainable development, and we will act with resolve and urgency in this regard.

Med i vores anbefaling 10: ” At både rige og fattige lande skal leve op til de forpligtelser, de har afgivet ved såvel Rio-konferencen i 1992 som ved Johannesburg-topmødet i 2002. Nødvendigheden af et sikre en bæredygtig udvikling er ikke blevet mindre siden Brundtland rapporten udkom i 1989. Vi er afhængige af naturen og dens ressourcer for vores eksistens og udvikling. FN-forbundet mener, at de tre dimensioner af bæredygtig udvikling: økonomisk, social og miljømæssig udvikling alle skal tilgodeses. Mange miljøproblemer er globale og kræver nødvendigvis en global løsning. FN-forbundet støtter også, at der igangsættes en ekstra indsats i forhold til en løsning af tre store miljømæssige udfordringer, som Kofi Annan peger på i rapporten: ørkenspredning, biodiversitet og klimaforandringer. De rige lande, der er de største udledere af CO2, har et særligt ansvar i forhold til at reducere deres udslip. Det kræver både teknologisk udvikling og en markant ændring af livsstilen i den vestlige verden. Samtidig er det nødvendigt at inkludere de fattige lande i de internationale klimaaftaler på en mere forpligtende måde. Når

<p>51. We recognise that climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the globe. We emphasize the need to meet all the commitments and obligations we have undertaken in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other relevant international agreements, including for many of us, the Kyoto Protocol. The UNFCCC is the appropriate framework for addressing future action on climate change at the global level.</p> <p>52. We reaffirm our commitment to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</p> <p>53. We acknowledge that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation and participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with the principles of the UNFCCC. We are committed to move forward the global discussion on long-term cooperative action to address climate change, in accordance with these principles. We stress the importance of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, to be held in Montreal in November 2005.</p> <p>54. We acknowledge various partnerships underway to advance action on clean energy and climate change, including bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives.</p> <p>55. We are committed to take further action through practical international cooperation to, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote innovation, clean energy and energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate deployment of cleaner technologies, b) Enhance private investment, transfer of technologies and capacity building to developing countries, as called for in the JPOI, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities c) Assist developing countries to improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into their sustainable development strategies, given that adaptation to the effects of climate change due to both natural and human factors is a high priority for all nations, particularly in those most vulnerable, namely, those referred to in the UNFCCC, article 4.8. 	<p><i>Kyoto-protokollens første forpligtelsesperiode udløber i 2012 er det nødvendigt at udvide rammerne og inkludere ikke mindst store udledere som bl.a. Kina og Indien. I deres økonomiske udvikling skal udviklingslandene ikke gentage de fejltagelser, som de rige lande har gjort i deres økonomiske udvikling.</i></p> <p>Med i vores anbefaling 10. Der er dog ikke tale om forpligtelser for bl.a. USA. Det er dog positivt, at UNFCCC er rammen for det fremtidige arbejde vedr. globale klimaændringer, og teksten er mere positiv end man kunne have forventet.</p>
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d) Continue to assist developing countries, in particular small island developing States, least developed countries and African countries, including those that are particularly vulnerable to climate change in addressing their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change;

56. In pursuance of our commitment to achieve sustainable development, we further resolve to:

- a) Promote the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and the International Decade of Water for Life;
- b) Support and strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa to address causes of desertification and land degradation, and poverty resulting from land degradation through, *inter alia*, the mobilization of adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technology and capacity building at all levels;
- c) States Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety should support the implementation of the Convention and the Protocol, as well as other biodiversity-related agreements and the Johannesburg commitment for a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. The States Parties will continue to negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. All States will fulfil commitments and significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 and continue ongoing efforts towards elaborating and negotiating on an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;
- d) Recognize that the sustainable development of indigenous peoples and their communities is crucial in our fight against hunger and poverty;
- e) Reaffirm our commitment, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;
- f) Work expeditiously towards the establishment of a worldwide early warning system for all natural hazards, with regional

Dette har Danmark igen forpligtet sig til; vi venter stadig på at denne forpligtelse også gennemføres fuldt ud i praksis.

<p>early warning system for all natural hazards, with regional nodes, building on existing national and regional capacity such as the newly established Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System;</p> <p>g) Fully implement the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in particular those commitments related to assistance to developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and disaster stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;</p> <p>h) Assist developing countries' efforts to prepare integrated water resources management and water-efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation.</p> <p>i) Accelerate the development, dissemination and development of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed , bearing in mind that access to energy</p>	<p>I overensstemmelse med Kofi Annans forslag. Vores anbefaling 11) er dog mere omfattende, idet vi ønsker et system, som også omfatter konflikter, der udspringer af pres på naturressourcer, sultkatastrofer, epidemier mv. ” <i>At der sættes initiativer i gang, som mere målrettet kan forebygge spirende konflikter, der bl.a. udspringer af ressourcemangel, og som sætter de fattige landes udvikling i stå. FN-forbundet støtter en styrket præventiv indsats i relation til postkonflikt situationer, epidemier og naturkatastrofer. FN-forbundet mener, at det generelt set er nødvendigt at fokusere på sammenhængen mellem naturkatastrofer, udnyttelsen af naturressourcer og voldelige konflikter. Den nuværende reagerende kultur skal ændres til en forebyggelseskultur, så FN sætter ind før konflikterne bryder ud. Kofi Annans forslag om et ”early warning” system i relation til naturkatastrofer, som tsunamien i det Indiske Ocean, kunne med fordel udvides til også at omfatte konflikter, der udspringer af pres på naturressourcer, sultkatastrofer, epidemier mv.”</i></p>
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facilitates the eradication of poverty

- j) Strengthen the conservation, sustainable management and development of all types of forests for the benefit of current and future generations, including through enhanced international cooperation, so that trees and forests contribute fully to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors. We look forward to the discussions at the 6th session of the UN Forum on Forests.
- k) Promote the sound management of chemical and hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with Agenda 21 and the JPoI, and aiming to achieve that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment using transparent and science-based risk assessment and risk management procedures, by adopting and implementing a voluntary strategic approach to international chemicals management and support developing countries in strengthening their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance as appropriate;
- l) Improve cooperation and coordination at all levels in order to address issues related to oceans and seas in an integrated manner and promote integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas;
- m) Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and encourage support to the United Nations Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility;
- n) Acknowledge the invaluable role of the GEF in facilitating cooperation with developing countries and look forward to a successful replenishment this year along with the successful conclusion of all outstanding commitments from the third replenishment;
- o) Note that cessation of transport of radioactive materials through small island developing States regions is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries, and recognises the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law. States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the aegis of the IAEA and IMO, with the aim of improving mutual understanding, confidence building and enhanced communications in relation to safe maritime transport of radioactive materials. States involved in

the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with Small Island Developing States and other states to address their concerns. These concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate fora, of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, liability, security and compensation in relation to such transport.

HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other health issues

57. We recognize that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals. We acknowledge the substantial efforts and financial contributions made by the international community, while recognizing that these diseases and other emerging health challenges require a sustained international response. To this end, we commit ourselves to:

- a) Increase investment, building on existing mechanisms and through partnership, to improve health systems in developing countries and those with economies in transition, with the aim of providing sufficient health workers, infrastructure, management systems and supplies to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015;
- b) Implement measures to increase capacities of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection;
- c) Fully implement all commitments established by the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS through stronger leadership, scaling up a comprehensive response to achieve broad multisectoral coverage for prevention, care, treatment and support, mobilization of additional resources from national, bilateral, multilateral and private sources and the substantial funding of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as the HIV/AIDS component of the work programmes of the United Nations system agencies and programmes engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- d) Develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatments and care with the aim of being as close as possible to the goal of universal access to treatment by 2010 for all those who need it, including through increased resources, and work towards the elimination of stigma and discrimination as well as enhanced access to affordable medicines, and the reduction of vulnerability of persons affected by HIV/AIDS and other health issues, in particular orphaned and vulnerable children and older persons.
- e) Ensure the full implementation of our obligations under the International Health Regulations adopted by the 58th World Health Assembly in May 2005, including the need to support the *Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network of the World*

Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network of the World Health Organization;

- f) Actively work to implement the “Three Ones” principles in all countries, including by ensuring that multiple institutions and international partners all work under one agreed HIV/AIDS framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners; with one national AIDS coordinating authority with a broad-based multi-sectoral mandate; and under one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. We welcome and support the important recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors;
- g) Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration aimed at aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty;
- h) Promote long-term funding, including public-private partnerships where appropriate for academic and industrial research, as well as for the development of new vaccines and microbicides, diagnostic kits, drugs and treatments to address major pandemics, tropical diseases and other diseases such as Avian flu and SARS, and take forward work on market incentives where appropriate through such mechanisms as Advance Purchase Commitments;
- i) Stress the need to urgently address malaria and tuberculosis, in particular in the most affected countries, and welcome the scaling up of all efforts in this regards of bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

58. We remain convinced that progress for women is progress for all. We reaffirm that the full and effective implementation of the goals and objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly is an essential contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and resolve to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by:

- a) Eliminating gender inequalities in primary and secondary education by the earliest possible date and at all educational levels by 2015;

- b) Guaranteeing the free and equal right of women to own and inherit property, and ensuring secure tenure of property and housing by women;
- c) Ensuring equal access to reproductive health;
- d) Promoting women's equal access to labour markets, sustainable employment, and adequate labour protection;
- e) Ensuring equal access of women to productive assets and resources, including land, credit and technology;
- f) Eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and the girl child during and after armed conflicts in accordance with the obligations of States under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
- g) Promoting increased representation of women in government decision-making bodies, including through ensuring their equal opportunity to participate fully in the political process.

59. We recognize the importance of gender mainstreaming as a tool for achieving gender equality. To that end, we undertake to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, and further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender.

Science and technology for development

60. We recognize that science and technology, including ICT, are vital for the achievement of the development goals and that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity. We therefore commit to:

- a) Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and consider support initiatives research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sector, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;
- b) Promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

Med i vores anbefaling 9: ” At de anbefalinger og erfaringer mht. hvordan informations- og kommunikationsteknologi kan være midler i en udviklingsproces ved at bidrage til at udbrede viden, formidle udviklingserfaring, skabe netværk mv. tænkes ind i reformarbejdet. FN-forbundet undres over, at Kofi Annan i sin rapport slet ikke nævner den igangværende proces i FN, ”Word Summit on Information Society” (WSIS), som afsluttes i november 2005.

how, to developing countries;

- c) Assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity building for development;
- d) Promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal;
- e) Implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;
- f) Support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;
- g) Build a people-centred and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide, put the potential of information and communication technologies at the service of development and address new challenges of the information society by implementing the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and by ensuring the success of the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis in November 2005;
- h) In this regard, welcome the establishment of the Digital Solidarity Fund and encourage voluntary contribution to its financing.

Migration and development

61. We acknowledge the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, destination and transit. We recognize that international migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community. We look forward the General Assembly's high-level dialogue on international migration and development to be held in 2006, which will offer an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize their development benefits and minimize their negative impacts.
62. We reaffirm our resolve to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families.

63. We reaffirm the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of transfer of migrant remittances to developing countries, and welcome efforts by Governments and stakeholders in this regard.

Countries with special needs

64. We reaffirm our commitment to address the special needs of the least developed countries and urge all countries and all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to make concerted efforts and adopt speedy measures for meeting in a timely manner the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.
65. We recognize the special needs of and challenges faced by landlocked developing countries and therefore reaffirm our commitment to urgently address those needs and challenges through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the São Paulo Consensus adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. We encourage the work undertaken by UN regional commissions and organizations towards establishing a time-cost methodology for indicators to measure the progress in implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action. We also recognize the special difficulties and concerns of LLDCs in their efforts to integrate their economies into the multilateral trading system. In this regard, priority should be given to the full and timely implementation of the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.
66. We recognize the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those needs and vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. We further undertake to promote greater international cooperation and partnership for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy through *inter alia* the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the promotion of international trade as an engine for development and increased international financial and technical cooperation.
67. We also emphasize the need for continued, coordinated and effective international support for achieving the development goals

international support for achieving the development goals in countries emerging from conflict and in those recovering from natural disasters.

Meeting the special needs of Africa

68. We welcome the substantial progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments and emphasize the need to carry forward the implementation of the NEPAD to promote sustainable growth and development and deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management and gender equality, and encourage African countries, with the participation of civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and the development of the region, and also welcome the recent decisions taken by Africa's partners, including the Group of Eight (G8) countries and the European Union, in support of Africa's development efforts, including commitments which will lead to an increase in ODA to Africa of US\$25 billion per year by 2010. We reaffirm our commitment to address the special needs of Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015, to enable it to enter the mainstream of the world economy, and resolve to:

- a) Strengthen cooperation with the NEPAD by providing coherent support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within that framework, including by mobilizing internal and external financial resources and facilitating approval of such programmes by the multilateral financial institutions;
- b) Support the African commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality, as well as to basic health care;
- c) Support the building of an international infrastructure consortium, involving the African Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank with the New Partnership for Africa's Development as the main framework, to facilitate public and private infrastructure investment in Africa;
- d) Promote a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including through the cancellation of 100 per cent of multilateral debt consistent with the recent G8 proposal for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and, on a case by case basis, where appropriate, significant debt relief including, *inter alia*, cancellation or restructuring for heavily indebted non-HIPC African countries with unsustainable debt burdens;
- e) Make efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, including through targeted trade capacity building programmes;

I vores anbefaling 5 (ovenfor) anbefales det, at der rettes en særlig indsats imod de afrikanske lande.

capacity-building programmes;

- f) Support the efforts of commodity-dependent African countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and decide to work towards market-based arrangements with the participation of the private sector for commodity price-risk management;
- g) Supplement the efforts of African countries, individually and collectively, to increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable way, as set out in NEPAD's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan, as part of an African "Green Revolution"
- h) Encourage and support the initiatives of the African Union and subregional organizations to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts with the assistance of the United Nations, and in this regard welcome the proposals from the Group of Eight (G8) countries to provide support for African peacekeeping;
- i) Provide, with the aim of an AIDS, malaria and TB-free generation in Africa, assistance for prevention and care and as close as possible to the goal of universal access by 2010 to HIV/AIDS treatment in African countries, and encourage pharmaceutical companies to make drugs, including antiretroviral drugs, affordable and accessible in Africa and ensure increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through strengthening health systems.

<p>III. Peace and collective security</p> <p>69. We recognize that we are facing a whole range of threats that require our urgent, collective and more determined response.</p> <p>70. We also recognize that, in accordance with the Charter, addressing such threats requires cooperation among all the principal organs of the United Nations within their respective mandates.</p> <p>71. We acknowledge that we are living in an interdependent and global world and that many of today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are interlinked and must be tackled at the global, regional and national levels in accordance with the Charter and international law.</p> <p>72. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to work towards a security consensus based on the recognition that many threats are interlinked, that development, peace, security and human rights are mutually reinforcing, that no State can best protect itself by acting entirely alone and that all States need an effective and efficient collective security system, pursuant to the purposes and principles of the</p>	<p><u>FNF-forslag, der ikke er dækket af slutdokumentets afsnit om fred og sikkerhed:</u></p> <p>Bortset fra spørgsmålet om handel med håndvåben og lette våben (se bem. Hertil nedenfor under slutdokumentets pkt. 94) beskæftiger slutdokumentet sig ikke med de øvrige elementer i nedrustning og våbenkontrol, som indeholdes i FNF's forslag nr. 20-22:</p> <p><i>20) at medlemslandene forpligter sig til at styrke de multilaterale rammer for nedrustning og mod spredning af masseødelæggelsesvåben ved fuldt ud at efterkomme alle artikler i traktaterne vedr. atomvåben, biologiske og bakteriologiske våben og kemiske våben. I forbindelse med fredsbestræbelserne i Mellemøsten og Sydasiens foreslås det, at der startes forhandlinger om etablering af atomvåbenfri zoner i Mellemøsten og Sydasiens i lighed med de tidligere aftalte zoner i Latinamerika, Afrika, Det sydlige Stillehav og Sydøstasiens</i></p> <p><i>21) at medlemsstaterne styrker Det internationale atomenergi agentur, således at agenturet kan sikre, at leverancer af brændstof til civile atomkraftanlæg ikke medvirker til spredning af atomvåben.</i></p> <p><i>22) at der lægges op til en global adfærdskodeks for reduktion og monitorering af våbenhandel med sanktionsmekanismer administreret af FN.</i></p> <p>Pkt. 72 svarer i store træk til FNF's forslag nr. 14,</p> <p><i>14) at FNs medlemslande forpligter sig til at nå frem til en ny konsensus på sikkerhedsområdet, baseret på et retfærdigt, effektivt og kollektivt sikkerhedssystem</i></p>
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<p>Charter.</p>	<p><i>og til at blive enige om strategier til bekæmpelse af hele viften af trusler mod fred og sikkerhed.</i> Men der mangler en beslutning om at ville blive enige om strategier til bekæmpelse af truslerne (se dog bem. til pkt. 77)</p>
<p>Pacific settlement of disputes</p> <p>73. We emphasize the obligation of States to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, including, when appropriate, by the use of the International Court of Justice. All States should act in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, in accordance with the Charter.</p> <p>74. We stress the importance of prevention of armed conflict in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and solemnly renew our commitment to promote a culture of prevention of armed conflict as a means of effectively addressing the interconnected security and development challenges faced by peoples throughout the world, as well as to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for the prevention of armed conflict.</p> <p>75. We further stress the importance of a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed conflicts and the settlement of disputes, and the need for the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to coordinate their activities within their respective Charter mandates.</p> <p>76. Recognizing the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General, including in the mediation of disputes, we support the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen his capacity in this area.</p>	<p>I pkt. 74-76 påtager man sig at følge op på Brahimi rapportens anbefalinger vedr. forebyggelse, som er med i FNF's forslag nr. 16. <i>16) at medlemslandene udbygger den strategi for forebyggelse af konflikter, som blev påbegyndt efter forslag fra Brahimi-panelet i år 2000, herunder vedtager principper for FNs overvågning af medlemmernes anvendelse af tungt bevæbnede styrker på eget territorium.</i></p> <p>Dertil kommer, at SR efterfølgende i en formandsudtalelse 20.09.05 understreget behovet for en bred strategi for konfliktforebyggelse.</p>
<p>Use of force under the Charter</p> <p>77. We reiterate the obligation of all Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. We reaffirm that one of the purposes and principles guiding the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to develop friendly relations among nations based on the respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, and to that end we are determined to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of</p>	<p>I formuleringen af pkt. 77 ligger bl. a. en forpligtelse til at tage kollektive skridt til forebyggelse og fjernelse af trusler mod freden på det konkret aktuelle plan. (se bemærkningerne ovenfor til pkt. 72)</p>

<p>of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations that might lead to a breach of the peace.</p> <p>78. We reiterate the importance of promoting and strengthening the multilateral process, and addressing international challenges and problems by strictly abiding by the Charter and the principles of international law, and further stress our commitment to multilateralism.</p> <p>79. We also reaffirm that the relevant provisions of the Charter are sufficient to address the full range of threats to international peace and security. We further reaffirm the authority of the Security Council to mandate coercive action to maintain and restore international peace and security. We also stress the importance of acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.</p> <p>80. We reaffirm that the Security Council has primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security. We also note the role of the General Assembly relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	<p>I pkt. 78 er der en god formulering af forpligtelsen til multilateralisme og til at rette sig efter charteret og folkeretten.</p> <p>I pkt. 79 og 80 er der en bekræftelse af Sikkerhedsrådets centrale rolle, som vi har i FNF's forslag 15) <i>at Sikkerhedsrådet opfordres til at vedtage en resolution, der bekræfter Sikkerhedsrådets centrale rolle inden for fred og sikkerhed og udstikker principperne for magtanvendelse</i> men der mangler en opfordring til SR om at vedtage den foreslåede resolution, der udstikker principperne for magtanvendelse. Der henvises blot til, at charterets regler herom er tilstrækkelige..</p>
<p>Terrorism</p> <p>81. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.</p> <p>82. We welcome the Secretary-General's identification of elements of a counter-terrorism strategy. These elements should be developed by the General Assembly without delay with a view to adopting and implementing a strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international level, to counter terrorism, that also takes into account the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In this context, we commend the various initiatives to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding amongst civilizations.</p> <p>83. We stress the need to make all efforts to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.</p>	<p>I slutdokumentet er der ikke nogen imødekommelse af elementerne i FNF's forslag nr. 19, hverken i afsnittet om terrorisme eller i afsnittet om menneskerettigheder. 19) <i>at FNs enneskerettighedsarbejde får øgede ressourcer til sikring af menneskerettighederne i forbindelse med kampen mod terrorisme.</i></p> <p>Vedr. slutdokumentets pkt. 82-83: Første del af FNF's forslag nr. 18 lyder: 18) <i>at medlemslandene forholder sig aktivt til udviklingen af en definition på terrorisme og øger indsatsen over for årsagerne til terrorisme</i> Dette er ikke sket, men forventes at ville ske som følge af slutdokumentets pkt. 82 og 83. I pkt. 82 hedder det bl.a., at GA bør vedtage og implementere en strategi mod terrorisme.. I pkt. 83 understreger man nødvendigheden af at udfolde</p>

<p>84. We acknowledge that the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate an international response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations could be considered.</p> <p>85. We recognize that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with international law, including the Charter and relevant international Conventions and Protocols. States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.</p> <p>86. We reiterate our call upon States to refrain from organizing, financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities and to take appropriate measures to ensure that their territories are not used for such activities.</p> <p>87. We acknowledge the important role played by the United Nations in combating terrorism and also stress the vital contribution of regional and bilateral cooperation, particularly at the practical level of law enforcement cooperation and technical exchange.</p> <p>88. We urge the international community, including the United Nations, to assist States in building national and regional capacity to combat terrorism. We invite the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly and the Security Council, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to assist States in combating terrorism and to enhance the coordination of United Nations activities in this regard.</p> <p>89. We stress the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and of</p>	<p>bestræbelser for at nå frem til en aftale om at gøre en konvention om international terrorisme færdig under GAs 60. samling.</p> <p>Disse tiltag må antages at udgøre en øgning af indsatsen, og definitionen på terrorisme må formodes at være en forudsætning for både strategiudviklingen og konventionen. Vi må gå ud fra, at der nu er en vilje til at nå til enighed, selvom formuleringerne er lidt løse.</p> <p>Anden del af FNF's forslag nr. 18 lyder: <i>I den forbindelse bør medlemslandene forpligte sig til at undlade undertrykkelse af og voldelige overgreb på deres civilbefolkninger.</i></p> <p>Dette forslag er dækket af slutdokumentets pkt. 85 og det samme gælder FNF's forslag nr. 28) <i>En fælles tilslutning fra alle stater til, at der ikke findes hensyn, som kan legitimere en tilsidesættelse af menneskerettigheder. Dette uanset om det er kampen mod fattigdom eller kampen mod terrorisme, som er på dagordenen. Tværtimod vil fuld respekt for menneskerettigheder være en vigtig forudsætning for resultater på andre felter.</i></p>
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providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and their grief.

90. We encourage the Security Council to consider ways to strengthen its monitoring and enforcement role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating State reporting requirements, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its counter terrorism subsidiary bodies. We are committed to cooperating fully with the three competent subsidiary bodies in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions.

91. We support efforts for the early entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and strongly encourage States to consider becoming parties to it expeditiously and acceding without delay to the twelve other international conventions and protocols against terrorism and implementing them.

Peacekeeping

92. Recognizing that United Nations peacekeeping plays a vital role in helping parties to conflict end hostilities and commending the contribution of United Nations peacekeepers in that regard, noting improvements made in recent years in United Nations peacekeeping, including the deployment of integrated missions in complex situations, and stressing the need to mount operations with adequate capacity to counter hostilities and fulfil effectively their mandates, we urge further development of proposals for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities to reinforce peacekeeping operations in crises. We endorse the creation of an initial operating capability for a standing Police Capacity to provide coherent, effective and responsive start-up capability for the policing component of the UN peacekeeping missions and to assist existing missions through the provision of advice and expertise.

93. Recognizing the important contribution to peace and security by regional organizations as provided for under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and the importance of forging predictable partnerships and arrangements between the United Nations and regional organizations, and noting in particular, given the special needs of Africa, the importance of a strong African Union, we:

- Support the efforts of the European Union and other regional entities to develop capacities such as for rapid deployment, standby and

I slutdokumentets afsnit om det fredsbevarende arbejde er der ingen imødekommelse af FNF's forslag nr. 24) *at behovet for "neutralitet og upartiskhed" understreges i forbindelse med FNs fredsbevarende, fredsskabende og fredsopbyggende operationer.*

Slutdokumentets pkt. 93 handler om de regionale organisationers rolle. Selvom EU i modsætning til OSCE ikke er en kapitel VIII-organisation udtaler statslederne her støtte til bl. a. EU's udvikling af kapaciteter til hurtig deployering, beredskab m.v. Derudover støtte til Den afrikanske Union i udvikling og implementering af en 10 års plan for kapacitets-

<p>bridging arrangements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and implementation of a 10-year plan for capacity building with the African Union. <p>94. We support implementation of the 2001 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects.</p> <p>95. We also urge States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons to fully implement their respective obligations. We call upon States in a position to do so to provide greater technical assistance to mine-affected States.</p> <p>96. We underscore the importance of the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Advisor on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN Peacekeeping Personnel, and urge that those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based upon the recommendations mentioned above be fully implemented without delay.</p>	<p>opbygning. .</p> <p>I slutdokumentets pkt. 94 støttes implementeringen af handlingsplanen mod ulovlig handel med håndvåben og lette våben. FNF's forslag nr. 23 lyder: 23) <i>at der udvikles bindende regler for mærkning og sporing af håndvåben og lette våben.</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding</p> <p>97. Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation, with a view to achieving sustainable peace; and recognizing the need for a dedicated institutional mechanism to address the special need of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for sustainable development; and recognizing the vital role of the United Nations in that regard, we decide to establish a Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body.</p> <p>98. The main purpose of the Peacebuilding Commission is to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery. The Peacebuilding Commission should focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and support the development of integrated</p>	<p>FNF's forslag om en Fredsopbygningskommission fremgår af forslag 25) <i>at der under Sikkerhedsrådet etableres en kommission for fredsopbygning, som skal medvirke til at forebygge statskollaps og deraf følgende risiko for voldelig konflikt. Kommissionen skal desuden hjælpe krigsramte lande til en fredelig genopbygning af deres samfund.</i></p> <p>I slutdokumentets pkt. 97-105 er der enighed om at etablere en Fredsopbygningskommission med virkning fra 31. december 2005, men som et mellemstatsligt rådgivningsorgan, der årligt rapporterer til Generalforsamlingen. Iflg. pkt. 101 nedsætter kommissionen et organisationsudvalg med repræsentanter fra Sikkerhedsrådet, Det økonomiske og sociale råd samt hovedbidragyderne (til FN's budget, til fonde og programmer og til FN's fredsmissioner)..</p>

strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development. In addition, it should provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, develop best practices, help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and extend the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery. The Peacebuilding Commission should act in all matters on the basis of consensus of its members.

99. The Peacebuilding Commission should make the outcome of its discussions and its recommendations publicly available as UN documents to all relevant bodies and actors, including the international financial institutions. The Peacebuilding Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly.
100. The Peacebuilding Commission should meet in various configurations. Country-specific meetings of the Commission, upon invitation of the Organizational Committee referred to in paragraph [100] should include as members, in addition to members of the Organizational Committee, representatives from:
- a) the country under consideration;
 - b) countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process, and other countries that are involved in relief efforts and/or political dialogue, as well as relevant regional and sub-regional organisations;
 - c) the major financial, troop and civilian police contributors involved in the recovery effort;
 - d) the senior United Nations representative in the field and other relevant United Nations representatives;
 - e) such regional and international financial institutions as may be relevant.
101. The Peacebuilding Commission should have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its procedures and organizational matters, comprised of:
- a) members of the Security Council, including permanent members;
 - b) members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups, giving due consideration to those countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery;
 - c) top providers of assessed contributions to the United Nations budgets and voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including the Standing Fund for Peacebuilding not among those selected in (a) or (b);
 - d) top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions, not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) to be selected;
102. Representatives from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other institutional donors should be invited to participate in all meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission in a manner

suitable to their governing arrangements, in addition to a representative of the Secretary-General.

103. We request the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments. The objectives of the Peacebuilding Fund will include ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery.
104. We request the Secretary-General to establish, within the Secretariat and from within existing resources, a small peacebuilding support office staffed by qualified experts to assist and support the Peacebuilding Commission. The office should draw on the best expertise available.
105. The Peacebuilding Commission should begin its work no later than 31 December 2005.

Sanctions

106. We underscore that sanctions remain an important tool under the Charter in our efforts to maintain international peace and security without recourse to the use of force, and resolve to ensure that sanctions are carefully targeted in support of clear objectives, comply with sanctions established by the Security Council, and are implemented in ways that balance effectiveness to achieve the desired results against the possible adverse consequences, including socio-economic and humanitarian consequences, for populations and third States.
107. Sanctions should be implemented and monitored effectively with clear benchmarks and should be periodically reviewed, as appropriate, and remain for as limited a period as necessary to achieve the objectives of the sanctions and should be terminated once their objectives have been achieved.
108. We call upon the Security Council, with the support of the Secretary-General, to improve its monitoring of the implementation and effects of sanctions, to ensure that sanctions are implemented in an accountable manner, to review regularly the results of such

Vedrørende sanktioner foreslår FNF i forslag nr. 17 anvendelse af de såkaldte "smarte" sanktioner: *17) at sanktioner kun kan tages i brug efter at det er undersøgt i hvilken grad, det målrettet påvirker de ansvarlige, der er årsag til sanktionerne.* Denne tankegang afspejles ikke i slutdokumentets afsnit om sanktioner.

monitoring and to develop a mechanism to address special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions in accordance with the Charter.

109. We also call upon the Security Council with the support of the Secretary-General to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.
110. We support efforts through the United Nations to strengthen State capacity to implement sanctions provisions.

Transnational crime

111. We express our grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, the world narcotic drugs problem and illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime. We reaffirm the need to work collectively to combat transnational crime.
112. We recognize that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To that end, we urge all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims.
113. We urge all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption, and following their entry into force, for them to implement them effectively, including by incorporating the provisions of those conventions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems.
114. We reaffirm our unwavering determination and commitment to overcome the world narcotic drugs problem through international cooperation and national strategies to eliminate both the illicit supply of and the demand for illicit drugs.
115. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime within its existing mandate to provide assistance to Member States in those tasks upon request.

Slutdokumentets afsnit om grænseoverskridende kriminalitet er svagt formuleret med kun en beslutning, nemlig i pkt. 115, hvor det besluttes at styrke kapaciteten i FN's kontor vedrørende narkotika og kriminalitet, men styrkelsen skal finde sted inden for det eksisterende mandat.

Women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts

116. We stress the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. We reaffirm our commitment to the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. We also underline the importance of integrating a gender perspective and of women's opportunity for equal participation and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security, as well as the need to increase their role in decision-making at all levels. We strongly condemn all violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed conflict and the use of sexual exploitation, violence and abuse, and we commit ourselves to elaborating and implementing strategies to report on, prevent and punish gender-based violence.

Protecting children in situations of armed conflicts

117. We reaffirm our commitment to promote and protect the right and welfare of children in armed conflicts. We welcome the significant advances and innovations that have been achieved over the last several years. We welcome in particular the adoption of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). We call upon States to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. We also call upon States to take effective measures, as appropriate, to prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, contrary to international law, by armed forces and groups, and to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

118. We therefore call upon all States concerned to take concrete measures to ensure accountability and compliance by those responsible for grave abuses against children. We also reaffirm our commitment to ensure that children in armed conflicts receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance, including education, for their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Der er tilsyneladende intet nyt i slutdokumentets afsnit om kvinder i forebyggelse og løsning af konflikter..

IV. Human rights and the rule of law

119. We recommit ourselves to actively protect and promote all human rights, the rule of law and democracy, and recognize that they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations, and call upon all parts of the United Nations to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their mandates.
120. We reaffirm the solemn commitment of our States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments relating to human rights and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question.

Human rights

121. We reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, all States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems have the duties to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
122. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
123. We resolve further to strengthen the United Nations human rights machinery with the aim of ensuring effective enjoyment by all of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights including the right to development.
124. We resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking note of the High Commissioner's plan of action to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity building, through the doubling of its regular budget resources over the next five years, with a view to progressively setting a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources, keeping in mind other

I slutdokumentets pkt. 124 er afspejlet elementer i FNF's forslag nr. 30) *Et væsentligt løft i de ressourcer som i FN's generelle budget afsættes til fremme af menneskerettigheder. Der er p.t. alene tale om 2%, som anvendes til dette formål, og en forhøjelse til 10% over nogle år vil betyde bedre arbejdsvilkår for rapportører,*

priority programmes for developing countries and the recruitment of highly competent staff, on a broad geographical basis and with gender balance, provided under the regular budget, and support its closer cooperation with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council.

formonitorering af medlemslandenes efterlevelse af konventioner og for inklusion af menneskeretsaspektet. Eksempelvis er det utilfredsstillende, at Sikkerhedsrådet først efter 3 år fik ansat en menneskerettighedseksperter i Komitéen til terrorbekæmpelse.

Det må formodes, at formuleringerne også vil kunne få afsmittende virkning for en udvidet anvendelse af rapportører og eksperter, som vi har anbefalet i FNF's forslag nr. 31, selvom disse forhold ikke er direkte omtalt i slutdokumentet.

31) En udvidet og forbedret anvendelse af rapportører og eksperter i arbejdet formenneskerettigheder, uanset om det handler om landerapporter eller tematiske rapporter. Den nuværende symbolske aflønning, de små rejsebudgetter og den meget beskedne sekretærhjælp må afløses af vilkår, der muliggør en professionel indsats. Desuden skal alle lande forpligtes til at samarbejde med rapportører og eksperter, herunder udstede åbne invitationer.

125. We resolve to improve the effectiveness of the human rights treaty bodies, including through more timely reporting, improved and streamlined reporting procedures, technical assistance to States to enhance their reporting capacities, and further enhance the implementation of their recommendations.

Beslutningen i slutdokumentets pkt. 125 om en effektivisering af traktatorganerne kan muligvis omfatte elementer i vort forslag nr. 35) *En forbedring af arbejdsbetingelserne i de FN-komitéer, som følger implementeringen – eller mangel på samme – i forhold til de ”store” menneskeretskonventioner. Det bør både ske ved flere ressourcer til komiteerne og ved mere eksplicit at forpligtige de underskrivende lande til at rapportere efter reglerne, hvilket i dag mere er undtagelsen end reglen. En fælles indberetningsmekanisme for medlemslandene bør overvejes, da der er overlap mellem komitéernes områder.*

126. We resolve to integrate the promotion and protection of human rights into national policies and to support the further mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, as well as closer cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant United Nations bodies.

I slutdokumentets pkt. 126 imødekommes flere af elementerne i FNF's forslag nr.

29) Menneskerettighederne må indgå langt bredere i FNs arbejde end nu, og det må sikres, at de indgår i strategierne på alle områder. Ikke mindst ved konfliktløsning og ved indsats i post-konflikt-situationer mener FN-forbundet, at der er behov

for et langt stærkere fokus. Derfor bør Højkommissæren placeres mere centralt i forhold til Generalsekretariatet og Sikkerhedsrådet.

127. We reaffirm our commitment to continue making progress in the advancement of the human rights of the world's indigenous peoples at the local, national, regional and international levels, including through consultation and collaboration with them, and to present for adoption a final draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as soon as possible.
128. We recognize the need to pay special attention to the human rights of women and children and undertake to advance them in every possible way, including by bringing gender and child-protection perspectives into the human rights agenda.
129. We recognize the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed full enjoyment of their rights without discrimination. We also affirm the need to finalize a comprehensive draft convention on the rights of persons with disabilities.
130. We note that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities contributes to political and social stability and peace and enriches the cultural diversity and heritage of society.
131. We support the promotion of human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, as appropriate and we encourage all States to develop initiatives in this regard.

Internally displaced persons

132. We recognize the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons and resolve to take effective measures to increase the protection of internally displaced persons.

Refugee protection and assistance

133. We commit ourselves to safeguard the principle of refugee protection and to uphold our responsibility in resolving the plight of refugees, including through the support of efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement, bringing about the safe and sustainable return of these populations, finding durable solutions for refugees in protracted situations and preventing refugee movement from becoming a source of tension among States. We reaffirm the principle of solidarity and burden sharing and resolve to support nations in assisting refugee populations and their host

communities.

Rule of law

134. Recognizing the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels, we:

- Reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, which is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States;
- Support the annual treaty event;
- Encourage States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to all treaties that relate to the protection of civilians;
- Call upon States to continue their efforts to eradicate policies and practices that discriminate against women and to adopt laws and promote practices that protect the rights of women and promote gender equality;
- Support the idea of the establishment of a rule of law assistance unit within the Secretariat, in accordance with existing relevant procedures, subject to a report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to strengthen United Nations activities to promote the rule of law including through technical assistance and capacity building;
- Recognize the important role of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, in

Der er ikke sket en imødekommelse af FNF's forslag nr. 26) *En fælles anerkendelse af Den Internationale Domstol (International Court of Justice) og Den Internationale Straffedomstol (International Criminal Court) som de væsentligste fælles instrumenter til sikring af international retsorden, herunderrettsforfølgelse af forbrydelser i henhold til international lov.* Straffedomstolen er slet ikke nævnt i sl addedokumentet.

I sl addedokumentets pkt. 134, 5. pind udtales støtte til etablering af en "rule of law assistance unit", som er en del af FNF's forslag nr. 34) *Tilslutning til Generalsekretærens tanke om oprettelse af henholdsvis en 'Rule of Law Assistance', og en 'Demokratifond' centralt i FN, idet bedre lovgivning, retssikkerhed og demokrati er særdeles vigtigt at udbrede. Det må dog vurderes om ikke arbejdet – eller dele heraf – ligeså hensigtsmæssigt kan ske i tilknytning til UNDPs arbejde for God Regeringsførelse).* Om Demokratifonden se nedenfor under pkt. 136.

adjudicating disputes among States, and the value of its work, we call upon States that have not yet done so, to consider accepting the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with its Statute and consider means of strengthening the Court's work, including by supporting the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice on a voluntary basis.

Democracy

135. We reaffirm that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. We also reaffirm that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy, that it does not belong to any country or region, and reaffirm the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right for self-determination. We stress that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.
136. We renew our commitment to support democracy by strengthening countries' capacities to implement the principles and practices of democracy and resolve to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Member States upon their request. We welcome the establishment of a Democracy Fund at the United Nations. We note the advisory board to be established should reflect diverse geographical representation. We invite the Secretary-General to help ensure that practical arrangements for the Democracy Fund take proper account of existing UN activity in this field.
137. We invite interested Member States to give serious consideration to contributing to it.

Responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

I slutdokumentets pkt 136-137 hilses etableringen af en Demokratifond velkommen. Forslag herom er med i vort forslag nr. 34) *Tilslutning til Generalsekretærens tanke om oprettelse af henholdsvis en 'Rule of Law Assistance', og en "Demokratifond" centralt i FN, idet bedre lovgivning, retssikkerhed og demokrati er særdeles vigtigt at udbrede. Det må dog vurderes om ikke arbejdet – eller dele heraf – ligeså hensigtsmæssigt kan ske i tilknytning til UNDPs arbejde for God Regeringsførelse).* Om Rule of law assistance unit se ovenfor under pkt. 134, 5. pind.

Vedrørende ansvaret for beskyttelse af befolkningerne mod folkemord, krigsforbrydelser, etnisk udrensning og forbrydelser mod menneskeheden anbefaler FNF i sit forslag nr. 27) *En fælles tilslutning fra alle stater til, at det er medlemslandenes opgave at beskytte deres befolkninger, men at Sikkerhedsrådet må/skal gribe ind i henhold til Paktens regler, når der er behov derfor (f. eks Darfur). Overgreb af en karakter der skønnes strafbart ved Den Internationale Straffedomstol bør kunne udløse intervention af*

<p>138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and should support the United Nations to establish an early warning capability.</p> <p>139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapter VI and VIII of the Charter, to help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the UN Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case by case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to help states build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assist those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out.</p> <p>140. We fully support the mission of the UN Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide.</p>	<p><i>humanitære grunde. I tilknytning til ansvaret for at beskytte bør alle lande forpligtes ti at ratificere konventionerne om beskyttelse af civile, jf. den humanitære folkeret.</i></p> <p>I slutdokumentets pkt. 138 påtager statslederne sig ansvaret, herunder ansvaret for forebyggelse og foreslår oprettelse af en tidlig varslings funktion i FN.</p> <p>I slutdokumentets pkt. 139 beskrives ansvaret for, gennem FN, at bistå med beskyttelsen, herunder om nødvendigt kollektiv handling under pagtens kap. VII gennem SR. Slutdokumentet understreger behovet for at GA fortsætter overvejelserne. Statslederne vil forpligte sig til efter behov at bistå staterne med kapacitetsopbygning på området.</p> <p>Slutdokumentet nævner heller ikke her Den internationale straffedomstol eller dens statutter, men henviser blot fsv angår kriterierne til pagten.</p>
<p>Children's rights</p> <p>141. We express dismay at the increasing number of children involved in and affected by armed conflict, as well as all other forms of violence including domestic violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and trafficking. We support cooperation policies aimed at strengthening the national capacities to improve the situation of those children and to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.</p> <p>142. We commit ourselves to respecting and ensuring the rights of each</p>	

child without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status of the child, his/her parent(s) or legal guardian(s). We call upon States to consider becoming a party as a priority to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Human security

143. We stress the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. We recognize that all individuals, in particular the vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential. To this end, we commit ourselves to discuss and define the notion of human security in the General Assembly.

Culture of peace and initiatives on dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions

144. We reaffirm the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, as well as the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and its Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly, and the value of different initiatives on dialogue among cultures and civilizations including the dialogue on interfaith cooperation. We commit to take action to promote a culture of peace and dialogue at local, national, regional and international levels, and request the Secretary-General to explore enhancing implementation mechanisms and to follow up on those initiatives. In this regard, we also welcome the Initiative of the Alliance of Civilizations announced by the Secretary-General on 14 July 2005.
145. We underline that sports can foster peace and development and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and we encourage discussions in the General Assembly for proposals leading to a Sport and Development Plan of Action.

V. Strengthening the United Nations

146. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen the United Nations with a view to enhancing its authority and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively, and in accordance with the purposes and principles of its Charter, the full range of challenges of our time. We are determined to reinvigorate the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations and to adapt them to the needs of the twenty-first century.
147. We stress that, in order to efficiently perform their respective mandates as provided under the Charter, United Nations bodies should develop good cooperation and coordination in the common endeavour of building a more effective United Nations.
148. We emphasize the need to provide the United Nations with adequate and timely resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandates. A reformed United Nations must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding principles, and adapted to carry out its mandate.

General Assembly

149. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the United Nations, as well as the role of the Assembly in the process of standard setting and the codification of international law.
150. We welcome the measures adopted by the General Assembly with a view to strengthening its role and authority and strengthen the role and leadership of the President of the Assembly and, to that end, we call for their full and speedy implementation.
151. We call for the strengthening of the relationship between the General Assembly and the other principal organs to ensure better coordination on topical issues that require coordinated action by the United Nations, in accordance with their respective mandates.

Vedr. Generalforsamlingen fremgår FNF's reformforslag af forslagene nr. 36, 37 og 39:

36) *At støtte omorganiseringen og lettelsen af Generalforsamlingens mødeplan, dagsorden og arbejdsform ved: a) at rydde op i og lette dagsordenen således at der sættes fokus på at diskutere aktuelle problemstillinger, b) at omorganisere og effektivisere udvalgenes arbejde med dagsordenen, samt c) ved at udvide den årlige samling fra de nuværende tre måneder til seks måneder.*

37) *At styrke embedet som Formand for Generalforsamlingen ved at indføre et trojksystem hvor det afgående og det indkommende formandskabsland involveres i den løbende planlægning af Generalforsamlingen.*

39) *Styrke bredden i medlemslandenes delegationer til Generalforsamlingen ved at etablere retningslinjer for sammensætningen heraf så opposition, erhvervsliv og civilsamfund repræsenteres.*

. Det skal tjekkes om de er afspejlet i de retningslinier, GA i h.t slutdokumentets pkt. 150 har vedtaget..

Security Council

152. We reaffirm that Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, acting on their behalf, as provided by the Charter of the United Nations.
153. We support early reform of the Security Council as an essential element of our overall effort to reform the United Nations, in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent, and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions. We commit ourselves to continue our efforts to achieve a decision to this end and request the General Assembly to review progress on the reform set out above by the end of the year.
154. We recommend that the Security Council continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

FNF's reformforslag vedrørende Sikkerhedsrådet fremgår af forslag nr. 41-45:

41) At støtte reformen af Sikkerhedsrådet efter model B med henblik på at sikre bedre regional

repræsentation uden at udbygge eksisterende problemer omkring permanente medlemmers særstatus.

42) At støtte indskrænkningen af de nuværende permanente medlemmers vetoret til kun at kunne anvendes når et medlemslands vitale sikkerhedsmæssige interesser berøres.

Samtidig skal der indføres regler eller praksis for at anvendelse af vetoretten efterfølgende sættes til debat i Generalforsamlingen og sendes til afstemning for vurdering af dens legitimitet. Hvis Sikkerhedsrådet lammes af en veto-stemme, skal Generalforsamlingen ydermere indkaldes efter bestemmelserne i "Uniting for Peace" resolution fra 1950 for at træffe de nødvendige beslutninger.

43) Fremtidige medlemmer af Sikkerhedsrådet forpligtes mest muligt i forhold til at støtte FNs arbejde, herunder at ratificere Konventionerne om Menneskerettigheder og påtagelse af større forpligtelser i forhold til at bidrage finansielt, politisk, militært og diplomatisk til FN.

44) Formandskabet for Sikkerhedsrådet skal gå på skift mellem lande fra forskellige regioner, dog således at formandsposten besættes efter afstemning i Sikkerhedsrådet.

Kun lande der har ratificeret FNs konventioner om menneskerettigheder skal kunne beklæde posten.

45) Sikre og videreudvikle bredere adgang og gennemsigtighed i Sikkerhedsrådets arbejde, herunder åbne møder og høringsret for regionale organisationer samt udbredelse af såkaldte "Arria formula møder" med deltagelse af civilsamfund og forskningseksperter m.fl.

Reformdrøftelserne er kommet ind i et dødvande. I slutdokumentets pkt. 153 forpligter statslederne hinanden på at fortsætte reformbestræbelserne,

<p>Economic and Social Council</p> <p>155. We reaffirm the role that the Charter and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council and recognize the need for a more effective Economic and Social Council, as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, as well as for implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major UN summits and conferences, including the Millennium Development Goals. To achieve these objectives, the Council should perform the following functions:</p> <p>a) Promote global dialogue and partnership on global policies and trends in the economic, social, environmental and humanitarian fields. For this purpose, the Council will serve as a quality platform for high-level engagement among Member States and with the international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society, emerging global trends, policies and action as well as develop its ability to respond better and more rapidly to developments in the international economic, environmental and social fields.</p> <p>b) Hold a biennial high-level Development Cooperation Forum to</p>	<p>og de henstiller, at GA inden udgangen af 2005 foretager en gennemgang af fremskridtene i reformdrøftelserne ved udgangen af 2005. Udviklingen i GA vedr. de emner der er dækket af FNF's forslag 41.44 bør derfor følges tæt.</p> <p>Vort forslag nr. 45 om bredere adgang og gennemsigtighed, herunder udbredelse af Arria formula møder, er ikke afspejlet i slutdokumentet, men er dækket af SR's udtalelse efter debatten den 20.09.05 vedr. det civile samfunds rolle i konfliktforebyggelse og i fredelig bilæggelse af stridigheder. .</p> <p>FNF's forslag nr. 48 om ændringer i ECOSOCs størrelse og sammensætning er ikke afspejlet i slutdokumentet.</p> <p><i>48) At ECOSOCs størrelse og sammensætning strømlines ved at erstatte det nuværende 54 medlemmer store råd med en mindre rådsforsamling med ligelig repræsentation fra de regionale grupper.</i></p> <p>FNF's forslag 46-48 er i det hele taget langt mere vidtgående end slutdokumentet.</p> <p>Vort forslag nr. 46 om en kompetencemæssig styrkelse af ECOSOC gennem en ændring af pagten er ikke imødekommet., men i 155 bekræftes dog behovet for en effektivisering af ECOSOCs koordinerende rolle.</p> <p><i>46) At det Økonomiske og Sociale Råd (ECOSOC) styrkes kompetencemæssigt gennem nødvendige ændringer af Pagten til at kunne optræde på FN's vegne i en koordinerende rolle på det makroøkonomiske plan i tæt samarbejde med Bretton Woods institutionerne (Verdensbanken og Den Internationale Valutafond) og Verdenshandelsorganisationen (WTO).</i></p>
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<p>review trends in international development cooperation, including strategies, policies and financing, promote greater coherence among the development activities of different development partners, and strengthen the links between the normative and operational work of the United Nations;</p> <p>c) Ensure the follow up of the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, and hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews to assess progress, drawing on its functional and regional commissions, as well as other international institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates.</p> <p>d) Support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, in order to promote an improved, coordinated response from the United Nations;</p> <p>e) Play a major role in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities;</p> <p>156. We stress that in order to fully perform the above functions, the organization of work, the agenda and the current methods of work of the Economic and Social Council should be adapted.</p>	<p>Vort forslag nr. 47 om organiseringen af Rådets arbejde kan muligvis indgå i den tilpasning, der er nævnt i slutdokumentets pkt. 156. 47) <i>At ECOSOC styrkes til at kunne forestå integrationen af FNs normative og operationelle arbejde – inklusiv på landeniveau – i form af en organisering af dets arbejde i tre integrerede søjler for henholdsvis udviklings-, miljø- og det humanitære område. I nødvendigt omfang skal eksisterende organer under henholdsvis ECOSOC og Generalforsamlingen fusioneres, og ligeledes skal underorganisationer, fonde og programmer sammenlægges, og overlappende og komplementerende dele af systemet skal nedlægges.</i></p>
<p>Human Rights Council</p> <p>157. Pursuant to our commitment to further strengthen the United Nations human rights machinery, we resolve to create a Human Rights Council.</p> <p>158. The Council will be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.</p> <p>159. The Council should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations and make</p>	<p>Slutdokumentets pkt. 157-160 indeholder beslutning om at oprette et Menneskerettighedsråd, som skal behandle sager om menneskerettighedskrænkelser og koordinere mainstreamningen af MR i FN-systemet.</p> <p>Det er derfor kun en mindre del af Indholdet i FNF's forslag nr. 32-33, som er dækket af pkt. 157-160. 32) <i>En permanentliggørelse af det primære FN-organ til fremme af menneskerettigheder, p.t. Menneske-</i></p>

rights, including gross and systematic violations and make recommendations thereon. It should also promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system.

rettighedskommissionen, som nu mødes ved en årlig session af 6 ugers varighed. Det vil betyde et mere konstant fokus på menneskerets-situationen verden over. FN-forbundet støtter i princippet forslaget om et menneskerettighedsråd i FN, men anbefaler kraftigt at der opnås klarhed om et nyt organs konkrete formål, mandat, redskaber og ressourcer, før der tages endeligt stilling til den konkrete model. Ligeledes må arbejdsdelingen i forhold til Generalforsamlingens 3. udvalg afklares, f. eks. sådan at norm-udviklingen på menneskerets-området varetages af 3. udvalg, mens implementering heraf er det nye organs ansvar.

33) En fastholdelse af den betydelige – og meget betydningsfulde – adgang for NGO'er i FNs menneskeretsarbejde, uanset hvilken model der gælder for fremtiden. Det har i høj grad været NGO-pres der har fået problemerne på bordet, udfordret de krænkende lande og bidraget til mere præcise krav i resolutionsarbejdet. Eksempelvis er det nu lykkedes NGO'ere at få undertrykkelse gennem kastesystemer med som en del af Kommissionens dagsorden.

160. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct, open, transparent and inclusive negotiations to be completed as soon as possible during the 60th session, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures for the Council.

Som det fremgår af pkt. 160 tager slutdokumentet ikke stilling til Rådets mandat, formalia, funktion, størrelse, sammensætning, medlemskab, arbejdsmetode og procedurer, men henstiller til GA, at disse ting besluttet under den GA's 60. samling.

Det må antages, at GA også i den forbindelse vil tage stilling til NGO-adgangen, som vi i vort forslag nr. 33 anbefaler fastholdt på samme niveau som i MR-kommissionen.

I GA's drøftelser kan forhåbentlig også indgå vore forslag nr. 50 og 51 om hhv. Højkommisærens organisatoriske placering, MR-kommissionens integrering i organisationen under Rådet og betingelser for medlemskab af Rådet.

50) At embedet som Højkommisær for Menneskerettigheder placeres som Vice-Generalsekretær og den

nuværende Kommissariats konstruktion integreres i organisationen under Menneskerettighedsrådet. 51) At medlemskab af Menneskerettighedsrådet begrænses ud fra et sæt gennemsligtige konditionaliteter omfattende ratificeringen af eksisterende menneskerettighedskonventioner.

Secretariat and Management Reform

161. We recognize that in order to effectively comply with the principles and objectives of the Charter, we need an efficient, effective and accountable Secretariat. Its staff shall act in accordance with Article 100 of the Charter, in a culture of organizational accountability, transparency and integrity. Consequently:
- a) We recognize the ongoing reform measures carried out by the Secretary-General to strengthen accountability and oversight, to improve management performance and transparency, and to reinforce ethical conduct, and invite him to report to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementation;
 - b) We emphasize the importance of establishing effective and efficient mechanisms for responsibility and accountability of the Secretariat;
 - c) We urge the Secretary-General to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity shall be the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter.
 - d) We welcome the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure ethical conduct, more extensive financial disclosure for UN officials, and enhanced protection for those who reveal wrongdoing within the Organization. We urge the Secretary-General to scrupulously apply the existing standards of conduct and develop a system-wide code of ethics for all UN personnel. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General to submit details on an ethics office with independent status, which he intends to create, to the General Assembly in its 60th session.
 - e) We pledge to provide the United Nations with adequate resources, on a timely basis, to enable the Organization to implement its mandates and achieve its objectives having regard to the priorities agreed by the General Assembly and the need to respect budget discipline. We stress that all Member States should meet their obligations with regard to the expenses of the

Organization.

- f) We strongly urge the Secretary-General to make the best and most efficient use of resources in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interest of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices, including effective use of information and communication technologies, with a view to increase efficiency and enhance organizational capacity, concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of the Organization.

162. We reaffirm the role of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, in accordance with Article 97 of the UN Charter. We request the Secretary-General to make proposals to the General Assembly for its consideration on the conditions and measures necessary for him to carry out his managerial responsibilities effectively.

163. We commend the Secretary-General's previous and ongoing efforts to enhance the effective management of the United Nations and his commitment to update the Organization. Bearing in mind our responsibility as Member States, we emphasize the need to decide on additional reforms in order to make more efficient use of the financial and human resources available to the Organization and thus better comply with its principles, objectives and mandates. We call on the Secretary-General to submit proposals for implementing management reforms to the General Assembly for consideration and decision in the first quarter of 2006, which will include the following elements:

- a) We will ensure that the UN budgetary, financial, and human resource policies, regulations and rules respond to the current needs of the Organization and enable the efficient and effective conduct of its work, and request the Secretary-General to provide an assessment and recommendations to the General Assembly for decision during the first quarter of 2006. The assessment and recommendations of the Secretary-General should take account of the measures already underway for the reform of human resources management and the budget process.

- b) We resolve to strengthen and update the programme of work of the United Nations so that it responds to the contemporary requirements of Member States. To this end, the General Assembly and other relevant organs will review all mandates older than five years originating from resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs, which would be complementary to the existing periodic reviews of activities. The General Assembly and the other organs should complete and take the necessary decisions arising from this review during 2006. We request the Secretary-General to facilitate this review with analysis and recommendations, including on the opportunities for programmatic shifts that could be considered for early General Assembly consideration.

c) A detailed proposal on the framework for a one-time staff buy-out to improve personnel structure and quality, including an indication of costs involved and mechanisms to ensure that it achieves its intended purpose.

164. We recognize the urgent need to substantially improve the United Nations oversight and management processes. We emphasize the importance of ensuring the operational independence of the OIOS. Therefore, we resolve to undertake the following measures:

- a) The expertise, capacity and resources of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on audit and investigations will be significantly strengthened as a matter of urgency;
- b) We request the Secretary-General to submit an independent external evaluation of the UN's, including specialized agencies' auditing and oversight system, including the roles and responsibilities of management, with due regard to the nature of the auditing and oversight bodies in question. This evaluation will take place within the context of the comprehensive review of the governance arrangements. We ask the General Assembly to adopt measures during the 60th General Assembly at the earliest possible stage, based on the consideration of recommendations of the evaluation and those made by the Secretary-General;
- c) We recognise that additional measures are needed to enhance the independence of the oversight structures. We therefore request the SG to submit detailed proposals to the General Assembly at its 60th Session for its early consideration on the creation of an independent oversight advisory committee, including its mandate, composition, selection process, and qualification of experts;
- d) We authorize OIOS to examine the feasibility of expanding its services to provide internal oversight to United Nations agencies that request such services, in such a way as to ensure that internal oversight services to the UN Secretariat will not be compromised.

165. We insist on the highest standards of behaviour from all UN personnel and support the considerable efforts underway with respect to the implementation of the Secretary-General's policy of zero-tolerance regarding sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel, both at headquarters and in the field. We encourage the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly leading to a comprehensive approach to victims' assistance by 31 December 2005.

166. We encourage the Secretary-General and all decision-making bodies to take further steps in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the policies and decisions of the Organization.

167. We strongly condemn all attacks against the safety and security of the personnel engaged in all United Nations activities. We call upon States to consider becoming party to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and stress the need to conclude negotiations on a protocol expanding the scope of legal protection during the 60th session of the General Assembly.

System-wide coherence

168. We recognize that the United Nations brings together a unique wealth of expertise and resources on global issues. We commend the extensive experience and expertise of the various development-related organizations, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in their diverse and complementary fields of activity and their important contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the other development objectives established by various United Nations conferences.

169. We support stronger system-wide coherence by implementing the following measures:

Policy

- Strengthening linkages between the normative work of the United Nations system and its operational activities;
- Coordinating our representation on the governing boards of the various development and humanitarian agencies so as to ensure that they pursue a coherent policy in assigning mandates and allocating resources throughout the system;
- Ensuring that the main horizontal policy themes, such as sustainable development, human rights and gender, are taken into account in decision-making throughout the United Nations;

Operational activities

- Implementing current reforms aimed at a more effective, efficient, coherent, coordinated and better-performing UN country presence with a strengthened role for the senior resident UN official, whether special representative, resident coordinator or humanitarian coordinator with appropriate authority, resources and accountability, and a common management, programming and monitoring framework;
- Inviting the Secretary General to launch work to further strengthen the management and coordination of United Nations operational activities so that they can make an even more

effective contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, including proposals for consideration of Member States for more tightly managed entities in the field of development, humanitarian assistance and environment.

Humanitarian assistance

- Upholding and respecting humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and ensuring that humanitarian actors have safe and unhindered access to populations in need in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws.
- Supporting the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and to respond rapidly to natural disasters and mitigate their impacts;
- Strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations humanitarian responses *inter alia* by improving the timeliness and predictability of humanitarian funding, in part by improving the Central Emergency Revolving Fund;
- Further developing and improving, as required, mechanisms for the use of emergency stand-by capacities, under the auspices of the United Nations, for a timely response to humanitarian emergencies;

Environmental activities

- Recognizing the need for more efficient environmental activities in the UN system, with enhanced coordination, improved policy advice and guidance, strengthened scientific knowledge, assessment and cooperation, better treaty compliance, while respecting the legal autonomy of the treaties, as well as better integration of environmental activities in the broader sustainable development framework at the operational level, including through capacity-building, we agree to explore the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework to address this need, including a more integrated structure, building on existing institutions, and internationally agreed instruments, as well as the treaty bodies and the specialized agencies.

Regional organizations

170. We support a stronger relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, pursuant to Chapter VIII

of the Charter, and therefore resolve to:

- a) Expand consultation and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through formalized agreements between the respective secretariats, and as appropriate, involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council.
- b) Ensure that regional organizations that have a capacity for the prevention of armed conflict or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacities in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System
- c) Strengthen cooperation in the areas of economic, social and cultural fields

Cooperation between the United Nations and parliaments

171. We call for strengthened cooperation between the United Nations and national and regional parliaments including in particular through the Inter-Parliamentary Union with a view to furthering all aspects of the Millennium Declaration, in all fields of the work of the United Nations, and ensuring the effective implementation of United Nations reform.

Participation of local authorities, the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

172. We welcome the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes, stress the importance of their continued engagement with governments, the United Nations, and other international organization in these key areas;
173. We underline the important role of local authorities in contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.
174. We encourage responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact.
175. We also welcome the dialogue between these organizations and Member States, as reflected in the first informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector.

Dette afsnit om bl. a. civilsamfundet er skuffende svagt. Det ligger langt fra FNF's visioner bl. a. udtrykt i forslag nr.38 om civilsamfundets involvering i GA's arbejde: 38) *At involvere civilsamfundet mest muligt i Generalforsamlingens arbejde ved: a) at afpolitiserer akkrediteringsprocedurerne og etablere klare regler for deltagelse igennem fuldkommen åbenhed og offentlig adgang til alle dokumenter vedrørende ansøgning om akkreditering. b) At etablere regler for civilsamfundsdeltagelse efter ECOSOCs regler suppleret med "best practices" fra Kommissionen for Bæredygtig Udvikling, Menneskerettighedskommissionen m.fl. c) At etablere et People's Assembly, som under den første uge af den årlige Generalforsamling kan diskutere og give anbefalinger til ethvert punkt under dagsordenen. og i FNF's forslag nr. 40 om udvikling af en model for etablering af et Civilsamfundsråd:*

<p>Charter of the United Nations</p> <p>176. Considering that the Trusteeship Council no longer meets and has no remaining functions, we should delete Chapter XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in Chapter XII.</p> <p>177. Taking into account the General Assembly Resolution 50/52 and recalling the related discussions conducted in the General Assembly, bearing in mind the profound cause for founding of the United Nations, and looking into our common future, we resolve to delete references to “enemy States” in Articles 53, 77, and 107 of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>178. We request the Security Council to consider the composition, mandate and working methods of the Military Staff Committee.</p>	<p><i>40) Der arbejdes videre med udviklingen af en model for etableringen af et Civilsamfundsråd med tidsafgrænset repræsentation af civilsamfundsorganisationer fra både udviklede lande og udviklingslande. Et sådant råd ville lette inddragelsen af civilsamfundet i FN-systemets forskellige beslutningsstrukturer, heriblandt Generalforsamlingen, ved at give dets medlemmer adgang til møder, dokumenter og ressourcer i samme omfang som medlemslandene.</i></p> <p>Slutdokumentets pkt. 176 svarer til FNF's forslag nr. 49) <i>At Formynderskabsrådet nedlægges, idet dets opgave er fuldført.</i></p>
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