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**Revised draft outcome document of the
High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005
submitted by the President of the General Assembly**

I. Values and Principles

1. We, Heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005.
2. We recognize the valuable role of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Summit, in mobilizing the international community at the local, national, regional and global levels and in guiding the work of the United Nations, and we reaffirm their outcomes and renew our commitment to fully implement them in an integrated and coordinated manner.
3. We recall the United Nations Millennium Declaration we adopted at the dawn of the twenty-first century and reaffirm our faith in the Organization and our commitment to the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations Charter, and the respect for international law so as to maintain international peace and security.
4. We further reaffirm that core values and principles, such as respect for human rights and human dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, the rule of law, shared responsibility, multilateralism, and non resort to the threat or use of force are essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States.
5. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold, as enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, non interference in the internal affairs of states, resolution of disputes by peaceful means, and the right of self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
6. We reaffirm the vital importance of an effective multilateral system, with a strong United Nations at its core, in order to better address the multifaceted and interconnected challenges and threats confronting our world and to achieve progress in the areas of development, security and human rights, and commit to spare no efforts in promoting and strengthening the effectiveness of the organization and implementation of its decisions.

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 against transnational threats.

8. We agree that current developments and circumstances require that we build consensus on major threats and challenges. We commit to translate that consensus into concrete action, including addressing the root causes of those threats and challenges.

9. We acknowledge that development, peace and security and human rights form the indispensable foundations for collective security and well-being and that they are the pillars of the United Nations system. We recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and cannot be enjoyed without each other.

10. We reaffirm that development is a central goal by itself, and that sustainable development constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities.

11. We also 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.

12. We reaffirm that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for women and children, 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.

13. We reaffirm the universality and indivisibility of all human rights. We recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to the enrichment of humankind. We acknowledge the importance of respect and understanding of religious and cultural diversity throughout the world. In order to promote international peace and security, we commit to advance human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere as well as the need to encourage tolerance and respect among different cultures, civilizations and peoples.

14. We pledge to make the United Nations more relevant, more effective, more efficient, more accountable and more credible and to provide the Organization with the resources needed to fully implement its mandates. This is our shared responsibility and our common interest.

15. We therefore resolve to take concrete measures with a view to ensuring effective follow up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit and the other major UN conferences and summits in the four following areas:

- Development
- Peace and collective security

- Human rights and the rule of law
- Strengthening of the United Nations.

II. Development

16. We emphasize the critical 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 contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world.

17. We remain concerned, however, by the slow and uneven implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and reaffirm our commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. We commit to promote the development of the productive sectors of developing countries to enable them to participate effectively in, and benefit from, the process of globalization.

Global Partnership for Development

18. We strongly reiterate our determination to ensure timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives that emerged from the major United Nations Conferences and Summits, including the Millennium Development Goals that have galvanized unprecedented efforts towards helping the world's poorest overcome poverty.

19. We reaffirm our commitment to the global partnership for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus.

20. 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.

21. We reaffirm that each country must take primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We recognize also that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at maximizing the development opportunities of developing countries. To this end, we resolve to:

- Adopt, by 2006, and begin to implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

- Manage effectively public finances to achieve and maintain macro-economic 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;
- Promote good governance at all levels, pursue sound macro-economic policies and put in place the policies and investments to drive sustained economic growth, stimulate the private sector and promote employment generation;
- Make the fight against corruption at all levels a priority, as agreed at Monterrey, 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, competitive markets and corporate responsibility and accountability, and urge all States that have not done so to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
- Continue and support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments by, *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;
- Put into place policies to ensure adequate investment in health and education, provision of public goods and social safety nets to protect vulnerable members of society;
- Support, starting in 2005, 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, increased investment flows and wider and deeper debt relief; Support developing countries by providing predictable and sufficient 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, bearing in mind the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international commitments;
- Enhance the role of NGOs, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development;
- We call on UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies to support the efforts of developing countries through the Common Country Assessments and UN Development Assistance Frameworks, enhancing their support for capacity building.

Financing for Development

22. We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus and recognize that mobilizing financial resources for development and effective use of these resources in recipient countries are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration. In this regard:

- We are encouraged by recent commitments to substantial increases in official development assistance, while recognizing that a substantial increase in ODA is required to achieve the internationally agreed goals including, by 2015, the MDGs;
- We welcome the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by no later than 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent by 2009 and urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts and invite them to establish timetables in order to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent; we also urge those developed countries to achieve the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for ODA to least developed countries;
- 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, including through further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening focus on development results;
- We recognize the need for increased and more predictable resources, and in that regard take note with interest of 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 and complementary to ODA. We also welcome the pilot projects, to be implemented on a voluntary basis, for the International Finance Facility immunization and a solidarity contribution on plane tickets to finance development projects, in particular in the health sector, including the fight against HIV/AIDS and other pandemics, and agree to consider further other solidarity contributions that would be nationally applied and internationally coordinated;
- We underline the urgent need for increased investment now, and therefore for immediate front-loading of additional ODA commitments; and in that regard, welcome the decision to launch, in 2005, an International Finance Facility (IFF), on a voluntary basis, to support an immediate front-loading of ODA commitments and encourage broad participation;

- We stress the need to maximize domestic resources to fund national development strategies and recognize the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poorest, including through micro-finance and micro-credit;
- We acknowledge the important role the private sector can play in generating new financing for development;
- We resolve to promote greater foreign direct investment flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their development activities and to enhance the benefits they can derive from such investments;
- We commit to undertake measures to promote and sustain adequate and stable international capital flows to developing countries, particularly countries in Africa, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and landlocked developing countries, and to countries with economies in transition;
- We resolve to continue to support development efforts of middle income developing countries by agreeing 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, including through appropriate debt relief schemes;
- We undertake to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund established by the General Assembly, including by making voluntary contributions to it.

Debt

23. We emphasize the urgent need for an effective, comprehensive, durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries. To this end we:

- Welcome the recent decision of the G8 countries to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible HIPC countries to the IMF, IDA and AFD and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced;
- Stress that in assessing debt sustainability, consideration should be given to the level of debt that allows a country to achieve its national development goals including the MDGs, recognizing the key role debt relief can play in liberating resources that can then be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development;
- Further stress the need to consider additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing; 100% debt cancellation of the official debt of HIPC countries; and significant debt reduction and cancellation for many heavily indebted non-HIPC LDCs, low and middle income developing countries. Such initiatives could include efforts by the IMF and the World

Bank to develop a debt sustainability framework for low-income countries. This should be achieved without reducing resources channelled as ODA as well as other sources of financing available to other developing countries, while stressing the need to maintain the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions.

Trade

24. We recommit to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, recognizing the major role that trade can play in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all, and undertake to:

- Achieve the fullest realization of the Doha Work Programme, including the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, in particular in the areas identified in the 1 August 2004 decision of the General Council of the WTO, such as agriculture, cotton, non-agricultural market access, services, rules including trade facilitation, TRIPS, trade and the environment and development including special and differential treatment and to successfully complete, by 2006, the World Trade Organization Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations;
- Provide immediate duty-free and quota-free market access for all exports from the least developed countries 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 as well as volatile commodity prices and terms of trade;
- Support and promote increased aid to build productive and trade capacities of developing countries and to take further steps in this regard;
- Work to accelerate and facilitate the accession of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to the WTO, recognizing the importance of universal integration in the rules-based global trading system;

Quick Wins

25. We agree to support the establishment and implementation of country led “quick win” initiatives consistent with long-term national development strategies so as to realize major immediate progress towards the development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, through such measures as the free distribution of malaria bed nets and effective anti-malaria medicines, the expansion of home-grown school meals programmes using locally produced foods and the elimination of user fees for primary education and health services.

Global Governance and Systemic Issues

26. We reaffirm the commitment contained in the Monterrey Consensus to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with

economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to this end stress the importance of advancing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, as envisaged in the Monterrey Consensus and undertake to find pragmatic and innovative ways to enhance the effective participation of those countries therein, particularly in the Bretton Woods institutions.

27. We further recognize the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

28. We reaffirm our commitment to transparency in the financial, monitoring and trading system. We are also committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

29. We further reaffirm the need for the United Nations to play a more decisive and central role in international development policy and in ensuring coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed by the international community and resolve to strengthen the coordination of the United Nations system and all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions to support economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

South-South Cooperation

30. We recognize the achievements and great potential of South-South Cooperation, and encourage the promotion of such cooperation, including in the area of trade which complements North-South cooperation as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share and transfer best practices and appropriate technologies. In this context, we welcome the recent decision of the leaders of the South to intensify their efforts at South-South Cooperation, including through the establishment of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership and reiterate the need for the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries, *inter alia*, through the provision of the necessary resources, as well as through triangular cooperation.

Education

31. We emphasize the critical role of both formal and non-formal education 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, creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and empowerment of those living in poverty. In this context, we reaffirm the Dakar framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum and recognize the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 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 on universal primary education by 2015. We also commit to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the EFA,

including through channeling resources through the Education For All Fast Track Initiative.

Rural and Agricultural Development

32. We reaffirm that food security, rural and agricultural development must be adequately addressed in the context of national development and response strategies. We are convinced that eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition is crucial for the achievement of the MDGs. Rural 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 ODA to agriculture and trade opportunities for developing countries.

Employment

33. We strongly support a 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 national and international macro-economic policies as well as poverty reduction strategies. These measures should also encompass the elimination of child labour. We also resolve to protect the human rights of workers.

Protecting our Common Environment

34. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve the goal of sustainable development including through the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We also re-commit to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels, including integrating sustainable development in national development strategies, and enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles, *inter alia* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. We recognize that climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the world. We call for further technological and financial international cooperation for the sustainable use and management of natural resources in order to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns as a means of keeping the balance between the conservation of natural resources and the furtherance of social and economic objectives. We therefore resolve to:

- Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
- Undertake concerted global action to address climate change, including through meeting all commitments and obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, the UNFCCC and other relevant international agreements, increase energy efficiency, technological innovation, and to initiate negotiations to develop a more inclusive international framework for climate change beyond 2012, with broader participation by both

developing and developed countries, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

- Continue to assist developing countries, particularly SIDS, LDCs and countries in Africa in addressing their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change;
- 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 technologies and capacity building at all levels;
- Support the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Johannesburg commitment for a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010; and undertake to intensify ongoing efforts towards elaborating and negotiating an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing with the aim of adopting an instrument/instruments to effectively implement relevant provisions and objectives of the Convention;
- Reaffirm the commitment, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge of innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;
- Recognize that the sustainable development of indigenous people is crucial in our fight against hunger and poverty;
- Establish, by 2006, a worldwide early warning system for all natural hazards, with regional nodes, building on existing national and regional capacity;
- Commit to fully implementing the Hyogo Declaration and Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015 adopted at World Conference on Disaster Reduction, particularly those commitments relating to assistance to affected and disaster-prone developing countries;
- Assist developing countries efforts to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation for all in accordance with the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, accelerate the preparation of national water resources management and water-efficiency plans, and launch a programme of action with financial and technical support, to halve by 2015, the proportion of people living without safe drinking water or basic sanitation;

- Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable and environmentally sound energy services, resources and technologies, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;
- Strengthen the conservation and 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;
- Promote the sound management of chemical and hazardous waste throughout the life cycle in order to ensure 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;
- Improve cooperation and coordination at all levels in order to address all aspects of oceans and seas in an integrated manner and to promote integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas;
- Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2015 recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading and increasing contributions to the United Nations Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility;
- Commit to fund multilateral initiatives and agencies in the field of sustainable development, and in this regard resolve to successfully replenish the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

HIV/AIDS and other Health Issues

35. We recognize that HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals. These diseases and other emerging health challenges require a concerted international response. To this end, we commit ourselves to:

- Launch, by 2006, a global initiative to strengthen by 2010, national health systems in developing countries by building on existing mechanisms with sufficient health workers, infrastructure, management systems and supplies to achieve the health-related MDGs;
- Ensure that the resources needed for prevention, treatment, care and support, the elimination of stigma and discrimination, as well as enhanced access to affordable

medicines, reduced vulnerability of affected persons in particular orphan children and older persons and an expanded and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS, and for full funding of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as UN system agencies and programmes engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS, are provided universally by 2010;

- Fully implement the commitments made at the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS;
- Ensure the full implementation of the 2005 World Health Assembly of the revised International Health Regulations, and emphasize the need to increase resources for the WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN);
- Actively work to implement the Three Ones principles in all countries including ensuring that multiple institutions and international partners all work with national AIDS coordinating authorities to align their support to national strategies, policies, systems, cycles and annual priorities action plans;
- Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 as set out at the ICPD, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration aimed at improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty;
- Ensure long term public funding for academic and for industrial research, as well as development of new medicines and treatments to address the great pandemics and other tropical diseases;

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

36. We reaffirm that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is essential to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration; and resolve to promote gender equality and to eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by:

- Eliminating gender inequalities in primary and secondary education by the earliest possible date and at all educational levels by 2015;
- Guaranteeing the right of women to property, housing and inheritance laws and ensuring secure tenure of property and housing to women;
- Ensuring access to reproductive health;
- Promoting equal access for women to labour markets, sustainable employment as well as adequate labour protections;

- Ensuring the protection of women and the girl child during and after armed conflicts in accordance with the obligations of States under international humanitarian and human rights law;
- Promoting equal participation and representation of men and women in government decision making bodies; and
- Supporting direct actions to protect women and the girl child from discrimination and violence, including by ending impunity, in particular in situations of wars and civil strife.

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

Science and Technology for Development

38. We recognize that science and technology, including information and communication technology, play a critical role in the achievement of the development goals and that international support is essential for enabling developing countries to benefit from the technological advancements. We therefore commit to:

- Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and consider, as recommended by the UN Millennium Project, initiatives to support research and development to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;
- Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how to developing countries;
- 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;
- Implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both domestic and foreign investments that enhance knowledge, transfer technology and raise productivity;
- Supplement the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agriculture technologies, in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

- Build a people centered and inclusive information society so as to bridge the digital divide and put the potential of ICTs at the service of development and address new challenges of information society by implementing the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and by ensuring the success of the second phase of the WSIS to be held in Tunis in November 2005.

Migration

39. We acknowledge the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with this issue in a coordinated and coherent manner with a view to addressing 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 further recognize the need to enhance international cooperation on migration issues to ensure that the movement of people across borders is managed in a more effective and humane manner. In this regard, we resolve to ensure the success of the General Assembly high-level dialogue on international migration and development 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 its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts. We reaffirm our commitment to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families

Countries with Special Needs

40. We reaffirm our commitment to address the special needs of LDCs, and urge developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so as well as all relevant organizations of the UN system, including the Bretton Woods Institutions to make concerted efforts and adopt speedy measures for meeting in timely manner the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010.

41. We recognize the special needs of and challenges faced by LLDCs 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 Sao Paulo Consensus adopted at UNCTAD XI. Such implementation should be quantified with a time bound set of indicators to measure the progress.

42. We recognize the special needs and vulnerabilities of SIDS and reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete actions to address these needs and vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy adopted by the United Nations International Meeting, the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the 22nd Special Session of the General Assembly. We further undertake, starting in 2006, to promote greater international cooperation for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy through the mobilization of financial resources on a more predictable basis.

43. We also emphasize the need for continued, coordinated and effective international support for achieving the development goals in countries emerging from conflict and in those recovering from disasters.

Meeting the Special Needs of Africa

44. Welcoming the substantial progress Africa has made in recent years in addressing its challenges and realizing its opportunities, and also the recent decisions taken by African partners, including the G8 and the European Union in support of Africa's development efforts, we reaffirm our commitment to urgently meet 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, we resolve to:

- Strengthen cooperation with NEPAD through coherent support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within that framework, including through mobilization of external financial resources and facilitating approval of such programmes by the multilateral financial institutions;
- Support African commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to a complete, free and compulsory education of good quality, as well as to basic health care;
- Support the building of an international infrastructure consortium - involving the AU, NEPAD, the World Bank and the African Development Bank - or be recognized by NEPAD as the lead agency for facilitating infrastructure investment;
- Promote a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including through 100% cancellation of multilateral debt consistent with the HIPC Initiative and significant debt reduction and cancellation for heavily indebted non-HIPC low- and middle-income developing countries;
- Make efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, including through targeted capacity-building programmes on bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations;
- Commit to 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;
- Supplement the efforts of African countries, individually and collectively, to increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable way, as part of an African Green Revolution to be launched in 2005;

- Encourage and support the African regional and sub-regional organizations' initiatives to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts with the assistance of the United Nations, and in this regard welcome the proposals from the G8 to provide extra resources for African peace-keeping;
- Provide, as a priority, assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in African countries on a grant basis, and encourage pharmaceutical companies to make anti-retroviral drugs affordable and accessible in Africa and ensure increased support for bilateral and multilateral assistance to combat malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa.

III. Peace and Collective Security

45. We recognize that we are facing a whole range of threats that require our urgent, collective and more determined response.

46. We also recognize that, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, addressing these threats requires a comprehensive approach and cooperation among all principal organs of the United Nations within their respective mandates.

47. We acknowledge that we are living in an interdependent and global world and that today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are interlinked and must be tackled at the global, regional and national levels.

48. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to implement 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, equitable and efficient collective security system, in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter.

49. We resolve to take concerted action, through such a system of collective security, based on the United Nations Charter and respect for international law, so as to prevent, mitigate and remove threats to international peace and security, respond effectively to natural disasters, ensure economic development and the full enjoyment of human rights for all States and peoples.

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

50. We emphasize the obligation of States to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter, including, when appropriate, by the use of the International Court of Justice. All States shall also act in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

51. We stress the importance of the prevention of armed conflict in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter and solemnly renew our commitment to promote a culture of prevention 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 conflict prevention and to ensure that conflict prevention is a centerpiece of effective multilateralism and United Nations reform.

52. We further stress the importance of a coherent and comprehensive approach to the prevention of armed conflicts and dispute settlement 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.

53. Recognizing the important role of the Secretary-General's good offices, including the mediation of disputes, we support the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen his capacity in this area.

Use of Force under the UN Charter

54. We reiterate our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes 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 that end 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, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

55. We also reaffirm that the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use of force are sufficient to address the full range of security threats and agree that the use of force should be considered as an instrument of last resort. We further reaffirm the authority of the Security Council to take action to maintain and restore international peace and security, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

56. We recognize the need to continue discussing principles for the use of force, including those identified by the Secretary-General.

Disarmament and Non-proliferation

57. We emphasize that progress in disarmament and non-proliferation is essential to strengthening international peace and security and appeal to all States to pursue and intensify negotiations with a view to advancing disarmament and strengthening the international non-proliferation regime. We also recognize that noncompliance with existing arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments may also threaten international peace and security of all nations and increase the possibility of terrorist acquisition of WMD.

58. We urge all States to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and we pledge to comply fully with all the articles of those instruments, in order to strengthen international peace and security, enhance the multilateral framework for non-proliferation and disarmament and to achieve full adherence to these instruments.

59. We reiterate our firm commitment to the NPT and its three pillars: disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We look forward to strengthening the NPT's implementation, including through future Review Conferences.

60. We resolve to:

- Appeal to all States to take action, in a multilateral framework, to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in all its aspects;
- Also appeal to the nuclear weapon States to take concrete steps towards nuclear disarmament with the objective of eliminating all such weapons, including through the implementation of article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
- Maintain a moratorium on nuclear test explosions pending the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and call upon all States to sign and ratify the Treaty;
- Strengthen the verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the peaceful use of nuclear energy by adopting the Model Additional Protocol and call for universal accession to the comprehensive safeguards agreements the standard for compliance;
- Support and continue to work towards the establishment of effectively verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zones, based on arrangements freely arrived at by consensus among the States of the region concerned, in order to reinforce regional peace and coexistence, prevent nuclear proliferation and advance disarmament;
- Call upon the nuclear weapons States to reaffirm their commitment to Negative Security Assurances;
- Strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention through continued multilateral and national efforts to improve its verification and implementation, and encourage all States Parties to submit information on confidence-building measures as required by the Review Conference of the BTWC;
- Complete the destruction of chemical weapons consistent with the Chemical Weapons Convention in a timely and effective manner;

- Take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials, and adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit non-state actors from gaining access to such weapons and means of delivery, and otherwise comply in full with Security Council Resolution 1540;
- Encourage States Parties to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material to seek early ratification of the amendment adopted on 8 July 2005, and we encourage those States that have not yet done so to promptly accede to the Convention on Physical Protection and Nuclear Material and to ratify its amendment;
- Respect the full right of States that meet their non-proliferation obligations under the NPT to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including through access to markets for nuclear fuel and related services;
- Urge the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work which includes, *inter alia*, the commencement, without delay, of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and effective measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space;
- Explore effective measures to prevent and combat the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, related technology and materials, and their means of delivery as well as to ban their transfer to non-State actors, including by implementing effective national export controls;
- Urge States involved in the transport of radioactive materials by sea through SIDS regions to continue to engage in dialogue with SIDS and other coastal States to address their concerns, particularly those related to the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate fora of international regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, viability, security and compensation in relation to such transport.

61. We commit to adopt and implement an international instrument to regulate the marking and tracing, illicit brokering, trade and transfer of small arms and light weapons. We also commit to implement the United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

62. We agree to ensure the effective monitoring and enforcement of United Nations arms embargos.

63. We 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, and we encourage those States that have not yet done so to promptly accede to those instruments. We also call upon States in a position to do so to provide greater technical assistance to mine-affected States.

64. We urge all States to take and implement confidence-building and disarmament measures, with a view to promoting and strengthening regional and international peace and security.

Terrorism

65. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. We welcome the Secretary-General's counter-terrorism strategy and will consider it in the General Assembly with a view to adopting it. We affirm that the targeting and deliberate killing of civilians and non-combatants cannot be justified or legitimized by any cause or grievance, and we declare that any action intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or to compel a Government or an international organization to carry out or to abstain from any act cannot be justified on any grounds and constitutes an act of terrorism.

66. We resolve to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, including a legal definition of terrorist acts, during the 60th session of the General Assembly.

67. We recognize that international cooperation to fight terrorism should be conducted in conformity with international law, including the United Nations Charter and relevant international conventions and protocols. States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

68. 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.

69. We urge the international community, including the United Nations to assist States in building regional and national capacity to fight terrorism. We further invite the Secretary-General to strengthen continuously, in consultation with the General Assembly and the Security Council, the capacities of the United Nations, its relevant funds, programmes and specialized and related agencies, to assist States in these endeavours.

70. We commit to assist victims of terrorism around the world and to provide them and their families with support to cope with their loss and their grief.

71. We call on the Security Council to consider ways to strengthen the verification, monitoring and enforcement by the Council in its role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating States' reporting requirements.

72. 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 which have not yet become a party to it, to do so and to accede to the 12 other international conventions and protocols against terrorism without further delay and fully implement them.

Peacekeeping

73. Recognizing that peacekeeping plays a vital role in helping parties to conflict end hostilities and commending the contribution of UN Peacekeepers and other personnel in that regard, noting improvements made in recent years to 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 consideration of the proposal for the establishment of a strategic military reserve capacity to reinforce UN peacekeeping missions in times of crises and endorse the creation of a standing capacity for rapid deployment of United Nations civilian police in peacekeeping.

74. Recognizing the vital contribution to peace and security being made by regional organizations and the importance of forging predictable partnerships 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 agree to:

- Support the efforts of the European Union and other regional entities to develop standby capacities;
- Develop and implement a 10-year plan for capacity-building with the African Union

75. We insist on the highest standards of behavior from all personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations, and we urge the full and vigorous implementation of the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse in all UN activities. We commit to ensure that there will be no impunity for those who have committed crimes, and will undertake to institute appropriate disciplinary action in cases where an individual has been found to have committed wrongdoing.

Peacebuilding

76. Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding 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 conflicts towards recovering, reintegration and development, and recognizing further the vital role of the United Nations in this regard, we hereby establish a Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body, which should be equipped with the appropriate mandate, functions, composition and technical capacity to assist and mobilize support to assist and mobilize support to countries emerging from conflict.

77. Its main purpose is to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and advise on and propose comprehensive strategies for peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery. To that end, it will provide necessary information in the immediate aftermath of war and focus attention on development and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery and will support the development of integrated strategies for countries emerging from conflict, in order to prevent them from relapse into conflict. In addition, it will provide recommendations and information to improve coordination of all stakeholders in 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.

78. The Peacebuilding Commission will consider matters on the Security Council's agenda brought before it by that body. Any Member State of the United Nations in an exceptionally difficult situation on the verge of relapsing into conflict should be able to request through ECOSOC the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, if the Security Council is not seized of the situation in question. The Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee should consider the relevance of the request.

79. The Peacebuilding Commission should make the outcome of its discussions available to all relevant bodies and actors of the United Nations including the international financial institutions.

80. The Peacebuilding Commission should provide advice on Peacebuilding strategies for countries emerging from conflict to such bodies as are actively seized of the issue, in accordance with the Charter. In the initial stages of conflict recovery, and for as long as the Security Council is actively seized with the situation, the Peacebuilding Commission should provide advice to that body. Thereafter, the Peacebuilding Commission should provide advice to the ECOSOC.

81. The Peacebuilding Commission shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly.

82. The Peacebuilding Commission shall meet in variable configurations. Country-specific meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission should comprise:

- (a) the national authorities of the country under consideration, as appropriate;
- (b) countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process, as well as relevant regional and sub-regional organizations;
- (c) the major financial and troop contributors involved in the recovery effort;
- (d) the senior United Nations representative in the field and other relevant UN representatives;
- (e) such regional and international financial institutions as may be relevant;

The Peacebuilding Commission should have an organizational committee, responsible for developing its procedures and organizational matters, comprised of:

- (a) 7 members of the Security Council, including 5 permanent members and 2 non-permanent members;
- (b) 7 members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups, and giving due consideration to those countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery;
- (c) 5 of the top 10 providers of assessed contributions (to the UN regular budget) and voluntary contributions (to the UN funds, programs and agencies), to be selected – according to procedures to be developed – from a list provided by the Secretary-General;
- (d) 5 of the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions, to be selected – according to procedures to be developed – from a list provided by the Secretary-General;

Members in the above categories will be identified in the order set out above, with no double representation, and taking due account of geographical representation.

83. 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, as well as a representative from the Secretary-General.

84. We request the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions, and taking due account of existing instruments. The primary objective of the Peacebuilding Fund will be to ensure the immediate release of resources needed to launch peace-related activities and arrangements, pending the convening of an international donor conference, as appropriate, and the subsequent release of pledged funds through existing bilateral and multilateral financing channels.

85. We request the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat and within existing resources a small Peacebuilding Support Office to assist and support the PBC. It should draw on the best expertise available within the UN system.

86. We request the President of the General Assembly, assisted by the Secretary-General, to conduct consultations with Member States in order to develop the necessary modalities for the effective operation of the Peacebuilding Commission including its rules of procedure, financial arrangements for its functioning, and selection of the Chairs, so that the body can begin operations no later than 31 December 2005.

87. The arrangements set out above will be kept under review, with a view to ensuring they are appropriate to delivering the agreed functions of the PBC. Future proposals to change the arrangements, hereby agreed, should be forwarded jointly by the Security Council and the ECOSOC for approval by the General Assembly.

Sanctions

88. We agree that sanctions remain an important tool under the United Nations 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, subject to time limits, where appropriate, and are implemented and monitored effectively with clear benchmarks and accountability, to comply with sanctions established by the Security Council, and to ensure that sanctions are implemented in ways that mitigate the adverse consequences, including socio-economic and humanitarian, for populations and third States.

89. 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 and to review regularly the results of such monitoring, and to develop a mechanism to address special economic problems arising from carrying out sanctions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. We also call upon the Security Council and the Secretary-General to ensure that fair and transparent procedures, in accordance with international law, in particular Security Council resolutions, exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.

90. We agree to support efforts through United Nations agencies to strengthen State capacity to implement sanctions provisions.

Transnational Crime

91. We express our grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including smuggling and trafficking of human beings, narcotic drugs, and 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.

92. We recognize that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To this end, we urge all States to devise, enforce, and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons.

93. We urge all States which have not yet done so to accede to the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption and to implement them effectively, including by incorporating the provisions of those conventions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems.

94. We decide to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide assistance to Member States in those tasks upon request.

Women in the Prevention and Resolution of Conflicts

95. We stress the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. We also underline the importance of the integration of gender perspective and women's 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 human rights of women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and foreign occupation and the use of sexual exploitations, and violence and abuse, and commit to elaborating and implementing strategies to report on, prevent and punish gender-base violence.

Protecting children in situations of armed conflicts

96. We reaffirm our commitment to promote and protect the right and welfare of children in armed conflicts. We welcome the significant advances and innovations which have been achieved over the last several years. We welcome in particular the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005), establishing a monitoring and reporting mechanism, the naming and listing of violating parties, and time-bound action plans for ending all grave violations against children. We call upon States to become a party and implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts. We also call upon States to take effective measures, as appropriate, to prevent the recruitment and use of children, contrary to international law, by armed forces and groups and to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

97. We therefore call upon all States and bodies 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, and to take effective measures for their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

IV. Human Rights and the Rule of Law

98. We recommit ourselves to protect and promote human rights, the rule of law and democracy, and recognize that they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they constitute together universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations, and call upon all parts of the United Nations system to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.

99. We also recommit ourselves to universal adherence to human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and to the full implementation of the human rights standards contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments.

Human Rights

100. 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, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

101. 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.

102. We resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and its field offices, taking note of the High Commissioner's plan of action, to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate so as 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 bringing in a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources, keeping in mind other 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 we support its closer cooperation with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and the Security Council.

103. We resolve to improve the effectiveness of the human rights treaty bodies, including through more timely reporting, improved and streamlined reporting procedures, aimed at enabling the treaty bodies to function as a unified system, additional resources, including for assistance to States to enhance their reporting capacities, and to further enhance the implementation of their recommendations.

104. We resolve to integrate human rights into all areas of national policy and to support the further mainstreaming of human rights throughout the UN system at all levels including in decision-making, programming and planning, of funds, programmes and agencies, and support a closer co-operation between the OHCHR and all relevant United Nations bodies.

105. 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, before the end of the Second Decade.

106. We recognize the need for special attention to 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.

107. We commit to respect and ensure the rights of each child within our jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

108. We reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination.

109. We note that the private sector also has an important role in the advancement of human rights in a significant way and encourage its contributions to that end.

110. We commit ourselves to promote human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, and we encourage all States to develop initiatives in this regard.

Internally Displaced Persons

111. We recognize the importance of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as the minimum international standard for the protection of internally displaced persons and strive to promote the implementation of those principles through national legislation and practices, as well as to explore new innovative ways to strengthening the protection of IDPs.

Refugee Protection and Assistance

112. We commit ourselves to safeguard the principle of refugee protection and to uphold our responsibility in resolving the plight of refugees, through efforts aimed at addressing the causes of displacement, 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 agree to support nations in assisting refugee populations and their host communities.

Rule of Law

113. 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, which is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States;
- Support the annual treaty event;

- Encourage any Government that has not yet done so to agree to ratify and implement all treaties relating to human rights and 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 establishment of a rule of law assistance unit within the Secretariat to strengthen United Nations activities to promote the rule of law and related human rights law through technical assistance and capacity-building;
- Recognize the important role of the International Court of Justice in adjudicating disputes among States, call upon States that have not yet done so to consider recognizing the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with its Statute and to make greater use of the Court's advisory opinions and agree to 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.

Democracy

114. We reaffirm that democracy is a universal value, implying the freely expressed will of peoples to express and determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems. We also reaffirm that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and it does not belong to any country or region, and that education in human rights and democracy is essential for participation in the democratic process and governance. We stress that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

115. We renew our commitment to support democracy at the national, regional and international levels by strengthening countries' capacities to implement the principles and practices of democracy at the national, regional and international levels; 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 and invite the Secretary-General to establish an advisory board to provide policy guidance.

116. We invite Member States to contribute to the Democracy Fund.

Impunity

117. Recognizing that justice is a vital component of the rule of law, we commit to end impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, such as crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, by cooperating with the International Criminal Court, the existing ad hoc and mixed criminal tribunals and other mechanisms for international justice as well as through strengthening national legal systems.

Responsibility to Protect

118. We agree that the protection of populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity lies first and foremost with each individual State. We also agree that this responsibility to protect entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement. We accept this responsibility and agree to act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the efforts of the United Nations to establish an early-warning capability. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the obligation to use diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, including under Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter to help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we recognize our shared responsibility to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and in co-operation with relevant regional organizations, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities be unwilling or unable to protect their populations. We stress the need to continue consideration of the concept of the responsibility to protect within the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

119. We invite the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from using the veto in cases of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

120. We support the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan to Prevent Genocide and the work of the Secretariat to this end.

Children's rights

121. We commit to respect and ensure the rights of each child within our jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

Human Security

122. We stress the right of people to live in freedom and dignity. We commit to further discuss the notion of human security in the General Assembly with a view to addressing more effectively the needs of vulnerable peoples.

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

123. 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 and the Alliance of Civilizations. 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.

V. Strengthening the United Nations

124. 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 the full range of the 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.

125. We stress that, in order to efficiently perform their respective mandates as provided under the Charter, all United Nations bodies should not duplicate their work but should rather develop good cooperation and coordination in the common endeavour of building a more effective United Nations.

126. We emphasize the need to provide the United Nations with sufficient and predictable resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandate in the fast changing and complex and challenging world.

127. We emphasize the importance of establishing real, effective and efficient mechanisms for responsibility and accountability of the Secretariat.

General Assembly

128. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making 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.

129. We welcome the measures adopted by the General Assembly with a view to strengthening its role and authority and enabling the President of the General Assembly to play a leadership role and, to that end, we call for their full and speedy implementation.

130. 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.

131. In order to strengthen the General Assembly's ability to ensure effective, timely, and strategic-level oversight of the Secretariat, we request the President of the General Assembly to convene, as necessary, a geographically representative group of Permanent Representatives to serve as the interface with senior management of the Secretariat and to

recommend any necessary corrective actions on management and oversight to the General Assembly.

132. We stress the need to demonstrate the political will to effectively implement the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

Security Council

133. 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.

134. We support comprehensive reform of the Security Council to make it more broadly representative, more efficient and transparent so as to further enhance its effectiveness and the implementation of its decisions.

135. We recommend that the Security Council adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Security Council in its work, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

Economic and Social Council

136. We reaffirm the role the Charter and General Assembly have vested in ECOSOC and recognize the need for a more effective ECOSOC as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendation on issues of economic and social development as well as for implementing the international development goals agreed at major summits and conferences. To achieve these objectives, the ECOSOC should perform the following functions:

- Promote global dialogue and partnership on global policies and trends in the economic, social, environmental and humanitarian fields. For this purpose, the ECOSOC will serve as a quality platform for high-level engagement among Member States and with international institutions, private sector and civil society, for discussions on progress in implementation, 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;
- Hold biennially a high-level Development Cooperation Forum to 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 UN;
- Monitor all countries' compliance with and progress towards the implementation of the outcomes of major Conferences and Summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, and hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews to assess

progress, including a pilot process of voluntary peer reviews of progress, drawing on its functional and regional commissions, as well as other international institutions;

- Convene timely meetings in order to support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing emergencies, including humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, in order to promote an improved coordinated response from the UN;
- Play a major role in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities;
- Focus on Peace and Development linkage. For this purpose, the ECOSOC will strengthen its work in post-conflict activities by promoting long-term development in countries recovering from conflict, including working with the Peacebuilding Commission; reinforce linkage between ECOSOC and Security Council on post conflict management, building on the experience of the advisory groups on countries emerging from conflict; and maintain international attention and support as well as enhance system-wide inter-agency coordination in support of governments during the long-term reconstruction, recovery and reconciliation phase.

137. We stress that in order to fully perform the aforementioned functions, the organization of work, the agenda and the current methods of work, including segments of ECOSOC should be adapted.

Human Rights Council

138. Pursuant to our commitment to give greater priority to human rights in the work of the UN and to strengthen the human rights machinery of the organization, we decide to establish a standing Human Rights Council, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly to be based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights. The General Assembly shall review within 5 years whether the Council should be transformed into a principal organ.

139. The Human Rights Council will have the following mandates, size and composition:

(a). It will be the organ primarily responsible for promoting the universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner, recognizing their indivisible, inalienable and interrelated character. The Council shall assume the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights and preserve its strengths, including the system of special procedures. In particular, it will:

- i. Serve as a forum for dialogue for thematic issues on all human rights and fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to the General Assembly for the further development of international law in the field of human rights;
- ii. Promote international cooperation to enhance the abilities of Member States to implement human rights commitments and international norms and standards

- including through the provision of assistance by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Member States, at their request through programmes of advisory services, technical cooperation and capacity building;
- iii. Promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations System, including by making policy recommendations to the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other UN bodies. The Council should also work in close cooperation with regional organizations in the field of human rights;
 - iv. Periodically review the fulfillment by all States of all their human rights obligations, in particular under the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This procedure will not duplicate the reporting procedures being carried out under the human rights treaties;
 - v. Address any matters or situations related to the promotion and protection of human rights, including urgent or continuous human rights situations, and make recommendations thereon to the member States of the UN and provide policy recommendations to the UN system.
- (b) The Council shall comprise between 30 to 50 members, each serving for a period of three years, to be elected directly by the General Assembly, by a two thirds majority. In establishing the membership of the Council, due regard shall be given to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the contribution of member States to the promotion and protection of human rights.
- (c) Those elected to the Council should undertake to abide by human rights standard in their respect, protection and promotion of human rights, and will be evaluated during their term of membership under the review mechanism, unless they have been recently evaluated before the start of their term in the Council.
- (d) The arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council for consultations with non-governmental organizations under article 71 of the Charter shall apply to the Council, as well as current practices observed in the Commission on Human Rights.
- (e) The Council shall provide an annual report to the UN General Assembly.

140. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Members States in order to adopt during its 60th session, before 31 December 2005, the modalities, functions, procedures and working methods of the Human Rights Council, and transitional arrangements from the Commission to the Council.

Secretariat

141. We recognize that in order to effectively comply with the principles and objectives of the Charter in a new changing world, we need an efficient Secretariat which is

appropriately accountable to the General Assembly as the chief representative, deliberative body of the organization.

142. We recognize the necessity of having a capable, efficient and transparent Secretariat which operates in a culture of organizational accountability and integrity, and consequently:

- We recognize the role of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization in accordance with Article 97 of the UN Charter, encourage him to exercise his duties in accordance with the principles of the Charter, and pledge to ensure that he will have sufficient authority and flexibility to carry out his managerial responsibilities;
- We welcome the reforms initiated by the Secretary-General, including new senior management committees and actions to strengthen oversight and accountability, reinforce ethical conduct, enhance transparency and improve management performance, and invite him to report to the General Assembly on the progress made in implementing all such measures;
- We urge the Secretary-General to ensure that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, integrity, with due regard paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide and equitable geographical basis as possible, in particular in the senior and policy-making levels, and encourage him to secure gender balance in the staffing of the Organization;
- We welcome the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure ethical conduct, more extensive financial disclosure for UN officials, and enhanced protection for whistleblowers, and his intention to create an Ethics Office with independent status within the Secretariat to provide the necessary capacity and advice on all ethics-related matters. We request that the Secretary-General submit further details on the creation of the Ethics Office to the General Assembly during the 60th session ;
- We emphasize that ongoing management reform in the UN should make full use of information and communication technologies, helping to give greater efficiency in the use of resources and enhancing organizational capability throughout the UN system;
- We commend the Secretary-General's efforts to further enhance the effective management of the United Nations and for his commitment to modernize the United Nations, in particular the Headquarters.

Management Reform

143. We further recognize the need to carry out managerial reforms in order to make more efficient use of the economic and human resources available to the Organization and thus better comply with its principles and objectives. In this context, we call on the

Secretary-General to submit an implementation plan for management reforms to a plenary meeting of the General Assembly for consideration and decision in the first quarter of 2006, which will include the following elements:

- A full review of the budgetary and human-resources rules and policies under which the Organization operates, with a view to modernising and streamlining them and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the UN Secretariat. This should be done taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions and ongoing endeavours;
- An overview of all mandates, originating from existing resolutions of the General Assembly, older than five years, to complement the existing periodic review of activities. This review would take into account the Organization's continuing functions and priorities and would provide an indication of programmatic changes as well as resources which could be shifted, in accordance with rules and regulations on programme planning, in order to strengthen and up-date the programme of work of the Organization;
- A detailed proposal on the framework for a one-time staff buy-out to modernize and improve personnel structure and quality, including an indication of costs involved, and mechanisms to ensure that it achieves its intended purpose.

144. We pledge to take early action on the Secretary General's implementation plan.

145. We commit to ensure that the Secretary-General has sufficient authority and flexibility to redeploy posts and resources, in order to ensure the most effective implementation of the Organization's mandates, under relevant rules and regulations established by the General Assembly, and invite him to report to the General Assembly each year on outcomes.

146. We acknowledge problems that have arisen as a result of weaknesses in the Organization's oversight and management processes. These disclosures have cast doubt on the credibility of the Organization's work, and therefore, we resolve to undertake the following measures to strengthen and ensure the independence of the Organization's oversight bodies:

- We decide to focus the expertise and resources of the OIOS on audit and investigations, and increase the capacity of the Office to carry out these functions;
- We request the Secretary-General to commission an evaluation of the UN's entire internal control environment, including the roles and responsibilities of management, internal oversight, the external Board of Auditors, and the Joint Inspection Unit in order to determine the way to strengthen the OIOS and the entire oversight system. This evaluation should take place within the context of General Assembly resolution 59/264 which called for the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of governance arrangements. Given immediate needs in this area, the

recommendations arising from the evaluation should be presented to the 60th General Assembly in its second resumed session;

- We decide to establish an independent oversight advisory committee of experts whose members will be nominated by the Secretary General and appointed by the General Assembly. The purpose of this committee is to provide the General Assembly with better tools to exercise its governance responsibilities over the operations of the Organization. This committee would have the authority to, *inter alia*, make recommendations to the General Assembly on the resource and budget requirements for the OIOS, provide the Members States with assessments on the work of the OIOS and the external Board of Audit, and identify possible gaps in UN's oversight coverage;
- We authorize OIOS to provide internal oversight to United Nations' agencies that request such services. This should only be done in such a way as to ensure that internal oversight services to the UN Secretariat will not be compromised.

147. 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 for victims' assistance by 31 December 2005.

148. 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.

149. 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 to conclude negotiations on a protocol expanding the scope of legal protection during the 60th session of the General Assembly.

System-wide Coherence

150. 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.

151. We agree to ensure stronger system-wide coherence by implementing the following measures at the policy, operational and humanitarian as well as international environmental governance levels:

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 throughout the United Nations.
- Committing to pledge funding in a more timely and predictable manner.

Operational system

- Ensuring that at every stage of UN activities, the senior UN official present in any given country – special representative, resident coordinator or humanitarian coordinator – should have the authority and resources necessary to manage an integrated UN mission or country presence so that the UN can truly function as one integrated entity.
- Committing to implementing current reforms aimed at a more unified, better performing country presence with a strengthened role for the resident coordinator, with appropriate authority and accountability, and a common management, programming and monitoring framework, assisting countries in the implementation of their nationally owned development strategies.
- Inviting the Secretary-General to launch work to further strengthen the management and coordination of UN operational activities so they can make an even more effective contribution to the achievement of the MDGs, including proposals for more tightly managed entities in the field of development, humanitarian action and environment.

Humanitarian system

- Committing ourselves to upholding and respecting humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality and ensuring that humanitarian actors have safe and unimpeded access to vulnerable populations.
- Facilitating more rapid humanitarian responses by improving the timeliness of humanitarian funding, in part by contributing to a revised Central Emergency Revolving Fund and, accordingly, by inviting Member States to contribute to the Fund.

- Supporting the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen inter-agency and country-level responses to the needs of internally displaced persons.
- Putting in place standby arrangements for personnel and equipment to ensure the capacity to respond immediately to major disasters and other emergencies.
- Strengthening Headquarters and field coordination structures and the leadership role of the United Nations resident and humanitarian coordinator and promoting monitoring response and accountability in close collaboration with governments.

International environmental governance

- Strengthening environmental standard-setting, scientific discussion and monitoring and treaty compliance by building on existing institutions, as well as the treaty bodies and specialized agencies.
- Integrating environmental activities at the operational level in the broader sustainable development framework.
- Recognizing the need for a more coherent institutional framework of international environmental governance, with better coordination and monitoring, and considering the possibility of a more integrated structure as proposed by the Secretary-General, in particular for environmental standard setting, scientific discussion, environment monitoring and assessment and providing broad policy advice and guidance that is built on existing institutions.

Regional Organizations

152. We support a stronger relationship between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter as well as in the areas of economic, social and human rights, and therefore resolve to:

- Expand consultation and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through formalized agreements between the respective secretariats, the regularized involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council and the participation of relevant regional organizations in the Peacebuilding Commission.
- Ensure that regional organizations that have a capacity for conflict prevention or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacities in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System.
- Strengthen cooperation in the areas of economic, social and human rights.
- Request the General Assembly, on an exceptional basis, to consider financing regional operations authorized by the Security Council with assessed contributions.

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

153. Recognizing the important role played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in international affairs, we call for closer cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization with a view to furthering the Millennium Development Goals and ensuring the effective implementation of United Nations reform.

Participation of Non-governmental Organizations, Civil Society and the Private Sector

154. We welcome the positive contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, local authorities and the private sector in the promotion and implementation of development, security and human rights programmes, and stress the importance of their continued engagement with Governments, the United Nations and other international organizations in these key areas, and encourage responsible business practices such as those promoted by the Global Compact and innovative partnerships and alliances created by the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships in order to ensure private sector's contributions to the MDGs.

155. We also welcome the dialogue between these organizations and Member States as reflected by the first informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector.

Charter of the United Nations

156. Considering that the Trusteeship Council no longer meets and that its remaining functions are carried out by other bodies of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, we agree to delete Chapters XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in Chapter XII.

157. We agree to eliminate references to "enemy States" in Articles 53, 77 and 107 of the Charter.

158. We request the Security Council to consider the composition, mandate and working methods of the Military Staff Committee and to submit a recommendation for further action to the General Assembly.