



# **The United Kingdom in the United Nations**

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
July 2006*



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## **PREFACE BY DR KIM HOWELLS, MINISTER OF STATE**

On behalf of the Foreign Secretary, I am delighted to present this Command Paper to Parliament on the United Nations.

The United Kingdom is one of the United Nations' strongest supporters. The United Nations remains the most important international organisation. It is rightly placed at the core of the multilateral architecture. The UN's global outreach and authority enables it to simultaneously tackle peace and security issues, address the challenges of sustainable development and climate change, uphold international law and protect the human rights of the world's populations. This Command Paper provides a comprehensive overview of the work of the United Nations, and details the UK's significant contribution to the UN's efforts.

This Paper also covers a period of unparalleled importance for the organisation. The United Nations must evolve if it is to remain effective and relevant. The UN World Summit in September 2005 – attended by over 170 world leaders including the Prime Minister - agreed a fundamental package of reforms and commitments for the organisation. This was the culmination of a difficult but essential process. The United Kingdom led from the front in support of Kofi Annan's reform agenda. The decisions on Africa, development and climate change at Gleneagles, and the work of the Commission for Africa, supported these efforts.

The Government continues to work hard to ensure that the reforms and agreements agreed at the World Summit are fully implemented. This Paper provides an assessment of where things stand. But reform is a continual process. That is why we are continuing our efforts towards a UN equipped to tackle the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Parliament has an important role in this process. I am delighted that a group of MPs visited the United Nations in New York in January 2006. They were struck by the scale and diversity of the challenges facing the UN. Effectively addressing these challenges is of critical importance. I therefore encourage Members of both Houses to continue their close scrutiny of the work of the United Nations, and the Government's efforts to support the organisation.



**Dr Kim Howells**  
Minister of State for Middle East and the United Nations  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

July 2006

## INTRODUCTION

1. This Command Paper follows the publication in September 2003 and October 2004 of reports to Parliament about “the United Kingdom in the United Nations”. The focus of the 2003 report (Cm 5898) was to outline the history and background to the UK’s involvement with the United Nations. The 2004 report (Cm 6325) reviewed developments since publication of the first report, and looked ahead to an important period in the UN’s history, as the UN sought to embark on an ambitious reform agenda.
2. This report sets out developments since the 2004 report, including the 2005 UN World Summit, and progress since on implementing the reforms agreed at the Summit. It brings together in one document the full range of the UK’s involvement in the United Nations.
3. The United Kingdom continues to be a strong supporter of the UN. We take seriously our role in maintaining international peace and security as a permanent member of the Security Council (with China, France, Russian and the United States). We are a major financial contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. As a country with global foreign policy interests, an economy heavily dependent on international trade and investment and a commitment to democratic values, the UK has a major stake in the success of the UN.
4. Our ability to contribute to the UN is enhanced by our membership of a wide range of international organisations, including the European Union, G8, NATO, OSCE, Council of Europe, International Financial Institutions and the Commonwealth. The UK is the third largest overall contributor to the UN’s Budgets. We are one of the largest voluntary contributors to UN funds and programmes and Specialised Agencies. In 2005, the UK’s total contribution to the UN exceeded £600 million (see Annex B for a full breakdown of the UK’s contributions – assessed and voluntary – to the United Nations).
5. Since the previous Command Paper, the UN has begun implementing fundamental changes. The UK has consistently championed reform of the United Nations. We have given staunch support to Kofi Annan in his efforts to encourage the United Nations to look critically at its operations - to ask itself whether it is equipped to meet the new inter-related challenges of security, development and human rights. The UK has participated actively in proposing and implementing change.
6. The first part of this Command Paper will look back at the UK’s contribution to the reform process – from the report of the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, through to the UN World Summit in September 2005. This work complemented the major UK initiatives in 2005 on development, Africa and climate change, through our Presidencies of the G8 and the European Union, and through the work of the Commission for Africa. It will also illustrate how the UK continues to play a leading role in ensuring that the reforms and commitments agreed at the World Summit are fully implemented.
7. Part Two of this Command Paper will provide an overview of the work of the UK on the UN Security Council. The UK continues to place the highest priority on its work in the Security Council. As a permanent member, the UK plays a leading

role in all aspects of the Council's work. Over the past two years, the Council has addressed some of the most serious challenges to international peace and security – addressing the reconstruction processes in Iraq and Afghanistan; the non-proliferation challenge posed by Iran's nuclear programme; addressing the challenges of conflict in Africa; authorising and monitoring peacekeeping missions; implementing sanctions regimes; and working to end impunity for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity.

8. Part Three of this Command Paper will focus on the UN General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the wider UN family - including the UN's Funds, Programmes and Specialised Agencies.
9. An electronic version of this Command Paper, together with further information on UK policy towards the United Nations, including the texts of Ministerial speeches, can be obtained from the FCO website at [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk) .

## **PART I – STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS**

10. 2005 was a vital year for the United Nations. The UN World Summit in September, attended by over 170 world leaders, agreed a package of reforms and commitments for the United Nations that would enable the organisation to better tackle modern challenges to peace and security, sustainable development and human rights.
11. The Summit was the culmination of a reform process launched by Kofi Annan back in 2003. The Secretary General had identified a need for a wide-ranging review of the way the international community responded to global challenges, with the UN central to this process. The important reports of the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, Jeffrey Sachs’ report Investing in Development, and Kofi Annan’s own report In Larger Freedom subsequently paved the way for the UN World Summit.
12. The Summit took place against the backdrop of the major priorities the UK had attached in 2005 to development, Africa and Climate Change. The UK’s G8 Presidency and its leading role in the Commission for Africa, in addition to the UK’s Presidency of the EU in the second half of 2005, gave the UK the chance to focus international attention on tackling development, Africa and climate change.
13. This chapter outlines:
  - the work of the United Nations itself that paved the way for the UN World Summit;
  - the United Kingdom’s leadership in 2005 in driving and bringing together the mutually reinforcing agendas of the G8, Commission for Africa and the UN World Summit;
  - the pivotal work of the United Kingdom in generating a successful UN World Summit outcome;
  - an analysis of the UN World Summit outcome; and
  - progress towards implementing the reforms agreed at the Summit.

### **Before the UN World Summit**

14. In 2004, Kofi Annan convened a **“High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change”**, consisting of several eminent experts including Lord Hannay, former UK Permanent Representative to the UN. The Panel sought to outline its vision for how the UN could better tackle the threats to peace and security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
15. The Panel’s report **“A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility”** (January 2005) underlined the vital link between peace and security, development and human rights, and outlined a series of recommendations for the UN’s security architecture, based on three areas:



- Collective security and the challenge of prevention;
  - Collective security and the use of force; and
  - A more effective United Nations for the twenty-first century.
16. The Government strongly supported the work of the Panel, and presented the report to Parliament in February 2005 (Cm 6449). Both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary underlined the UK's commitment to working with the UN and its Member States to ensure the fullest possible implementation of the Panel's recommendations.

### **2005 UK Public Debates on UN Reform**

The Government launched a series of public debates on the High Level Panel's report. These were coordinated by the United Nations Association (UK). These debates enabled the wider public and civil society to offer their views on UN reform to the Government, in preparation for the UN World Summit.

The debates proved to be an effective platform for the public and members of civil society to express their views to us on the UN and the recommendations in the High Level Panel's report and later in Kofi Annan's "In Larger Freedom". Ten regional debates were held from March to July 2005, attended by FCO Ministers and senior officials. Smaller sub-regional debates were also held, and a number of written consultation exercises were organised with prominent UN-watching civil society organisations.

UNA-UK produced a comprehensive report "In Larger Freedom in the UK" in October 2005. This set out the wide range of views and opinions on the UN reform agenda of those who took part in the debates. The report included a Foreword by the Rt Hon Jack Straw MP, the then Foreign Secretary, in which he outlined the Government's appreciation of the work of UNA-UK in organising the public debates, and for their report.

Through this and other work, UNA-UK continues to play an important role in raising awareness about the UN in the UK.

UNA-UK's report is available on their website at [www.una-uk.org](http://www.una-uk.org) .

17. To complement the work of the High Level Panel on the peace, security and human rights agenda, the UN Secretary-General also asked the Millennium Project led by Jeffrey Sachs to report to him on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and prepare a programme of action designed to hasten their achievement.
18. The report, called "**Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals**" was published on 17 January 2005. Sachs outlined a bleak picture. The report found that international progress towards the MDGs was "falling short" and targets were likely to be missed.

19. Kofi Annan brought the High Level Panel and Sachs reports together in his own report “**In Larger Freedom**” in March 2005. The Secretary General outlined a series of reforms for the UN, based around the core principle that the challenges of peace & security, development and human rights were inter-linked, and could no longer be tackled as separate entities. He set world leaders the challenge of agreeing a broad package of reforms for the UN at the World Summit in September 2005.

### **UK leadership in 2005: the Commission for Africa and the G8 Summit**

20. The UK proposed and led two major strands of parallel work in 2005 that were directly related to the UN reform process – the Commission for Africa and the G8 Summit.

21. When the **Commission for Africa (CfA)** launched its report in March 2005, it set out a comprehensive plan to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in Africa. Many of its recommendations were taken up by the G8 at their Summit in Gleneagles in July and by other bodies and resulted in commitments that governments can be held accountable for delivering.

22. As the Commission for Africa emphasised, and the G8 recognised at Gleneagles, real change in Africa requires a comprehensive approach and long-term commitment. Ultimately, Africa must lead its own development and provide effective governance. The UK Government is a key partner in this effort.

23. The UK outlined two key priorities for its **Presidency of the G8 Summit** at Gleneagles in July 2005: Africa, and Climate Change.

24. The comprehensive package on development agreed at Gleneagles will mean faster progress by Africa towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Highlights included:

- the commitment to give an extra US \$ 50 billion a year in aid by 2010 with half going to Africa;
- the cancellation of 100% of outstanding debts to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries;
- supporting the development of a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care with the aim of achieving as close as possible to universal access to HIV treatment for all those who need it by 2010; and
- ensuring that by 2015 all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality.

25. Much on this agenda has been achieved since July 2005, including progress on debt relief, tackling preventable diseases and HIV/AIDS, education and promoting investment and infrastructure.

26. The priority given to climate change at Gleneagles is recognised by all parties as an important factor that has injected fresh momentum into the international debate. Gleneagles helped ensure a successful outcome of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Montreal, Canada.

27. Work on energy efficiency and assisting developing countries shift to a low carbon development path was taken forward by the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development and the Gleneagles Dialogue meeting.
28. Many of the commitments agreed at the G8 Summit were directly reflected in the UN World Summit outcome document.

### **The 2005 UN World Summit: the United Kingdom's role**

29. At the outset of the negotiating process in the run up to the World Summit, the United Kingdom set out a number of strategic priorities. These focussed the Government's approach to the intensive and difficult negotiations in prospect for such a broad reform agenda.

#### **UK Priorities for UN World Summit**

- Continued progress on **Development**, building on Gleneagles and Commission for Africa outcomes
- **Climate Change and Environmental Governance**
- **Counter-Terrorism**, including progress on the Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism
- Agreement on the **Responsibility to Protect** populations from the worst human rights abuses, consistent with the Prime Minister's 1999 Chicago speech
- Establishment of a new **Peacebuilding Commission** to fill a gap in the UN's conflict architecture
- Reform of the human rights machinery, including a new **Human Rights Council**
- Improved delivery of **UN Humanitarian work**
- **Management reform** of the UN administration
- Progress on **Non-proliferation and Disarmament**
- **Security Council reform**

30. The British Government, particularly through the UK Mission to the United Nations in New York, worked intensively with all UN partners - as EU Presidency and bilaterally - throughout the negotiating process. Our aim was to encourage all partners to work for a constructive outcome. This involved high level intervention from the Foreign Secretary, Secretary of State for Development and other Ministers.

31. In New York, the UK Mission to the UN led negotiations on behalf of the EU during the UK Presidency, co-ordinating EU comments on the draft Summit outcome documents. A Whitehall-wide consultation process on successive draft outcome documents enabled the UK to play a leading role in contributing ideas and draft text to General Assembly President Ping's team. The UK also lobbied extensively both nationally and as EU Presidency.

### **The 2005 UN World Summit: the Outcome**

32. More than 170 world leaders attended the UN World Summit in New York in September 2005, including the Prime Minister. The Summit outcome document outlined a worthwhile package of reforms and commitments for the UN. Negotiations on the document were at times difficult, reflecting the ambitious agenda and divergence of views between UN member states on several issues.

33. The Rt Hon Kim Howells, FCO Minister of State, gave a written statement to Parliament on 10 October 2005, outlining the principle agreements reached at the Summit:

- Good language on **development** and **climate change**, with several important Gleneagles outcomes endorsed and new EU commitments welcomed by the broader UN membership. These include the need to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and to address the special needs of Africa;
- Unequivocal condemnation of **terrorism** in all its forms and manifestation and, separately, unanimous adoption by the Security Council of the UK's Security Council resolution to prohibit by law incitement of terrorism.
- Agreement on the **Responsibility to Protect**, acknowledging that the international community should act if states fail to protect their populations from the worst atrocities: genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing or crimes against humanity;
- Agreement to create by the end of 2005 a new **Peacebuilding Commission**, to close an institutional gap in the UN's conflict architecture and assist countries emerge from conflict;
- Agreement to establish a new **Human Rights Council**;
- Endorsement of further work to strengthen UN effectiveness in operational activities for tackling **humanitarian crises**;
- A commitment to ensure more coherent international institutional arrangements for **environmental action**;
- Endorsement of **UN Secretariat reforms** underway and a mandate to the Secretary General to make proposals for further reforms in such areas as ethics, accountability/oversight, and financial and human resource management.

34. In some areas the outcome text did not meet the UK's aspirations. Stronger language on terrorism, stating that the targeted killing of civilians is never justified and constitutes an act of terrorism, proved out of reach. Efforts to secure strong language on non-proliferation and disarmament (following disappointment at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference) were unsuccessful.
35. The EU pushed for more extensive reforms of the UN Secretariat. While this produced results, there was opposition from some to our more radical ideas, and for more detailed modalities being agreed for the new Human Rights Council. Substantive progress on Security Council reform was not possible, either before or during the Summit, due to the wide divergence of views amongst member states. A more detailed update on Security Council reform and enlargement is included in this Part II of this Paper.

### **The UN World Summit: Implementation**

36. This next section reviews progress since New York on implementing the reforms and commitments agreed in New York. This is structured around the four principle areas that were included in the Summit outcome document:  
**Development; Peace and Collective Security; Human Rights and the Rule of Law and Strengthening the United Nations.**

### **DEVELOPMENT**

37. Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals continues. The agreements reached at the UN World Summit on development and climate change reflected several important Gleneagles and EU commitments. For the first time, there was an unambiguous commitment from all member states to achieving the MDGs, with support for developing countries' efforts to implement comprehensive national development strategies.
38. There was also commitment to address the special needs of Africa, and to create a new Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to strengthen the UN's ability to quickly and effectively mobilise resources to tackle humanitarian crises.
39. The challenge now is to ensure that those commitments are fulfilled. Much progress has been made since the G8 Gleneagles Summit, the UN World Summit and the Commission for Africa. In 2006, and in coming years, the UK Government will continue its work with other donors and developing country governments to make poverty history - and to demonstrate that the commitments made at the Summits in Gleneagles and New York are fully honoured.
40. DFID have recently published a report detailing progress since the G8 Summit. The report, entitled "G8 Gleneagles: One Year On: Turning Talk into Action" is available at [www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk).
41. A new panel of world leaders has been set up, at UK instigation, to help keep the Gleneagles promises on tackling poverty. Chaired by Kofi Annan and funded by Bill Gates, the Africa Progress Panel will maintain the international profile of Africa which began in 2005. It will encourage and measure progress, reporting

annually to the G8 and United Nations.

42. Other examples of recent progress include:

- The International community is well on the way to the target to provide \$130 billion in aid worldwide by 2010, following an increase in aid from around \$80 billion in 2004 to over \$100 billion in 2005. The UK has already met its target to provide £1 billion a year in aid to Africa by 2005/6 and we are steadily increasing to reach £1.25 billion by 2007/8;
- The International Monetary Fund cancelling the debts of 20 countries, 14 from Africa. Some of the increase in last year's aid was down to debt relief and some groups have questioned why this is included. Debt relief is important - it frees up funds that can be spent on improving health and education and tackling corruption and achieving other poverty reduction goals;
- The launch of the new UN Central Emergency Response Fund to respond more quickly to natural and human disasters, like the Pakistan Earthquake and Darfur. The UK has committed £40 million for this year so far, with another £120m for the next 3 years;
- Nearly \$4 billion was committed in 2005 to replenish the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. A special session of the UN in June 2006 agreed that all those countries that put together credible, sustainable AIDS plans should get the funding they need to implement them. The session set a funding target of \$20- 23 billion a year for AIDS work by 2010. This funding is what UNAIDS says we need to spend to provide AIDS drugs for the five million people in developing countries who do not have access to them at the moment, as well as effective prevention and care measures such as access to condoms and help to orphans;
- An announcement in April 2006 that the UK would spend at least £8.5 billion on education in developing countries over the next decade. The next month, at a meeting in Nigeria, 22 African countries announced that they would develop ten-year plans to improve education in their countries.

43. A full assessment of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and the UK contributions towards this, is included at Annex A of this Command Paper.

### **UN Environment Work**

44. The World Summit reaffirmed sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework of UN activities and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation as part of the global partnership for development, alongside the Millennium Declaration (MDGs) and the Monterrey Consensus. It committed UN members to support developing countries' efforts to implement comprehensive national strategies to achieve agreed goals, including MDG7 on environmental sustainability and protection of the natural resource base.
45. The Summit also addressed a number of specific environmental issues, notably climate change and energy, where it substantively endorsed the outcome from the

G8 Gleneagles Summit, including on the urgency of action, the need to stabilise GHG concentrations at a safe level, and a commitment to take forward discussion on long-term action.

46. In addition, the WSO gave impetus to the UK/EU's longstanding goal to strengthen International Environmental Governance (IEG), primarily through the reform of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).
47. Specifically, para 169/10 of the outcome document agreed to explore the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework for UN environmental activities, including a more integrated structure and better integration of the environment at the operational level. Follow-up began in a series of General Assembly consultations, co-chaired by the Mexican and Swiss Permanent Representatives in New York, and will continue in the next General Assembly session.
48. The UK hopes to use the consultations to make progress on its goal to transform UNEP into a Specialised Agency or UN Environment Organisation (UNEO), creating an institution with a revised and strengthened mandate, which can attract more stable and predictable financing.

#### **System-Wide Coherence – Improving the UN's delivery of humanitarian, development and environmental activity**

49. The World Summit called for a stronger UN system – encompassing its various development-related agencies, funds and programmes. The Summit agreed that the United Nations needed to deliver its humanitarian, development and environmental activities in a more coherent, more effective and efficient fashion. It specifically invited the Secretary General (SG) to launch work to strengthen the co-ordination of UN activities.
50. Addressing the challenges of sustainable development, humanitarian work and environment activity has seen a fragmentation, duplication of functions and excessive competition for resources within the UN reducing the overall impact of its operational system. In February 2006, recognising the need for change, the SG established a High Level Panel to identify ways of improving the performance of UN operations in development, humanitarianism and the environment.
51. The Panel is a vehicle for getting the UN operations into shape so that it can maximise its potential and play an effective role in helping governments of developing countries to accelerate progress towards delivering the MDGs.
52. We believe the UN has three crucial roles that it needs to strengthen, in support of coherent implementation at operational level:
  - Firstly, it should provide leadership on the linkages between development, conflict and environmental issues;

- Secondly it should develop world class capacity for assisting fragile and conflict-affected states to recover, to build their capacity to function effectively including to meet the MDGs and to address long term causes of conflict.
  - Thirdly it should continue to develop universal agreements and normative standards and to monitor and report progress against these.
53. At the Panel's first meeting in New York, April 5-6, there was broad agreement on the nature of the problems facing the UN and the key issues (finance, governance and better management) that must be tackled for progress on the three outcomes above to be made. We want to see bold, practical proposals for reform. The Panel will deliver its set of recommendations to the General Assembly in the autumn.
54. As a significant donor to the UN the UK is supporting efforts to improve the effectiveness of the UN's operations particularly in poor countries. We see the Panel as a real chance to help the UN re-organise to meet its 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges.

## **PEACE AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY**

### **The Peacebuilding Commission**

55. A significant achievement at the World Summit was agreement to establish a Peacebuilding Commission.
56. The role of the Commission will be help countries recover from conflict by bringing together all those involved in peacebuilding activities, whether through political, security or development assistance. The Commission will advise on strategic priorities for post-conflict recovery and, highlight any gaps which threaten to undermine the peacebuilding process, marshal resources for peacebuilding, and promote co-ordination amongst all relevant stakeholders.
57. The Peacebuilding Commission held its inaugural meeting on 23 June 2006. The Secretary General opened the meeting, saying that few issues had generated greater consensus, or higher expectations, than the responsibility of the United Nations to help States and societies recover from the devastation of war. The Secretary General called on members of the Commission to act as like-minded supporters, and as allies who would remain engaged in a country beyond the life-span of a peacekeeping mission.
58. The Commission is expected to support the development of peacebuilding strategies and to build consensus among international actors for their implementation. The Commission will be unique in that it will bring together a membership drawn from the three principle organs of the United Nations, major financial donors and troop contributors, international financial institutions and other relevant actors engaged in peacekeeping. It will also closely involve and cooperate with the countries concerned, in order to inspire national ownership in the overall process. The contribution of civil society organisations will also be invaluable.



59. The UK will be a member of the Peacebuilding Commission, and we look forward to it starting its operational work in the second half of 2006.

## **Terrorism**

60. At the World Summit, world leaders condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, and called on all states to refrain from providing support for terrorist activities. Leaders also agreed to try to conclude a UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism during the 2005-6 session of the UN General Assembly.

61. With its EU and G8 partners, the UK has made an active contribution to consultations on the draft convention since the Summit, and continues to make every effort to conclude an agreement on it. In addition, discussion of the UN Secretary-General's Comprehensive Strategy on Counter-Terrorism began in the spring of 2006, and is continuing.

62. Further information on other UN Counter Terrorism activity, including at the Security Council, is outlined in Chapter II of this Command Paper.

## **Peacekeeping**

63. The World Summit addressed some key areas that are needed to improve the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping. These included the establishment of a standing police unit to quickly establish the policing element of new UN peacekeeping missions and provide expert advice on existing missions; a ten-year project to build the capacity of regional organisations in Africa and the need for rapidly deployable troops to reinforce peacekeeping missions.

64. In addition the Summit stated its support for the efforts of the European Union and other regional entities to develop capacities such as rapid deployment and bridging arrangements.

65. Since the Summit progress has been made in implementing these commitments:

- The new standing police unit is scheduled to be operational by February 2007.
- The EU and UN are discussing how EU forces could be used in appropriate circumstances in support of UN missions.
- The EU has agreed to deploy a force, at the UN's request, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the UN peacekeeping mission during the election period.
- The African Union is taking steps towards establishment of an African stand-by force, supported by the UK and other international partners.
- Progress is also being made on mechanisms to provide for reinforcements by re-deploying forces between UN peacekeeping missions in the same region.

66. More detailed information on UN Peacekeeping operations is outlined in Chapter II of this paper.

### **Sanctions**

67. The UK is committed to the effective use of sanctions as a vital foreign policy tool. We supported clear language in the World Summit outcome to reinforce the use of sanctions by the international community to maintain international peace and security.

68. The UK also supported the emphasis in the Outcome document on the need for sanctions to be underpinned by clear objectives and backed-up by improved monitoring mechanisms. On the latter, the UK has been developing a proposal to improve monitoring and is seeking support from Security Council partners to make the necessary changes to the existing machinery.

69. The UK also played a full part in contributing to the debate about how to improve fairer and clearer procedures for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists, and for removing them, as reinforced at the World Summit.

70. Additionally, we have been pushing for a more dynamic UN response to the broader challenges facing sanctions through the UN general working group on sanctions issues. The conclusions of the working group in 2005 included calls for improved monitoring arrangements, greater transparency in the work of the Sanctions Committees, enhanced international cooperation in sanctions implementation and for Sanctions Committees to address listing and delisting issues, including through adopting and revising operational guidelines.

### **Transnational Crime**

71. The UK shares others' concerns over the negative effects posed by transnational crime, which causes misery to individuals and communities and generates huge economic and social costs. International crime also threatens the ability of states, particularly fragile ones, to govern effectively, undermining local and regional stability.

72. Globalisation increases the opportunities for illegal activity. As markets open up and the opportunity to travel expands, the international community must intensify its efforts to fight organised crime, including drug trafficking/cultivation, people smuggling/trafficking, fiscal and investment fraud, money laundering and the use of the internet to organise and promote criminal activity.

### **Non-Proliferation and Disarmament**

73. Efforts at the World Summit to secure strong language on non-proliferation and disarmament (following disappointment at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference) were unsuccessful, despite the Norway-led "Seven Country Initiative" (which the UK and around 80 countries supported). However the UN's wider counter proliferation work continues, including in the 1540 Committee. See Section II of this Command Paper on Peace and Security Issues for further details.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW**

### **Responsibility to Protect**

74. Agreement on the concept of responsibility to protect was one of the major outcomes of the UN World Summit in September 2005. For the first time, world leaders agreed that governments have the responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity within States. Additionally, where States are unwilling or unable to protect their populations from such crimes, leaders agreed that the international community, through the United Nations and if necessary the Security Council, have collective responsibility to do so.
75. The UK will continue to work to ensure that this agreement is translated into a willingness to act in specific cases. We will continue to advocate appropriate and speedy responses – bilaterally, within the EU and UN, and at the Security Council – to protect vulnerable populations against genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing.

### **Human Rights Council**

76. The World Summit agreed to create a new Human Rights Council to replace the existing and much criticised Commission on Human Rights. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing the Council on 15 March by 171 votes to 4. The resolution provides for a new Human Rights Council, subsidiary to the GA, of 47 members. Its mandate includes:
- promotion of universal respect for the promotion and protection of human rights for all;
  - addressing situations of violations of human rights, and making recommendations thereon; and,
  - promotion of human rights education, technical assistance and capacity building.
77. The Council will establish a new system of universal periodic review, under which each Member State's implementation of human rights obligations will be examined. The Council will review within its first year the Special Procedures, complaints procedure and expert advice mechanism of the Commission on Human Rights. The Council will retain the participation of NGOs, national human rights institutions and others at the same levels as at the Commission on Human Rights.
78. Members of the Council are elected directly by individual and secret ballot by a majority of the members of the General Assembly. When electing members to the Council, candidates' contribution and voluntary commitments to the promotion and protection of human rights are taken into account. The General Assembly is able to suspend members of the Council committing gross and systematic violations of human rights by a two-thirds majority. The General Assembly resolution provides for the Council to meet annually in no less than three sessions for no less than ten weeks.

79. The first elections to the Council were held on 9 May. The UK stood for election to the new Council, and accordingly presented a set of voluntary pledges and commitments in the field of human rights (available at [www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc](http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc)). The UK was successfully elected, along with 46 other Council members.
80. All Council members are expected to uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights, to cooperate fully with the Council, and to be reviewed under the universal periodic review mechanism during their term of membership. We expect all members to take seriously the important responsibility they have for the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide, as the UK has committed to do itself.
81. The Human Rights Council met for the first time from 19-30 June 2006, in Geneva. During the opening session, Ministerial representatives from around 90 UN member states set out their vision for the new body. Many stressed their ambition for an effective Council, based on better cooperation and greater dialogue between states and regional groups.
82. The Council session made an encouraging start in a number of areas. It agreed a package of measures to take forward elements of its future work. For example, it decided unanimously to create two working groups - one to review the mechanisms inherited from the Commission on Human Rights, and one to discuss creation of a new Universal Periodic Review system. The Council extended the mandates of the Special Rapporteurs and other Special Procedures, to ensure that they will continue to function uninterrupted during the period of review. The session also agreed a work programme for the Council's first year. Civil society representatives participated in the Council's debates.
83. On human rights issues themselves the Council, amongst other steps, adopted the draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the draft International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The UK supported adoption of both. The Council held a productive dialogue with the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights. A statement from the President of the Council welcomed the entry into force on 22 June 2006 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
84. The Council discussed several human rights issues of pressing importance: the situation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine; support for the Abuja Agreement; avoiding incitement to hatred and violence for reasons of religion or race; the human rights of migrants in the context of the High-Level Dialogue to be held in New York in September; and the role of human rights defenders in promoting and protecting human rights.
85. Despite the efforts of the UK, EU and others, it was not possible to agree a common statement from the Council on these issues. Two texts were tabled for adoption, on the human rights situation in Palestine and other Occupied Arab Territories, and on incitement to racial and religious hatred and the promotion of tolerance. We considered both texts to be unbalanced. Along with other EU

members of the Council, the UK therefore voted against them. They were nevertheless adopted by majority vote.

86. In addition, the Council convened for the first time in Special Session on 5-6 July, at the request of the Arab Group. This Session discussed the situation of human rights in Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories, and adopted a resolution. EU members again voted against the resolution, along with 3 other states. In an Explanation of Vote, the Finnish Presidency of the EU expressed the EU's concern about the situation that had evolved over preceding days between Israel and the Palestinians. The Presidency also said that the EU members of the Human Rights Council had raised their concerns on the text with the resolution's sponsors, in particular our view that the text should address the situation in a more balanced manner.
87. Aside from the committing to creating the Human Rights Council, the World Summit Outcome Document also committed to a doubling of regular budget resources for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) over the next five years. In March 2006 the High Commissioner released a Strategic Management Programme setting out OHCHR's plans to increase capacity and activity in the biennium 2006-7. OHCHR will add 91 new staff posts over 2006-7 as part of the planned budget increase. Further details on OHCHR are outlined in Chapter III of this Command Paper.
88. The Summit Outcome document also contained an endorsement for the first time of the process of mainstreaming human rights throughout the work of the UN and gave the High Commissioner a formal role in dealing with the Security Council.

### **UN Democracy Fund**

89. At the World Summit the UK and EU partners supported the creation of the UN Democracy Fund to coordinate and complement democracy-strengthening activities throughout the UN system. The UK made an initial contribution of £350,000 to the Fund.
90. We will follow closely the work of the Democracy Fund as it commences activities in 2006. We welcomed the reaffirmation in the Summit Outcome Document that democracy is a universal value and that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

### **Rule of Law Assistance Unit**

91. The World Summit supported the idea of establishing a dedicated rule of law assistance unit within the UN Secretariat. The unit, also highlighted in Kofi Annan's report "In Larger Freedom" report, will create greater UN capacity and coherence in assisting countries, particularly those emerging from conflict, to rebuild their justice systems, including courts, police and penal systems.
92. The UK has welcomed this idea, and has indeed taken an international lead in highlighting the importance of the rule of law in post-conflict situations as a key component of longer-term security and justice sector reform. The lack of the rule

of law - whether manifested in impunity or lawlessness - undermines public confidence, obstructs development, facilitates organised crime and terrorism, and can lead to a return to conflict.

93. The UK has presided over four sessions of the UN Security Council devoted to the subject and has sponsored meetings and research to advance international thinking. The concept of a rule of law assistance unit has emerged from these efforts, as the important new practice of including rule of law components within UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions.
94. However, there has been a disappointing lack of progress since the Summit. A report from the UN Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly which should set out in detail the proposed scope, location and mandate of the rule of law assistance unit is still awaited. A Presidential Statement adopted by the Security Council on 22 June 2006 reminded the Secretariat of the need to make progress.

### **Gender**

95. The UK fully supported the World Summit outcome language on gender equality. These commitments reflect the seven strategic priorities identified by the Millennium Project Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. Key now will be to ensure that these are fully implemented by the international community.
96. The UK also fully supports the recommendation to "strengthen capabilities of UN system in area of gender". This has now been recognised by the SG in his recently released Mandate Review report as a key priority, and he has tasked the High-level Panel on System Wide Coherence to take this forward through a review of the existing gender architecture.

### **Migration**

97. The UK believes that migration can and does play a role in reducing poverty and promoting development. Similarly, development can play a role in tackling the reasons why many people find themselves compelled to emigrate and will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
98. The link between Migration and Development is complex. Some of the positive aspects of migration, which we should be seeking to maximise, are the potential financial gains of remittances and investment by diasporas and the potential gains in social capital, such as skills accumulation, technology and knowledge transfer and female empowerment. But the UK recognises risks, even in legal migration, including lack of access to social protection; vulnerability of migrants; loss of vital skills and increased political and economic fragility in sending countries; and social tensions in receiving countries.
99. We support the aim of the High Level Dialogue which is to discuss the overall theme of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, and hope to identify appropriate ways and means to maximise its development benefits and minimise its negative impacts.

100. The UK encourages states to ensure that migrants are aware of and able to access the rights to which they are entitled. Where these are denied, this undermines the potential benefits of movement for individual migrants and their communities of origin. Governments need to take measures to ensure that all migrants have access to their human rights and their entitlements under national law.
101. The UK and the EU are proud of our record in protecting the rights of migrants under international and national law. Given the pre-existing rights that exist at the international, national and EU level for migrants and are safeguarded by law, it would not be helpful for the dialogue to focus specifically on the issue of the non-ratification of the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention.

## **STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS**

### **Management reform**

102. The UN Secretary-General has engaged and sought to address the issue of UN reform since 1997. The 2005 World Summit formally recognised the need for it, and set the reform agenda with the aim of creating a more efficient, effective and accountable Secretariat properly resourced and focussed to meet the challenges of today's world.
103. The UK strongly supports the need for UN management reform, and has welcomed the progress made to date following the Summit. Early progress in this area has seen:
- Allocation of increased resources for audit and investigation capacities;
  - Establishment of clear policies on ethical conduct and accountability mechanisms at the UN;
  - Executive management structures have also been introduced to improve coherence of policy-making decisions across the UN Secretariat;
  - A full review of audit and investigation structures, and of governance arrangements across the UN system has taken place, with the aim of strengthening and standardising practice throughout the UN and its Specialised Agencies, Funds and Programmes.
104. We welcome this positive start to the management reform process, but much more needs to be done, in order for the UN Secretariat to be able to make more efficient use of the financial and human resources available to it and comply with the UN's principles, objectives and mandates.
105. Following on from the World Summit the Secretary-General, in his report "Investing in the UN" (7 March 2006) made further proposals for reform in seven critical areas including:
- Leadership;

- Information and communication technology;
- Budget and finance (including limited flexibility for the Secretary-General to reallocate resources to respond to emerging needs):
- Governance;
- Human resources (including recruitment, full mobility of staff between duty stations and career development prospects); and
- Service delivery including outsourcing.

106. The UK welcomed the Secretary-General's bold proposals, some of which require further development, and continues to lead the charge on reform of the UN bureaucracy.

107. We remain ambitious and determined to improve the UN organisation. Major reform will not happen overnight: the key is to devote attention to specific issues where progress is possible, and remain committed to the reform agenda as a whole over time. But the world's only global international organisation the UN should set the benchmark for good management practice through an efficient, effective and accountable Secretariat. The UN should be equipped to respond quickly, effectively and efficiently to the challenges the world faces in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Mandate review**

108. The World Summit also set the stage for a major review of more than 9,000 UN mandates. Mandates are the formal instructions directing the actions of the UN or calling for the establishment of bodies, committees etc, which are set out in the texts of resolutions adopted by Member States in the UN's main organs (Security Council, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council).

109. The UK welcomed the Secretary-General's report (March 2006) setting out ideas for the review of UN mandates, and is now actively engaged in the review process with other Member States. The ultimate aim is to streamline and rationalise them and discontinue costly, redundant, and duplicate areas of activity. This process will take time, as the agreement of all Member States will be required before any mandate may be discarded or deleted.

110. Achieving the Secretary-General's vision for management reform and mandate review will not be easy, but the UK is strongly committed to working for a revitalised and refocussed UN agenda. As third largest overall contributor to the UN's budgets, the UK continually seeks value for money for the UK taxpayer. Member States must use this unique opportunity to rationalise processes and procedures and release valuable resources for use elsewhere in the system.

111. The UK goal, through positive engagement in the reform process, is to create an efficient UN administration focussed on delivery of priority activities, including the Millennium Development Goals. Reform is neither a cost-cutting exercise (though it should result in savings and efficiencies) nor a means to reduce



UN activity. It is a wide-ranging review and shakedown of the UN and its activities, which will shape the UN for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **UN Secretary General**

112. The second five-year term of the UN Secretary-General (UNSG), Kofi Annan expires at the end of 2006. Elections for the new UNSG will be held in autumn 2006. The General Assembly (i.e. the full membership of the UN) elects the UNSG on the recommendation of the Security Council.
113. There is a view held by many members of the United Nations that the role of Secretary-General should be assigned on a geographical rotation basis, with Asia having the next turn. The UK does not support this idea and favours appointing the best person for the job regardless of their nationality or gender. The UK believes that the UNSG should be a proven leader, capable of operating at the highest levels while managing a large and complex organisation.
114. The UK has supported efforts within the Permanent Five members of the Security Council to make the election process more transparent, including seeking consensus on the criteria for a successful candidate. The UK has been involved in securing a more open process for the election that includes to a greater degree the UN General Assembly, while still retaining the primacy of the Security Council.
115. Informal discussions about the selection of the next UNSG began in the Security Council in July and it is expected that a final decision as to who will be elected will be reached towards the end of 2006.

## **PART II - PEACE AND SECURITY**

### **THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

116. The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is the only multilateral body that can make legally binding decisions affecting one or all UN Member States.
117. The Security Council's programme of work is intensive, reflecting the number of country-specific, regional, and thematic challenges. After 60 years, the Security Council remains an effective body, with a range of tools at its disposal to maintain international peace and security. But it needs to evolve, and its membership needs better to reflect the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
118. The Council has 15 members – five permanent members (UK, US, Russia, China and France), and 10 non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Presently, the ten non-permanent members of the Council are Argentina, Republic of Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, and the United Republic of Tanzania.
119. An overview of the main areas of Council activity in the past two years is set out below. Full verbatim records of public meetings of the Security Council, as well as the text of all agreed UNSCRs and Presidential statements are available on the Council's website at <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc>. Texts of UK interventions in the Security Council can be found on the website of the UK Permanent Mission to the United Nations at <http://www.ukun.org>.

## Security Council Reform

120. There have been several initiatives to enlarge the Security Council. The Secretary General's High Level Panel report in January 2005 recommended a number of models for enlargement, and provided new momentum to the debate.
121. The so-called "G4" (Japan, Germany, Brazil and India) subsequently sought support for their draft UN General Assembly resolution in summer 2005. This proposed an expansion of the Council from 15 to 26 seats, with six new permanent seats for the G4 and for two unspecified African countries. However the resolution was not voted on, due to opposition from a number of Member States, and lack of support from African partners.
122. In light of the divergent views on the issue, progress is uncertain. But the UK remains a firm advocate of Security Council expansion, and is supportive of permanent seats for the G4 and for Africa.
123. In his foreign policy speech at Georgetown University on 26 May, the Prime Minister underlined the UK's wish to see renewed debate on this difficult but important issue. He called for some form of interim change that could be a bridge to a future settlement.
124. Aside from expansion, the UK continues to promote reform of the Security Council's working methods. We are working closely with Council partners to adopt new practices to promote Council efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. These include:
- Increasing Council interaction with countries that contribute troops to peacekeeping operations and/or can offer particular expertise on the matter under consideration;
  - Civil society, regional organisations and other relevant actors being able to bring their expertise to the Council's attention;
  - Introducing more regular briefings between the Presidents of the Security Council and General Assembly; and
  - Encouraging more interactive debates in the Council.

## **COUNTRY ISSUES**

### **Iraq**

125. 2005 saw the achievement of three key objectives for the political process in Iraq: a constitution, a constitutional referendum, and a general election. The UN role in each was significant.
126. On the constitution, the UN Office for Constitutional Support and other partners assisted Iraqi politicians in developing agreed modalities and an agreed text. On the elections, the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) played the lead role in channelling assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission for Iraq. The result was a successful constitutional referendum and national election with higher participation than that already achieved in the January elections. The UK also fully supported the process - as EU Presidency during the second half of the year, we helped co-ordinate an electoral observers' mission as well as direct technical co-operation.
127. In parallel with the process of government formation, UN Special Representative Ashraf Qazi has been encouraging a representative government and a rejection of sectarianism. The UN has also committed in 2006 to assist the constitutional review process and provincial elections.
128. In addition to the above areas, the UN has continued to play a lead role in providing humanitarian support and development assistance to Iraq, through its Iraq Trust Fund. As of 31 January 2006, contributions to that fund totalled \$903.4 million, of which contracts worth \$564.2 million had been initiated and \$430.1 million disbursed. The UN has continued to support human rights and draw attention to the human rights situation. The UN has also encouraged closer dialogue with Iraq's neighbours, engaging closely with the Arab League on its initiative to hold a preparatory conference. This will be followed by a planned "Iraq National Accord Conference" to be held in 2006.
129. In 2005 the UK continued to work in the Security Council to build international support for Iraq's political process and reconstruction. UN Security Council UNSCR (UNSCR) 1546, adopted on 8 June 2004, endorsed the political process, set out the UN role and provided a mandate for the continued operation of the Multinational Force, based on the continuing consent of the Iraqi Government and close co-ordination on future operations. On 8 November 2005 that mandate was renewed unanimously. UNSCR 1637 enables the multinational forces in Iraq to continue to operate under UN mandate until 31 December 2006. It was successfully reviewed on 15 June 2006. UNSCR 1619 also extended the UN mandate in Iraq.

### **Sudan and Darfur**

130. During 2005 and 2006, Sudan has been a regular topic of discussion in the Security Council. The Council has received regular briefings from UN Special Representative Jan Pronk. Several significant UNSCRs have been adopted, with strong UK support:

- UNSCR 1590 (24 March 2005) established the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), and its mandate to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and monitor the permanent cease-fire in northern/southern Sudan. UNMIS was also requested to closely co-ordinate and liaise with the African Union mission in Darfur.
- UNSCR 1591 (29 March 2005) established a Committee of the Security Council to monitor the measures and to designate those individuals subject to the assets freeze and travel ban imposed by the UNSCR. The UNSCR also established a Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring implementation and to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the on-going operations of the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS). The Panel of Experts produced a detailed report in December 2005. UNSCR 1591 also extended the existing arms embargo on Darfur to include the Government of Sudan, and demanded that the Government of Sudan cease all military flights over Darfur, in accordance with the Abuja Security Protocol.
- UNSCR 1593 (31 March 2005) referred the situation in Darfur to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and demanded that all parties to the conflict co-operate fully with the Court.
- UNSCR 1672 (25 April 2006) implemented sanctions as set out in UNSCR 1591 against four individuals –one Government of Sudan, one Janjaweed militia, and two rebels. The UK co-sponsored the tabling of 1672, and had pushed for the imposition of these sanctions. It is unusual for the Security Council rather than the Sanctions Committee to designate individuals, however a lack of consensus in the Sanctions Committee led to it being tabled as a regular UNSCR.

131. We are currently calling for the UN to extend the arms embargo to the whole of Sudan, in line with the EU embargo that has been in place since 1994.

132. The UK also led a Security Council mission to Sudan in June.

## **Iran**

133. On 28 October 2005, the Security Council President issued a Statement condemning remarks attributed to President Ahmadinejad of Iran that had called for Israel to be ‘wiped from the map’. The Council also supported the Secretary General’s statement which recalled that, under the United Nations Charter, all members have undertaken to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

134. On 4 February 2006 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors adopted a resolution in which the Board deemed it necessary for Iran to take certain steps in respect of its nuclear programme, including to re-establish full and sustained suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. The resolution asked the IAEA Director-General to report to the Security Council that these steps were required of Iran, and to report to the Security Council all IAEA reports and resolutions relating to the issue.

135. On 29 March 2006, the Security Council President issued a Statement noting with serious concern: the many IAEA reports and resolutions; the many outstanding issues and concerns, including topics which could have a military nuclear dimension, and the IAEA's inability to conclude that there were no undeclared nuclear materials or activities in Iran; and Iran's decision to resume enrichment-related activities including research and development, and to suspend co-operation with the IAEA under the Additional Protocol. The Council called on Iran to take the steps required by the IAEA Board, notably in its 4 February resolution, and requested a report from the IAEA Director-General on the process of Iran's compliance.
136. This IAEA Director-General's report, which was issued to the IAEA Board and the Security Council on 28 April 2006, made clear that Iran had failed to meet every one of the requests made of it. Iran's nuclear programme is likely to be the subject of continuing Security Council attention in 2006.

### **Afghanistan**

137. The Security Council continues to give strong backing to the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the efforts of the international community to support stabilisation and reconstruction efforts throughout the country. The UN Assistance Mission, working with the Government of Afghanistan, played a major role in the registration and organisation of the successful Parliamentary and Provincial elections of 18 September. Parliament was inaugurated on 19 December.
138. Afghanistan's political and security situation remained high on the Security Council's agenda for 2005/2006. It unanimously adopted UNSCR 1623 (2005) - ISAF mandate renewal; UNSCR 1662 (2006) - UNAMA mandate renewal, and UNSCR 1659 (2006) - endorsing the Afghanistan Compact. In renewing both UNAMA and ISAF's mandates for another 12 months, the Security Council welcomed the United Nations' long-term commitment to work with the people and government of Afghanistan, and the extension of central government authority across the country, in part facilitated by ISAF.
139. The Security Council also unanimously adopted UNSCR 1659 (2006), endorsing the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes as the framework for international engagement in Afghanistan over the next five years.

### **North Korea (DPRK)**

140. On 4 July 2006, the DPRK launched a Taepodong II long-range and other missiles. Members of the Council expressed unanimous concern, and subsequently agreed UNSCR 1695 on 15 July 2006. The SCR condemned the DPRK's actions, deplored its NPT withdrawal and affirmed that the DPRK's actions jeopardised peace and stability in the region and beyond. The SCR also demanded suspension of all DPRK activities related to its missile programme, and required all states to prevent support/supply to missile and WMD programmes in DPRK, and to prevent procurement of financial transfers to the DPRK in those fields.

## **Syria-Lebanon**

141. In September 2004 the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1559 which called for: the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon; the disarming and disbanding of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias; the strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon; and the need for free and fair presidential elections.
142. In April 2005, the UN verified that all Syrian troops had withdrawn from Lebanon (although it was unable to determine whether Syria had withdrawn its intelligence capability from Lebanon). In May 2006 however, the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1680 which noted with regret that the other provisions of SCR 1559 had yet to be implemented. The resolution called on Syria to delineate its border with Lebanon and establish normal diplomatic relations with Beirut, noting that these steps would constitute a significant step towards asserting Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence. The resolution also called for further efforts to disband and disarm all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militia and to restore fully the Lebanese Government's control over all Lebanese territory.
143. Following the killing of Rafic Hariri and 22 others in February 2005, the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1595 establishing a United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIC) to identify those responsible. Detlev Mehlis, the first head of the Commission published a report in October 2005 which said it was unlikely that the attack could have been carried out without the knowledge of Syrian and Lebanese intelligence. In December 2005 Mehlis noted 19 Syrian and Lebanese suspects, but did not name them. Serge Brammertz, former Belgian Deputy ICC Prosecutor, succeeded Mehlis as head of the Commission in January 2006. Brammertz will continue to report regularly to the Security Council on progress in the investigation.
144. The Security Council adopted UNSCR 1644 in March 2006, which requested the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with Lebanon to establish a tribunal with an international character to try those indicted of Hariri's murder. It also asked the Secretary-General to consider whether UNIIC's mandate should be expanded to investigate the series of terrorist attacks that have taken place in Lebanon since 1 October 2004, which have killed several politicians and journalists opposed to Syrian interference in Lebanon, and injured over 100.

## **Democratic Republic of Congo**

145. The Security Council continued to work to strengthen the fragile security situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Council strengthened the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in DRC (MONUC) in September and October 2005, under UNSCR 1621, and 1635.
146. These reaffirmed the need for all parties to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of Congo and support the transition process, working towards free and fair elections. To this end the Security Council agreed to transfer troops from ONUB (UN Peacekeeping force to Burundi) to MONUC under UNSCR 1669 (April 06). The Council also

agreed an EU force under UNSCR 1671 (April 06) to help MONUC maintain peace and security during the elections.

147. With other members of the Council, we encouraged MONUC to focus on support to the electoral process and disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation of the Congolese combatants, as well as neutralising and repatriating of foreign armed groups, in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
148. We continue to press to improve the arms embargo imposed in July 2003 by UNSCR 1493. In response the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1596 in May 2005, which extended the arms embargo to cover the whole of Democratic Republic of Congo.
149. The Security Council takes seriously the need continually to monitor the arms embargo on the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Security Council adopted UNSCRs 1616 (July 05) and 1652 (Jan 06), which provided a further mandate for the dedicated Group of Experts to monitor the embargo and suggest ways forward. UNSCR 1649 (Dec 05) extended the sanctions regime to cover political and military leaders of armed groups blocking the disarmament process and destabilising the peace.

### **Ethiopia and Eritrea**

150. The Security Council continued to maintain pressure on both parties to demarcate the Ethiopia-Eritrea border. It condemned restrictions imposed by Eritrea that hinder the ability of the UN Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea to fulfil its mandated tasks, which include monitoring cessation of hostilities, de-mining and support for the demarcation process. It welcomed the meetings of the Witnesses to the Algiers Agreement and the Ethiopia Eritrea Boundary Commission in early 2006 and called on Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund established to support demarcation.
151. At the beginning of May, the Council adopted UNSCR 1678, which undertook to revise the troop level of UNMEE if the parties did not make progress on demarcation. Despite the pressure applied by the Council, the parties did not make enough progress on the underlying issues and the restrictions on UNMEE's ability to operate remained in place. As a result, the Council adopted at the end of May UNSCR 1681, which decided to downsize UNMEE to 2,300 troops, from the current level of about 3,300.

### **Liberia**

152. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) continued to play the major role in ensuring peace and security in Liberia. In November 2005 the Security Council passed UNSCR 1638 authorising the arrest of former President Charles Taylor if he returned to Liberia from exile in Nigeria. This was actioned in March 2006 and he was subsequently transferred to The Hague in June 2006.
153. Credible elections were held in October and November 2005 and President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was elected. UNSCR 1667 of 31 March 2006 renewed UNMIL's mandate and authorised troop levels to remain at 15,000 for six months



to ensure continued security. One company of troops was loaned to UNOCI in February 2006 but has since returned. The UK has been active in pressing for an effective UN mission able to make a real contribution to stability both in Liberia and across the region. For example, the UNMIL Quick Reaction Force helped reinforce security at the Special Court for Sierra Leone during Taylor's incarceration there.

154. UNSCRs 1521 (arms embargo and travel ban) and 1532 (assets freeze) both had the lists updated in the year. UNSCR 1647 of 20 December 2005 maintained the travel bans and asset freezes for 12 months. UNSCR 1688 of 20 June 2006 suspended the timber export embargo for 90 days after which it will be reviewed; it also maintained the diamond export embargo for six months. The UK supported the UNSCR and has been closely involved in understanding the progress made towards fulfilling the criteria to lift the diamond and timber export bans.

### **Ivory Coast**

155. Since October 2004, events in the Ivory Coast have required continued UN attention. The peace process was threatened when violence broke out in November 2004. The UN strongly condemned the violence in UNSCR 1572. This UNSCR also allowed for the imposition of targeted sanctions against those who continued to obstruct the peace process. The violence eventually subsided but tensions remained.
156. The UN has regularly issued additional UNSCRs and Presidential Statements urging all sides to work towards a lasting peace and has fully endorsed the mediation efforts of ECOWAS and the AU. Elections scheduled for October 2005 were postponed due a lack of preparation. This led to the AU extending President Gbagbo's mandate for a further year and establishing an International Working Group (IWG) to monitor the peace process with a view to holding elections at the end of October 2006. The UN backed this course of action in UNSCR 1633.
157. Following serious unrest in Abidjan around the IWG in January 2006, the UN imposed targeted sanctions against three individuals on 7 February. The sanctions involved a freeze on assets and travel bans. The UN has also extended the mandate of its peacekeeping mission to the Ivory Coast (UNOCI) and in February 2006 a temporary redeployment from UNMIL bolstered UNOCI's strength. UNOCI is supporting the DDR process, and also has a High Representative for Elections based in Abidjan, assisting with essential voter identification and registration ahead of elections.

### **Sierra Leone**

158. Complete withdrawal of the military mission to Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was achieved by 31 December 2005 and the integrated office (UNIOSIL) came into being as mandated by UNSCR 1620 of 31 August 2005. The mandate of the mission lasts for 12 months from 1 January 2006. The integrated office has the support of the UK and we, and other international partners, will help it to focus its efforts on areas where the UN can be of greatest assistance to the people of Sierra

Leone, such as planning for the 2007 elections. The arms embargo to non-state actors established in UNSCR 1171 of 1998 remains in place.

### **Guinea-Bissau**

159. Over the past year, the Security Council has also reviewed the progress made by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS). In 2005 President Nino Vieira was inaugurated but the country remains fragile. The mandate of the office was extended to 31 December 2006 and the last update to the Security Council was on 23 March 2006. The UK supports the work of the office and believes that an integrated, international response would be the key to further progress.

### **Somalia**

160. The Security Council is committed to a comprehensive, broad-based and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia and supports the Transitional Federal Government and Transitional Federal Institutions as the internationally recognised authorities to restore peace, stability and governance to Somalia. The Council commends the efforts of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the League of Arab States to promote peace, stability and a lasting and inclusive political process in Somalia. The Council also condemns the continuing flow of weapons into Somalia and calls on all Member States to comply with the arms embargo. The Council emphasised its stance on all these points in the Presidential Statement it issued on 13 July 2006.

### **Northern Uganda**

161. Although the long-running conflict in and around northern Uganda is not formally on the Security Council's agenda, members have taken an increasing interest in the issue. Under Secretary General Jan Egeland, the UN Humanitarian Co-ordinator, has for example briefed the Security Council on the humanitarian situation and the actions of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

162. Following the issuing of International Criminal Court warrants for five LRA commanders in October 2005 and moves by the LRA into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the UN has given fresh impetus to efforts to find a sustainable solution.

163. The UK worked to build support for UNSCR 1653 which condemned the activities of militias and armed groups in the Great Lakes region, including the LRA. The Security Council underlined the threat posed by the LRA in UNSCR 1663 which was adopted in March 2006. That UNSCR requested a report from the SG on what more could be done to tackle the LRA. That report was published in July 2006.

164. The UK welcomed the initiative shown by the Ugandan government when they briefed the Security Council in April 2006 on the situation in northern Uganda and the steps they are taking to address the humanitarian and security

challenges. The UK continues to support engagement of the Security Council in seeking a peaceful and permanent solution to this long running conflict.

## **Burundi**

165. Noting the progress made towards peace in Burundi, the Security Council approved a plan for the gradual withdrawal of the UN mission by the end of 2006. In the past year, the Security Council continued to encourage the post-transitional Burundian government to consolidate peace and reconciliation in accordance with the reforms agreed in the 2000 Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.
166. With other members of the Council, we urged the Burundian government to strengthen the fragile security situation in the Great Lakes region by entering negotiations with the FNL rebel group. This was reinforced by UNSCR 1653 in January 2006. Negotiations started between the government and FNL in May 2006, leading to the signing of an Agreement of Principles towards Lasting Peace, Security, and Stability. We continued to support the peace process and call for an end to impunity. The Council continued to register concern at human rights abuses committed by FNL and army troops.

## **Chad**

167. Following the deterioration of the security situation in Chad and desertions from the army into neighbouring Darfur, the Security Council has closely monitored the situation since late 2005. These issues, including Chad /Sudan relations and cross-border security concerns have been discussed on several occasions by the Security Council.
168. The Secretary General briefed the Security Council in April 2006 about the situation in Chad following attacks by armed groups. The Security Council endorsed the Secretary General's call to all sides to minimise the overspill of any problems which may interfere with the security situation and humanitarian issues in the neighbouring countries. The UK has been proactive in securing Security Council agreement to urge the Governments of Sudan and Chad to implement the 8 February Tripoli agreement and to condemn the 13 April attacks on N'Djamena.

## **Central African Republic**

169. In December 2005 the Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) until the end of 2006. This aimed to help the country build on the success of the elections held in May 2005; primarily through supporting political dialogue and promoting the rule of law. BONUCA also continues to facilitate talks between CAR, Cameroon & Chad regarding the security situation and border control. Council members also have concerns about economic and human rights issues in CAR.

## **The Middle East Peace Process (MEPP)**

170. The Security Council held regular discussions throughout 2005-06 on developments in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP). In addition to closed sessions, it also held a number of open meetings allowing the wider UN

membership to express their views on the MEPP directly to the Council. The MEPP continued to be one of the most controversial subjects on the Council's agenda.

171. In discussions, the UK Government has aligned itself with EU statements and stressed the need for both the Israelis and Palestinians to take the necessary action to move the peace process forward, in line with their obligations under the Roadmap. As EU Presidency in 2005, the UK spoke on behalf of the EU and nationally at the Open Meetings. We pursued the aim of uniting the Council around a balanced position, which would play a positive role in advancing the peace process.
172. The Security Council has renewed the mandates, with the UK's support, of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. The Security Council adopted Presidential Statements in support of the Quartet; welcomed the democratic elections in Palestine, welcomed the Agreement on Movement and Access, the meeting of the parties at Sharm El-Sheikh and the London meeting on supporting the Palestinian Authority.

### **Kosovo**

173. During 2005 and into 2006, the Security Council has continued to remain engaged in the work of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and monitor developments in Kosovo's internal political process. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) continued to submit quarterly updates on the implementation of standards in Kosovo. The Security Council continued to press Kosovo's Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) to intensify its efforts to implement standards, particularly those relevant to Kosovo's minority communities.
174. On the political track the Security Council supported the UN Secretary-General's decision to appoint Mr Kai Eide (Norway) on 3 June 2005 as his UN Comprehensive Review envoy, a role foreseen in Security Council UNSCR 1244 (1999). Mr Eide submitted his comprehensive review to the Security Council on 7 October 2005.
175. Despite uneven implementation of standards in Kosovo, the Secretary-General made clear that the time was right to move to the next stage, namely a future status process. In response the Security Council adopted a Presidential Statement on 24 October 2005 in which it welcomed the report and agreed with the recommendation to move to the next phase of the political process.
176. On 10 November 2005 the Security Council supported the UN Secretary-General's recommendation to appoint Mr Martti Ahtisaari as his UN Status Envoy. At the same time the Security Council endorsed a set of "Guiding Principles" prepared by the "Contact Group" – the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Italy, Germany and France. The document set out the broad parameters that should feature in a final status settlement for Kosovo.

177. Mr Ahtisaari has made clear that he expects to conclude his work during the course of 2006. The Security Council will play an important role in this political process, supporting the efforts of the UN Status Envoy to bring clarity to Kosovo's status that should, over time, lead to lasting peace and stability in the Western Balkans region.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

178. The Council has kept progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review. In November 2005, the Council adopted UNSCR 1639 (2005), which emphasised the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration and extended the mandate of the EU military mission (EUFOR) for a further 12 months.

179. The Council welcomed the signs of tangible progress towards the EU, in particular the decision taken on 21 November 2005 by the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council to open negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement. The Council also reiterated the importance of full co-operation with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia.

180. The High Representative to Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to report periodically to the Council. Dr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Lord Ashdown's replacement as High Representative, addressed the Council for the first time in April 2006.

### **Cyprus**

181. The Security Council has closely monitored progress towards a settlement on Cyprus. It has regularly expressed its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote negotiations through its regular renewals of UNFICYP's mandate. In June 2005, Sir Kieran Prendergast, then Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, briefed the Security Council on his visit to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to assess the prospects for the Secretary-General's good offices mission.

182. In March 2006, we welcomed the Secretary-General's announcement that the two communities had agreed to establish committees to discuss issues of common concern. The UK will continue to play a full role in supporting the continuing work of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on the island Michael Möller.

### **Zimbabwe**

183. The UK was instrumental, with support from partners, in pressing for increased attention paid by the Security Council to the situation in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe was raised three times at the Council in 2005. In July and October, the Council heard briefings from UN Special Envoy Anna Tibaijuka and Under Secretary-General Ibrahim Gambari on the Government of Zimbabwe's Operation Murambatsvina (mass housing demolitions). USG for Humanitarian Affairs Jan

Egeland then briefed the Council following his visit to Zimbabwe in December. Each briefing highlighted the critical humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, and the UK and others expressed their concern.

## **Burma**

184. Members of the UN Security Council discussed the situation in Burma during informal consultations on 16 December. The United Kingdom took an active role in this discussion, raising our concerns about human rights violations, including the detention of political prisoners, internal conflicts and the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

185. With UK support, Under-secretary General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Gambari visited Burma at the invitation of the Burmese government from 18 to 20 May. He met Senior General Than Shwe and National League for Democracy party leader Aung San Suu Kyi, the latter's first contact with the outside world since March 2004.

186. Following Gambari's brief on his visit to Security Council members on 31 May, the US proposed that the UN Security Council debate and adopt a Resolution on the situation in Burma. The UK has given its full support to the US initiative and is working with like-minded partners to have Burma added to the Council's agenda, which we hope will lead to the adoption of a Resolution. We would want UNSC debate and any Resolution to support the UN Secretary general's good offices mission to Burma, to call for Aung San Suu Kyi's release and for an end to attacks on civilians.

## **Haiti**

187. The UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH, helped to ensure that elections took place in a relatively secure environment and provided important technical and logistical assistance to the Haitian Electoral Commission. International observer missions hailed the elections as a success and were particularly encouraged by the high voter turnout (63%) in the presidential poll.

188. MINUSTAH also continued to make progress on tackling violence in Haiti and assisted the Haitian authorities on police reform and on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes. MINUSTAH's political office in Port-au-Prince has also been doing some preliminary work with the newly elected Haitian President's team on the Rule of Law. In February 2006, the Security Council extended MINUSTAH's mandate until 15 August 2006 and signalled its intention to renew for further periods.

## **Western Sahara**

189. The Security Council extended the Mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for six monthly periods in April 2005 (UNSCR 1598), October 2005 (1634) and April 2006 (1675). The current Mandate expires on 31 October 2006. MINURSO monitored the cease-fire between Morocco and the Frente Polisario. It has held, although the UN

Secretary-General has noted a number of violations of the ceasefire agreements. There are no plans for a Referendum on the status of Western Sahara at present.

190. On 25 July 2005, the Secretary-General nominated Peter van Walsum as his Personal Envoy to Western Sahara. van Walsum briefed the Security Council in January 2006 recommending that Morocco and the Polisario should enter into direct negotiations without preconditions with a view to reaching a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. The Secretary-General echoed his analysis in his Report of 19 April. So far these negotiations have not taken place. The UK will continue to encourage the parties to the dispute to engage fully with the United Nations process.

### **East Timor**

191. In response to an improvement in security in 2005, notably the agreement with Indonesia in April over 96% of the border, the UN peacekeeping force, UNMISSET, withdrew from East Timor. It was replaced with a political mission, UNOTIL, with a mandate to support the new government in building state institutions and maintain security. UNOTIL will end in August 2006 but a robust follow-on mission is likely. The civil unrest of April to June 2006 has shown that there remain a number of areas where the UN can assist the Government of East Timor in the lead up to the national elections in 2007.
192. The Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) has concluded its investigation into human rights violations committed in East Timor from 1974 to 1999. The 2,500 page report (containing 45 pages of recommendations) was presented to the UN Secretary General in January 2006. The document has been made public, but it is not yet clear whether the Security Council will be asked to consider the findings.
193. The UN-appointed Commission of Experts (COE) has completed its review of the East Timorese and Indonesian Governments' responses to the human rights violations. The Security Council has asked the Secretary General for his views before discussing the recommendations further.

## UN PEACEKEEPING

194. Current UK contributions to UN peacekeeping missions are:

### UK Military in UN missions

Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	6 (all HQ Staff including CoS)	Contribution of COS and 2 x Staff officers to the Div HQ in MONUC. Innovative development for UN/DPKO. UK provided assistance (from BBGT) to set up and train the HQ. UK staff play a key role in the operation of the HQ.
Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	1 (HQ)	
Sudan (UNMIS)	3 (HQ)	Contribution of surge military planner from JFHQ and police planner to DPKO for Darfur planning team.
Liberia (UNMIL)	3	
Cyprus (UNFICYP)	254	
Kosovo (UNMIK)	1	
Georgia (UNOMIG)	7 (1 in Sector HQ)	
Iraq	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>276</b>	

### UK Civilian Police in UN Missions

Kosovo (UNMIK)	67
Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>

195. In addition to UK personnel serving under NATO or EU command in UN mandated missions in Afghanistan and the Balkans, the UK currently contributes 276 military and 69 civilian police personnel to UN missions.

196. Given limited resources and other UK military commitments/priorities, our approach is based on quality over quantity. Our aim is to place Staff Officers in influential strategic positions, usually in the mission headquarters, where their experience and quality can best add value to the effectiveness of a mission. We also have three senior UK military officers serving in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York serving on long-term contracts. We also contribute through short-term (up to 3 months) deployments of staff expertise for specific tasks.

197. The UK's share of the assessed peacekeeping budget is currently around 7.4%. On current estimates, this will come to around £236m this Financial Year (06/07). UK contributions to UN peacekeeping are met from an annually-managed budget which is a call on the Treasury's central contingency reserve, but which forms part of the Africa and Global Conflict Prevention Pools. These obligatory costs are rigorously scrutinised and the UK works hard in the fifth committee of the



General Assembly to ensure that ensure our money is spent as efficiently as possible.

198. The FCO co-ordinates the Cross Whitehall Peacekeeping Action Plan, (involving Department for International Development and the Ministry of Defence) which improves coherence in taking forward work on peacekeeping, including more effective and robust mandates, and missions strategies. The Plan is also coordinated with GCPP funded UN Strategy (£7.5m) which aims to improve the UN capacity for peacekeeping and peace building. The plan also proposes we seek partnerships with like-minded countries and leading troop contributors as a means of making progress. We work closely with EU member States and others in the context of the UN's Special Committee on Peacekeeping (C34) to progress these issues. But also address these issues through a series of bilateral contacts.
199. The UN Strategy has helped DPKO's Training and Evaluation Service to develop standardised training modules (STM) for all levels of peacekeeping staff. These packages include pre-deployment and in-mission training and will ensure that all staff on a peacekeeping mission receive appropriate training. The UK has also sponsored the development and delivery of a Senior Mission Leadership Course (SML), including the contribution of a mentor for the development and running of both the SML courses and the Senior Leadership Induction Programme (SLIP).

### **Sexual Abuse and Exploitation by UN Peacekeepers**

200. The Security Council has recognised the seriousness of the problem of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers. The Secretary-General issued a statement shortly after the allegations in the Democratic Republic of Congo came to light. He stated his determination to take positive steps to ensure that the allegations were properly investigated and that action would be taken. He also reinforced the need for missions to comply with his policy of zero-tolerance.
201. In March 2005 the Secretary-General's Advisor prepared a comprehensive report on sexual exploitation and abuse by UN Peacekeeping Personnel. The UK with EU partners and other like-minded countries worked closely with The Special Committee on Peacekeeping in New York to ensure the report's recommendations were adopted as a matter of urgency. It is the responsibility of the Secretary-General and Member States to take necessary steps to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure that the UN standards of conduct are adhered to. There are signs that the major troop contributing countries are now taking this issue seriously, in September 2005 the Nigerian Government ordered the return of a police unit from the DRC because of alleged cases of sexual abuse.
202. The UK with EU member states worked together on this issue in the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping to ensure that work based on the report's recommendations continues and is completed successfully. The UK also works in the context of Security Council to ensure language on combating sexual abuse and exploitation by UN peacekeepers is included in UN peacekeeping mission mandates. The UK also provides financial support to help the UN develop training aids to educate peacekeepers on this issue.

## THEMATIC ISSUES

203. The UK Government welcomes the continued attention given to thematic issues by the Security Council, which can help develop appropriate responses to complex issues in a way that is often simply not possible in time-pressured negotiations on country-specific situations. The outcomes of such debates, including UNSCRs, provide an agreed basis for future Security Council decisions on specific situations. They can also improve the working practices of the UN Secretariat and other bodies.

### Conflict Issues

204. The UK took the opportunity of its Presidency of the Security Council in December 2005, to host an open debate on **protection of civilians in armed conflict**. Over five years after the Security Council's previous Resolution on this issue, this was an opportunity to take stock of progress.

205. Jan Egeland, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, briefed the Council, noting that the Council's more systematic engagement on the issue has had an impact, for example through the Council's expansion of peacekeeping mission mandates to cover a range of protection measures. But too often engagement by relevant bodies is inadequate and grave concerns persist. Egeland highlighted the plight of displaced people in Sudan, DRC and Uganda.

206. As a response to this debate, the Council has agreed in April 2006 a new UNSCR that defines further measures to address the present gaps in the international community's response. The UNSCR was also notable in that the Responsibility to Protect concept agreed at the 2005 World Summit was for the first time included in a Security Council UNSCR.

207. Following a debate in February 2005 on **children and armed conflict**, the Security Council underlined the importance it attaches to this issue by passing its sixth UNSCR on the subject (UNSCR 1612 of July 2005). In it, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to implement a mechanism to monitor and report on the situation of children affected by armed conflict. It also calls on concerned parties to develop and implement action plans to stop the practice of recruiting and using child soldiers.

208. The UK strongly supports this agenda and is actively seeking to ensure that the French-chaired Security Council Working Group established as a result of UNSCR 1612 is effective. The UK supports the work of NGOs such as the Watchlist in this field.

209. On 7 February 2006 the UNSG appointed Radhika Coomaraswamy, an attorney and internationally recognised human rights advocate from Sri Lanka, as his new Special Representative for children affected by armed conflict.

210. UNSCR 1325 on **Women, Peace and Security** of October 2000 called for women's equal participation with men in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Much progress has been made in the field of

peacekeeping, including the appointment of gender advisers in peacekeeping missions. The UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations has developed new policies, guidance and tools, advanced strategic partnerships with Member States and UN entities and appointed a gender adviser to its Headquarters to ensure gender-sensitivity in its work.

211. A gender resource package for peacekeeping operations, launched in October 2004, has been an important tool in raising awareness of gender issues among peacekeeping personnel. Staff working on electoral assistance, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) and the establishment of the rule of law, are drawing practical guidance from it. In March 2005, the Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping issued a policy statement, which provided an operational framework for implementing gender mainstreaming mandates in the work of the department.
212. The UK was a driving force behind the adoption of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The UK has developed an Action Plan to implement key points highlighted in UNSCR 1325, linking development, humanitarian, defence and diplomacy work. We are also systematically looking for opportunities to ensure that gender concerns are properly addressed in UNSCRs, mission mandates and progress reports at the UN and other international organisations.
213. In addition, we have tried to promote the implementation of the UNSCR through funding and assistance to the UN Secretariat and NGOs, through our membership of the Friends of 1325 and the Friends of Gender Mainstreaming and through our wider work in the General Assembly.

### **Conflict Prevention**

214. The 2005 World Summit Outcome included a commitment to strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to prevent armed conflict, stressing the importance of a coherent approach, and highlighting the UN's valuable mediation role and the need to strengthen this capacity in particular. The UN will be more effective when it acts early to prevent the emergence and escalation of violent conflict. The UN has not yet realised its full potential for preventive action.
215. This more active approach was demonstrated in the adoption of UNSCR 1625 on the eve of the Summit in which the Security Council affirmed its determination to strengthen UN conflict prevention capacities, particularly in Africa.
216. The Security Council Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and UNSCR in Africa has been focussing on ways to implement UNSCR 1625 on challenges to international peace and security. The Working Group prepared and tabled a General Assembly UNSCR on "The implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary general on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace in Africa" which was passed in December 2005.
217. The UK played an active role in the seminar organised by the Ad Hoc Working Group on "Co-operation between the United Nations and the African

Regional Organisations in the field of peace and security" held in December 2005 under Benin's chairmanship. We emphasised strong UK support for African regional organisations engaged in promoting peace and security, and for increasingly close working relationships to be established between them and the UN.

218. The UK is in a position to promote greater emphasis on prevention and to support the mechanisms through which the UN system can apply itself at an early stage. The UK's Conflict Prevention Pools facilitate this engagement. The Pools bring together the three government departments traditionally involved in conflict prevention work - FCO, MOD and DFID - to develop joint policies and co-ordinate project work to meet shared conflict prevention objectives. The Pool's UN Strategy works to improve the UN system for conflict prevention and response.

### **Counter Terrorism**

219. In September 2005, the UK-sponsored UN Security Council UNSCR 1624 was unanimously adopted, focusing Security Council attention on tackling incitement to terrorism, and urging all States to make incitement illegal and to combat extremist ideologies.
220. The thirteenth UN Counter-Terrorism Convention - covering Nuclear Terrorism – was adopted in April 2005. The UK signed the Convention on the day it opened for signature at the World Summit. Provision was made in the Terrorism Act 2006 to implement the Convention.
221. The UK continues to press for effective implementation of UN sanctions against terrorists. On 29 July 2005, the UK supported the adoption of UNSCR 1617 renewing the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo against those associated with Al Qaida and the Taliban. The UK also supported a number of improvements to the existing measures against terrorists. UNSCR 1617 urged the need for close cooperation and the exchange of information between the relevant UN Sanctions Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1540 Committee (proliferation issues).
222. UNSCR 1617 also clarified the range of activities which could constitute association with Al Qaida and the Taliban and lead to the imposition of sanctions against individuals and entities. It also extended the mandate of the monitoring mechanism to help implement the measures more effectively, provided for increased cooperation between the UN and Interpol to improve the tracking of terrorists and decided upon improved arrangements for the handling of information relating to the listing and delisting of individuals and entities.

### **Counter Proliferation**

223. UNSCR 1540 was adopted unanimously on 28 April 2004. The UNSCR requires Member states to take action to prevent non-state actors developing or acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery. The UNSCR set up a Committee of the Security Council to oversee implementation of the

UNSCR and, as chair of one of the sub-committees, the UK has been closely associated with supporting the Chair of the Committee.

224. The UK was among the first states to submit a report to the 1540 Committee as required by the UNSCR and has since submitted a further report indicating how its legislative base fulfils the requirements of the UNSCR.
225. On April 27 2006, the Security Council passed a further UNSCR, extending the mandate of the 1540 Committee by a further two years, and setting out the basic parameters for its work programme to promote implementation and outreach activities.

### **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

226. The spread of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) continues to pose a grave threat to human security, exacerbating conflicts, facilitating crime and terrorism and impeding post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable development. Consequently, there has been considerable UN effort on SALW issues in 2005/2006.
227. The United Nations Security Council, in its work on small arms, had focussed attention on four areas:
- implementation of the UN 2001 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA);
  - Council-mandated sanctions and arms embargoes;
  - conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of former combatants (DDR); and
  - confidence-building measures.
228. During 2005/2006 there have been two UNSC debates on SALW. The first took place 17 February 2005, the second on 20 March 2006. A Presidential statement calling on arms-exporting countries to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in the trade in small arms was issued after the 2005 debate.
229. The United Nations Programme of Action (UNPoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects provides the framework through which the UN concentrates its efforts to tackle SALW issues on a national, regional and global basis. Notable activity under the PoA in 2005/2006 includes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Biennial Meeting of States to Consider Implementation of the PoA, which took place between 11 – 15 July 2005 in New York and allowed PoA members a further opportunity to exchange information on implementation efforts and best practice as well as identifying gaps and the means to address them.
230. Between 26 Jun and 7 Jul 2006 UN member states met in New York for the first Review Conference of the Programme of Action (PoA). The conference was

able to make some progress in building wider understandings among states on some important aspects of the PoA, including the need for global standards on transfer controls. Regrettably, however, there was not enough consensus to agree a final outcome document strengthening the PoA or setting a date for a further Review Conference.

231. The UN General Assembly has also focussed on SALW issues. The 2005 World Summit Outcome Document reiterated support at the highest level for implementation of the 2001 Programme of Action. In a major step forward, the Open-Ended Working Group on Marking and Tracing successfully negotiated an international instrument in 2005 to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner, illicit SALW (the first such instrument since the establishment of the UNPoA in 2001). The 60<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted the instrument in October 2005.
232. The UN Secretary General has produced three SALW reports in 2005/2006 and made a number of related statements including his Report to the Security Council on "Small arms" (S/2005/69) of 17 February 2005; the Consolidated Report of the Secretary General to the General Assembly on small arms, including: Assistance to States for curbing illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/60/161) of 25 July 2005; and the Report of the Secretary-General on small arms (S/2006/109) of 17 February 2006.

### **The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)**

233. There is growing support for work towards a legally binding international treaty on the trade in all conventional arms. In 2005 the European Union (under the United Kingdom Presidency) and the Commonwealth called for work on such a treaty to commence at the United Nations
234. The United Kingdom is leading efforts to build support for this initiative. We believe a treaty is needed to bring an end to the irresponsible arms trade, which fuels conflicts, contributes to human rights abuses, and allows terrorists access to arms. In 2006 we will raise the initiative at the UNGA First Committee with the aim of securing agreement to the start of a formal UN process. To make a real difference a treaty will need wide support and participation, and will need to be developed in an open and inclusive manner to allow all to have confidence in the final agreement, hence the United Nations is the only place to take this work forward.

## **INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE**

### **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

235. The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and its Statute is an integral part of the UN Charter. Whilst it is listed in this Chapter of the Command Paper, the Court is independent of the Security Council. It is one of the six main Charter-established bodies of the United Nations, alongside the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social

Council, Trusteeship Council (now essentially defunct) and the UN Secretariat. This year the Court celebrates its Sixtieth Anniversary.

236. The primary role of the Court is to decide disputes between States. The basis of the Court's jurisdiction is the consent of the disputing parties. Such consent may be expressed on an ad hoc basis after a dispute has arisen, or in advance under the provisions of a particular treaty.

237. In addition, the Court may have "compulsory jurisdiction" where a State has declared, under Article 36(2) of the Statute, that it recognises the jurisdiction of the Court in legal disputes as compulsory in relation to other States which accept the same obligation (the so-called "Optional Clause"). The UK is alone among the permanent members of the Security Council in having accepted the Court's jurisdiction under the Optional Clause.

238. The Court may also give non-binding advisory opinions at the request of certain other UN bodies or specialised agencies

239. Recent years have seen an increase in the number of cases being brought before the Court. The Court currently has 12 cases before it. As well as a number of more traditional territorial and maritime boundary disputes, current Court cases include:

- proceedings brought respectively by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia against Serbia and Montenegro under the Genocide Convention in respect of aspects of the Yugoslav wars of the early 1990s;
- a dispute concerning the principle of universal jurisdiction between the Republic of Congo and France; and
- an environmental dispute brought by Argentina against Uruguay.

240. Since October 2004, the Court has handed down a number of important judgements. These have included:

- the dismissal of the proceedings brought by Serbia and Montenegro against 8 NATO States (including the UK) under the Genocide Convention in respect of the NATO campaign in Kosovo in 1999;
- a major judgement concerning the use of force by Uganda in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and
- a judgement concerning the rights of Mexican nationals in respect of consular assistance when facing capital charges in the US.

241. Judge Dame Rosalyn Higgins, DBE, QC, the British judge on the International Court of Justice, was elected (by her fellow judges) in February 2006 to be President of the Court for the next three years. The United Kingdom warmly welcomed her appointment.

242. Judge Higgins studied at Cambridge and Yale, was Professor of International Law at LSE in 1981, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1986. She has appeared as an advocate before the UK courts, the European Court of Human Rights, the European Court of Justice and the ICJ. Judge Higgins was the first female judge to be elected to the ICJ in 1995 (followed by re-election in 2000). She established a reputation for judicial rigour, balance and pragmatism, and promoted various amendments to the Rules of the Court, helping to streamline its procedures.
243. The United Kingdom will remain a committed supporter of the Court. We continue to urge others to do likewise, and to ensure that Court has adequate funding.

### **International Justice in Post Conflict Situations**

244. The UK continues to support the UN in its efforts to strengthen international justice and the rule of law, particularly in post-conflict situations. A key part of these efforts is the activity of the international criminal tribunals. Brief updates on the tribunals established directly by the UN and those established by national governments in partnership with the UN can be found below.
245. In addition, the UN has also signed a Relationship Agreement with the International Criminal Court (ICC), which was established in July 2002 to try individuals accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The ICC Prosecutor has opened three investigations, into the situations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Darfur in Sudan.
246. The UK is a strong supporter – in principle and in practice – of the work of the ICC, and contributed £6.1m to the Court in 2005-6. The UK played a lead role in the negotiation and adoption of UNSCR 1593 of 31 March 2005 which referred the situation in Darfur to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, the first such referral.
247. On 17 March 2006, the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, MONUC, provided support for the operation to transfer the first ICC indictee, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, for trial in The Hague.

### **International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia**

248. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established by the UN Security Council in May 1993 to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991.
249. As of April 2006, the Tribunal has indicted 161 people, of which 36 have been convicted, 8 have been acquitted, 33 have had their indictments withdrawn, 3 have died, 4 have had their cases transferred to a State for trial, 70 are on or awaiting trial, 1 has been arrested awaiting transfer, and 6 are still at large. High-profile indictee Ante Gotovina was arrested and transferred to the ICTY in December 2005. High-profile indictee Slobodan Milosevic died in custody on 11 March 2006.



250. The UK continues to support the ICTY and is active in political efforts to ensure that the remaining indictees are delivered to the Tribunal as soon as possible. The UK contributed £6.1m to the Tribunal in 2005-6.

### **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda**

251. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established by the UN Security Council in November 1994 to prosecute those responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda during 1994.
252. As of April 2006, the Tribunal has indicted 82 people, of which 24 have been convicted, 3 have been acquitted, 2 have had their indictments withdrawn, 1 has died, 1 case is being transferred to Norway, 41 are on or awaiting trial, and 10 are still at large.
253. The UK is active in support of the ICTR, and contributed £4.5m in 2005-6, including funding to enable the building of a fourth courtroom.

### **Special Court for Sierra Leone**

254. The Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) was established under an agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the UN in January 2002 to prosecute those bearing the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law since November 1996. It is the first instance of a part-national, part-international (or 'hybrid') tribunal established in the state in which the crimes it is prosecuting took place.
255. 13 people associated with all three of the country's former warring factions were indicted by the Special Court, of which 9 are on trial, 1 is awaiting trial, 2 have died, and 1 is at large, though there are reports of his death.
256. On 29 March 2006, the UN Mission in Liberia, UNMIL, was involved in the operation to transfer high-profile indictee Charles Taylor to the Special Court. On 16 June, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1688 establishing a basis for Taylor's trial to take place before the Special Court for Sierra Leone sitting in The Hague rather than Freetown, as a result of security concerns about his continued presence in West Africa. Taylor was transferred to The Hague on 20 June, and faces trial for crimes against humanity and war crimes.
257. The UK is one of the main supporters of the Special Court and, in addition to political and practical assistance, provided £2m to the Court in 2005-6. The UK played a central role in facilitating the trial of Charles Taylor by agreeing that, subject to Parliament passing the necessary legislation, the UK would allow Taylor to serve his sentence in the UK if convicted.

### **Khmer Rouge Tribunal**

258. In June 2003 the UN and the Government of Cambodia signed an agreement establishing the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia – also known as

the Khmer Rouge Tribunal - to prosecute crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea. The Chambers will consist of international and Cambodian judges. The Cambodian National Assembly has now ratified the agreement and nominations for judges have been submitted. A number of key personnel are already in place in Phnom Penh and the Court is due to start its proceedings later this year.

259. The UK is supporting the development of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and contributed £500,000 to its costs in 2005-06.

### **Genocide Prevention**

260. On 7 April 2004, the Secretary-General outlined a Five Point Action Plan and created a new post of Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, to which Juan Mendez of Argentina was appointed in July 2004.

261. The UN Secretary-General is committed to overcoming the deficiencies that in the past have led to failures to act in the face of signs of impending danger, and to help countries at risk of instability build capacity to prevent war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

262. The UN World Summit agreed the concept of the Responsibility to Protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

## **PART III – THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ECOSOC AND THE WIDER UN FAMILY**

### **The UN General Assembly**

263. The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all 192 member states (Montenegro the latest to join), each of which has one vote. The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly, whose main session is held from September to December each year.
264. In recent years the effectiveness of the General Assembly has been diminished by an attachment to outdated procedures, with many resolutions coming up year after year. The Assembly has often been deadlocked by bloc politics, perpetuating an atmosphere of confrontation often leading to lowest-common denominator solutions. This approach has allowed little time for the Assembly to debate many issues of substance faced by the world today.
265. In July 2004 the General Assembly endorsed a resolution on strengthening and revitalising the Assembly (A/RES/58/316). This resolution represents real progress towards better working methods. The Assembly's agenda has been streamlined, and a number of practical steps have been taken to promote more efficient working methods.
266. In 2005 General Assembly resolution A/RES/59/313 was passed, with the mandate to "identify ways to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly". This resolution set up a working group on revitalisation of the General Assembly, which has met four times since February 2006.
267. The World Summit called for the strengthening of the relationship between the General Assembly and the principal organs of the UN, to ensure better co-ordination on issues that require co-ordinated action by the UN.
268. The UK, wants to see an effective General Assembly which represents the will of all Member States. As a leading proponent of reform the General Assembly, the Government will continue to ensure that the current work leads to practical steps that build on previous resolutions and the proposals in the Outcome Document

### **Economic and Social Council**

269. Over 70% of the human and financial resources of the UN are devoted to poverty eradication and sustainable development. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the principal body that co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations.
270. ECOSOC co-ordinates the work of the Funds, Programmes, and Specialised Agencies of the UN. It is mandated to provide policy guidance and review the operational activities of the various bodies. It co-ordinates the humanitarian work of the UN. ECOSOC also oversees the work of the Functional Commissions and Regional Economic Commissions.

271. ECOSOC consists of 54 member states (the UK has been a member continuously since ECOSOC's foundation) which meet at a four-week substantive session each July, alternating between New York and Geneva. In addition to the substantive sessions, ECOSOC meets each April with finance ministers heading key committees of the Bretton Woods institutions – the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – to focus on areas where co-operation and policy guidance is necessary.

272. The UK welcomed the World Summit Outcome document's provisions on ECOSOC, reinforcing the role of ECOSOC as the principal body of UN for co-ordination, policy review and policy dialogue on issues related to development and, in particular, on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

273. The Summit also made a number of recommendations for reforming the work of ECOSOC to increase its effectiveness, which have been incorporated into a draft General Assembly resolution:

(a) a biennial Global Policy Dialogue

- the annual high-level meeting with the BWIs, WTO and UNCTAD; and
- a debate taking place in alternate years as part of the reconstituted High Level Segment

(b) a biennial Development Co-operation Forum to review trends in international development cooperation, promote greater coherence among the development activities of different development partners and strengthen the links between the normative and operational work of the UN. The Forum would alternate with the Global Policy Dialogue as part of a revitalised ECOSOC High-Level Segment. It would also be open to participation by all stakeholders, including civil society and private sector representatives.

(c) Annual Ministerial Reviews to assess progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals, again as part of the reconstituted High Level Segment.

(d) improve ways in which ECOSOC could support and complement international efforts to address humanitarian emergencies;

(e) continue to promote co-ordination and coherence among operational and humanitarian agencies.

### **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

274. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) is the central UN vehicle for co-ordination of the UN system in individual countries through the Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework processes. It also manages and finances the UN Resident Co-ordinator (RC) posts that operate in over 160 countries, working with governments on their own solutions to

development challenges, and providing policy, technical advice and other assistance for development.

275. The UK's priorities for UNDP centre on its pivotal role in driving forward UN reform and improving effectiveness of the UN development system at the country level. The Secretary General's Panel on system-wide coherence will make recommendations that are likely to identify more clearly what UNDP's role in the international development and humanitarian systems should be. In the meantime, it is important that the UNDP Administrator, Kemal Dervis, as Head of the UN Development Group (with membership across the whole UN system), pushes for better co-ordination of the UN system and how it relates to other development partners.
276. UNDP is formulating key proposals on reform, such as the introduction of Country Directors in 40 countries to enable RCs to focus more on their system coherence role. Another major initiative that the UK strongly supports is the plan to establish 20 joint UN offices by the end of 2007. This is a pilot that we hope will lead to joint offices in all major countries, involving all of the key UN agencies active in-country. If successful, this would be a major milestone in achieving better simplification, harmonisation, efficiency and effectiveness in UN country operations.
277. In 2004, the UK was the sixth largest contributor of 'core' resources to UNDP and the second largest overall contributor when country-level and other non-core resources are included. In recognition of UNDP's leadership of the reform agenda, its key role in country coordination of UN activity, and its promotion of the MDGs as the primary framework for judging improvements in the lives of poor people, DFID has significantly increased its core funding in recent years. During the period of the current DFID/UNDP Institutional Strategy (which runs concurrently with UNDP's Multi-Year Funding Framework), our core contribution will increase from £40 million in 2004 to £55 million in 2007. During this period, UNDP is pursuing five priority themes – Poverty Reduction; Democratic Governance; Energy and Environment; Crisis Prevention and Recovery; and HIV and AIDS.
278. Further information on UNDP can be found at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

### **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

279. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) mandate is 'to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand opportunities to reach their full potential'. In 2005, the Executive Board approved UNICEF's strategic plan for 2006-09 which focuses on Young Child Survival and Development; Basic Education and Gender Equality; Children and HIV and AIDS; Child Protection; and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights. A new Executive Director, Ms Ann Veneman, was appointed to lead UNICEF.
280. In 2005 the UK provided £93 million, making the UK the fourth largest donor overall. £19m of this was provided as the UK's contribution to UNICEF's regular (core) resources. In 2006, the UK will renew its partnership with UNICEF through

the launch of a new strategy paper which, applying the principles of lower transaction costs set out in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, is a joint venture with the Canadian and Swedish Governments. The three donor governments' proposed priorities for UNICEF over 2006-09 are as follows:

- Fulfilling its core mandate to protect and promote children's and women's rights, including humanitarian situations, through consistent application of a human-rights based approach, making progress on gender equality, and improving capacity to respond to crises;
- Improving the quality and utility of reporting and evaluation systems, and the use of information to strengthen policy, programming and advocacy for children, within UNICEF and with partners;
- Improving results for children by setting and meeting goals for working with in-country partners in a more coherent and united way

281. UNICEF faces a number of challenges, including the overarching challenge of responding to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness through better co-ordination and coherence with other UN agencies. Additionally, UNICEF's progress will be challenged in its priority areas of operation due to the worsening HIV/AIDS pandemic and increasing numbers of conflicts and humanitarian crises. However, the 2006-09 plan combined with progress on organisational and institutional change provides an opportunity for UNICEF to progressively reposition itself within the international aid system and strengthen its role as the global leader on policy and advocacy for children and fulfil their rights.

282. Further information on UNICEF can be found at [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org).

### **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

283. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the lead UN agency on reproductive health issues and rights and specifically on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda agreed at Cairo in 1994. It is a key partner agency for the UK, in pursuing our agenda on these issues.

284. The UK has committed £80 million in core funding to UNFPA for the period 2004-2007, representing around 10.6% of its overall core resources. (In 2003 the UK was the fourth largest provider of core resources). In April 2005 the UK contributed an additional one-off payment of £10 million to the EU initiative in bridging the contraceptive health commodities funding gap of US \$75 million. Our financial commitment is underpinned by our partnership agreement agreed in March 2005.

285. UK priorities are to support UNFPA:

- On its work which is critical to progress on several Millennium Development Goals, particularly combating HIV/AIDS (MDG6), improving maternal health (MDG 5), gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG 3), reducing child mortality (MDG 4), as well as the eradication of poverty and hunger (MDG 1);

- And through our partnership agreement, providing a framework for engaging and supporting UNFPA in the implementation and monitoring of its multi year funding framework in the areas of:
  - Advocacy, leadership and strategic focus
  - Country level effectiveness and harmonisation
  - And corporate governance

286. UNFPA's multi-year funding framework for the period 2004-08 was approved by UNFPA's Executive Board in January 2004 with strong support from the UK. The framework explains the organisation's medium-term strategic priorities for its global and country level work within three areas: reproductive health, population and development, and gender. During the last funding period, substantial management reforms were introduced to enhance UNFPA's effectiveness. UNFPA is increasingly engaging with national planning and budgeting processes to ensure that programmes reflect health needs of women and young people.

287. Further information on UNFPA can be found at [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org).

### **United Nations development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

288. The mandate of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is to support innovative and experimental activities in UN development work benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities and to serve as a catalyst to ensure the involvement of women in mainstream development activities. Its current work programme focuses on reducing women's poverty by strengthening their economic capacities and rights; ending violence against women; halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and bringing a gender perspective into governance and leadership.

289. The UK is currently UNIFEM's largest donor, contributing £3 million a year in core funding. In addition the UK provides support to a number of UNIFEM's country-based initiatives in, for example, Afghanistan, Brazil, Iraq, China and Rwanda.

290. UK priorities in supporting UNIFEM are to help it:

- Strengthen its strategic contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- Build its operational and strategic partnerships to advance women's rights;
- Strengthen its focus on results, lesson learning and knowledge sharing;
- Further support and progress the UN reform agenda .

291. Further information on UNIFEM can be found at [www.unifem.org](http://www.unifem.org).

## **Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

292. The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) aims to ensure coherent HIV and AIDS co-ordination, leadership and response within the UN. Its ten cosponsoring agencies are UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, UNHCR and WFP. It has played a key role in getting HIV/AIDS onto the political agenda and mobilising funding. UNAIDS is increasingly brokering partnerships beyond the UN (its original mandate)<sup>1</sup>, especially with the proliferation of other HIV and AIDS related initiatives.
293. Following the London 9 March 2005 'Making the Money work' meeting, hosted by the UK, France, the USA and UNAIDS, the Global Task Team was created to address the problem of overlapping mandates and associated high transaction costs for governments. The aim was to improve the effectiveness of both domestic and international resources for AIDS. The outcomes reaffirmed existing commitments (e.g. DAC harmonisation, UN system reform, Three Ones principles) and defined a new division of labour, particularly between UN agencies and the World Bank and Global Fund (as major financiers of AIDS programmes).
294. UK priorities for UNAIDS are:
- Implementing the recommendations of the Global Task Team on improving AIDS co-ordination among multilateral institutions and international donors;
  - To work with UNAIDS, in the lead up to and post June 2006 UNGA High Level Meeting on HIV and AIDS, on implementing the agreed outcomes of the meeting, particularly to support Universal Access to prevention, treatment and care;
  - Supporting government leadership and response on HIV/AIDS, strong and effective participation of civil society and the private sector, multi-sectoral mobilisation in countries, and dissemination of strategic information;
  - To work towards a more effective governance structure for UNAIDS (the Programme Co-ordinating Board), and a more coherent approach to AIDS and harmonisation at the Boards of the agencies which are UNAIDS cosponsors.
295. In 2004 DFID increased its voluntary contribution to UNAIDS to £36 million over four years. In 2005 DFID provided a further £8 million as part of the UK government's commitments under the "Taking Action" strategy on HIV and AIDS. The 2006 contribution is £10 million. The UK provides a significant amount of funding to each of the ten cosponsors, much of it for HIV and AIDS related work. Peter Piot is the Executive Director of UNAIDS (with USG rank). The post is appointed by the SG, and has been extended until the end of 2009<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> e.g. the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, PEPFAR (the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) and the Clinton Foundation.

<sup>2</sup> Peter Piot (Belgian) has headed the UNAIDS Secretariat since its inception in 1996, he was ASG rank until he became a USG in 2002.



296. Further information on UNAIDS can be found at [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org). 'Taking Action' - the UK Government Strategy on HIV and AIDS and the Institutional Strategy Paper on UNAIDS can both be found at [www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk) .

### **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**

297. The United Nation Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. A plan of action for achieving these aims is contained in the 'Habitat Agenda', adopted at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul in 1996 (the 'City Summit'). UN-HABITAT helps to support national and local governments in implementing the Habitat Agenda and monitoring progress in achieving it.

298. UN-HABITAT is also the focal point within the UN system for implementing and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal Target 11 *"to achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers"*. UN-HABITAT's work is also essential to progress on Target 10 *"to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation"*.

299. UN-HABITAT provides support direct to developing countries - including advisory services and technical assistance to governments and local authorities. UN-HABITAT places particular emphasis on involving women and the urban poor themselves in slum upgrading initiatives; it is also unique among UN agencies in the extent to which it works directly with local authorities.

300. UK priorities for UN-HABITAT include:

- Improved strategic focus and management: to this end, Habitat are developing a Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan;
- A fully operational Pilot Phase for the Slum Upgrading Facility, which co-ordinates with other international partners to leverage additional funds for slum upgrading and municipal development in selected pilot countries.
- Revitalisation of the two flagship global campaigns for secure tenure and urban governance.
  
- An active response by UN-HABITAT to the Secretary General's call for reform, setting out how and by when UN-HABITAT will increase its contribution to system wide coherence, based on a clearly stated comparative advantage, especially at country level through the UNDAFs.

301. In 2006, the UK maintained its financial contribution to UN-HABITAT at £1 million; this is again expected to represent the largest single contribution to core funds.

302. Further information on UN-HABITAT can be found at [www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org).

## **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**

303. The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) is the lead agency for food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, within the UN system. The UK is the fourth largest subscriber (£ 14 million in 2006) with an additional programme which in recent years has been of a similar size to the annual subscription although this may decline as several major projects are due to end in the next two years.

304. The UK influences the FAO and its membership through active participation in the Conference, Council and its sub-committees, and through extra-budgetary funding we provide for institutional strengthening. UK was elected to the high-profile chairmanship of the Programme Committee at the 2005 General Conference. The same conference agreed proposals for a major Independent External Evaluation of FAO, with a budget of \$4.2 million this is the largest to date in the international system . It will report in 2007 and is expected to result in radical reforms leading to greater effectiveness. UK is contributing \$0.5 million to the evaluation budget.

305. UK strategic priorities are to:

- Ensure that the FAO makes an appropriate and effective contribution to the Millennium Development Goals relating to poverty, hunger and environmental sustainability;
- Strengthen FAO's relevance and its niche in the global architecture by clarifying and promoting its role as a source of international public goods;
- Encourage FAO to play a full part in the UN reform agenda and to strengthen its partnerships with other agencies;
- Encourage more effective performance at country level and a stronger alignment with nationally owned poverty reduction strategies;
- Support management reforms, with particular emphasis on staff, who are FAO's chief asset, and the progressive overhaul of systems for planning, budgeting, reporting and evaluation, based on the principle of results-based management.
- Support the Independent External Evaluation

306. Further information on FAO can be found at [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org).

## **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

307. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) finances agricultural and rural development projects, with a focus on food production, in developing countries. IFAD's mission is to enable the rural poor to combat poverty and hunger. Its core business is making loans to national governments for projects focussed on microlevel solutions.

308. The Fund's operations are financed by replenishment, investment income and loan re-flows. In the recently completed Sixth Replenishment (2004-2006) the UK pledged \$30 million (around 7 per cent of the OECD share) out of a total of some \$520 million, plus \$10 million towards a new multi-donor innovation fund.

309. The UK influences the Fund and its membership through active participation in the Governing Council and Executive Board and in ad hoc working groups and committees.

310. UK strategic priorities are to:

- Reinforce IFAD's role as an innovator in relation to rural poverty and share successful new approaches with partners;
- Assist in development of a policy for knowledge management;
- Help IFAD to develop cost-effective greater involvement in country-driven policy discussion and implementation;
- Support the implementation of a Performance-Based Allocation System for IFAD's lending programme;
- Ensure that the Independent External Evaluation is both comprehensive and authoritative.

311. Further information on IFAD can be found at [www.ifad.org](http://www.ifad.org).

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)**

312. UNESCO is a Specialised Agency of the UN, whose purpose is "...to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture...".

313. The top UK priorities for UNESCO are:

- Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in the field of education. The UK has encouraged UNESCO to produce a Global Action Plan on education which will form a sound basis for the multilateral system's efforts to meet the MDGs over the next decade. The UK will also work to ensure that UNESCO delivers more effectively on its own education programme, globally and locally.
- Ensuring that the current reviews of education and science work define better UNESCO's specific contribution towards global policy challenges and UNESCO's relationship with other multilateral bodies.
- Promoting better science policies, particularly in the water sector, so that developing countries' efforts to meet the MDGs are enhanced;
- Helping developing countries increase their capacity to protect their natural and manmade heritage.

314. The UK National Commission for UNESCO represents civil society, with the job of promoting the best possible UK input into UNESCO from a wide cross-section of civil society. The Commission works on UK priorities as well as issues such as cultural diversity, press freedom, information technologies and the intangible cultural heritage.

315. Further information on UNESCO can be found at [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org).

### **UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

316. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the principal organ of the UN General Assembly in the area of trade and development, particularly in the areas of policy advice, consensus building and technical assistance.

317. The UK funds a number of UNCTAD's technical assistance projects. During the UK Presidency of the European Union, the UK co-ordinated Member States' engagement with UNCTAD and spoke on behalf of the EU.

318. UK priorities for UNCTAD are:

- To see UNCTAD become more focussed on its core priorities, providing consistently high quality policy advice and technical assistance to developing countries;
- To see UNCTAD engage constructively in support of a development-friendly outcome to the Doha Round and in the wider debates surrounding trade and development, including the debate over trade and the environment.

319. UNCTAD meets at Ministerial level once every four years. The latest Ministerial meeting (UNCTAD XI) took place in June 2004 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Ministers agreed a detailed text setting priorities for UNCTAD within the existing work programme (agreed at UNCTAD X in Bangkok). The Mid-Term Review of the work programme will take place during 2006.

320. The UNCTAD Secretary-General, Rubens Ricupero, retired in September 2004: and Supachai Panitchpakdi, former Director General at the World Trade Organisation, took over on 1 September 2005. The Deputy Secretary-General, Carlos Fortin, retired in March 2005 and was replaced by Dirk Bruinsma, formerly Director-General of Foreign Economic Relations in the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands .

321. Further information on UNCTAD can be found at [www.unctad.org](http://www.unctad.org).

### **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)**

322. The Commission on Population and Development (CPD) is the UN Commission responsible for oversight of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action. ICPD encompasses

issues related to population and development, and sexual and reproductive health and rights; issues central to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

323. UK priorities for CPD are:

- To ensure CPD continues to protect agreed norms and standards on population and development and reproductive health issues;
- To see that these issues are appropriately reflected in relevant aspects of the work of the UN, including the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;
- To reform CPD work methods to ensure enhanced coherence with other UN bodies and processes.

324. Further information on CPD can be found on the following website:  
[www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd.htm) .

### **Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)**

324. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established following the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development – the Rio "Earth Summit". A decade later the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) reviewed progress and identified concrete steps and targets for delivery of sustainable development. The work programme of the CSD was consequently reformed in 2003, creating seven two-year 'implementation cycles', each focusing on selected thematic clusters of issues. The first year of the cycle (review year) identifies obstacles and challenges to implementing the cluster issues and the second year (policy year) aims to agree measures and actions to overcome these obstacles.

325. The thirteenth session of CSD took place in April 2005 and addressed WSSD commitments on water, sanitation and humans settlements. The main outcome was a twelve page negotiated text setting out policy actions on the three themes. This was sufficiently substantive to meet the main UK objectives and contained good language on broader issues, including on: CSD's contribution to the UN World Summit (September 2005); the importance of cross-cutting issues; and a follow-up process for CSD to review future progress on the cluster themes in 2008 and 2012.

326. In May 2006 the fourteenth CSD session considered energy for sustainable development, climate change, air pollution /atmosphere, and industrial development. The Chair's summary captured priority issues needing attention during the forthcoming year, with a good balance between environment and development aspects.

327. Further information on CSD can be found at [www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm).

## **Commission for Social Development (CSocD)**

328. The Commission for Social Development (CSocD) provides advice to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on social development issues. A number of UK Government departments have an interest in the work of CSocD, particularly in the areas of employment, social security and international labour standards.
329. The UK's priorities for reform include:
- Continuing to work with other member states in an effort to improve the effectiveness of the Commission's work;
  - To make the Commission more relevant to national governments and international co-operation, including through more innovative working practices and more action-oriented outcomes.
330. The Commission's 2005 session included a high level review of the implementation of the commitments of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development as well as items on the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. The 2005 session also included a substantive discussion on future organisation and methods of work of the Commission.
331. At its 2006 session which included items on review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, CSocD concluded its review of future organisation and methods of work. As a result, from 2007 the work of the Commission will be organised in a series of two-year action-oriented implementation cycles which will include a review and policy segment. The Commission also agreed that the theme for 2007-08 review and policy cycle will be 'promoting full employment', taking into account its interrelatedness with poverty eradication and social integration.
332. Further information on CSocD can be found at [www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/).

## **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)**

333. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was set up in 1946 to prepare recommendations on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. Together with the outcome of the 23rd special session of the UN General Assembly in 2000 (Beijing+5) these constitute the most comprehensive set of international commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women.
334. UK priorities for CSW are:
- To promote the advancement of women and gender equality within the international community;
  - To ensure that UK experience and interests are taken into account in shaping the

international gender equality agenda.

335. The UK is an active participant in meetings of the CSW and has been a member for 39 of the last 50 years. Our current membership is due to expire in 2009. The UK has used its membership of the Commission to promote a number of issues, most recently UN and national level gender mainstreaming. The UK is also currently the CSW Bureau vice-chair, representing the Western European and Other States Group.
336. The two main themes at the 2006 session, which both resulted in agreed outcomes, were:
- Enhanced participation of women in development
  - Equal participation of men and women in decision making
337. The 2006 meeting of CSW agreed changes in the methods of work of the Commission. The Commission will now only consider one priority theme per session, thereby allowing more time to focus on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.
338. Further information on CSW can be found at the following website:  
[www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw).

### **Statistical Commission**

339. The Statistical Commission, a technical advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, provides global leadership for official statistics and a forum for international comparability and legitimacy. The UK is the only country who has been a continuous member since its creation in 1947. The UK's current membership term is due to expire in 2008.
340. Recent notable achievements of the Statistical Commission include; adoption of a resolution on strengthening statistical capacity; endorsement of a set of principles to govern international statistical activities (with the aim of enshrining good practice to enhance public trust in official statistics); progression towards a revised set of International Social and Economic Classifications; and an updated System of National Accounts.
341. UK priorities for the Commission are to maintain and strengthen efforts to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries, towards realisation of the Millennium Development Goals.
342. Further information on the Statistical Commission can be found at  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

### **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

343. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is the principal strategic global environmental authority, serving as the focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the UN system. UNEP, working with other UN agencies and

international and regional bodies, has an important role to play in the implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development, including the commitments from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

344. UNEP is primarily a normative organisation, but it is improving its co-operation with operational organisations, including the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, and is a member of the UN Development Group (UNDG). UNEP also plays a catalytic role in many international negotiations on environmental matters, ranging from the 1973 Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to the 1987 Montreal Protocol, which seeks to reduce damage to the earth's ozone layer.
345. The UK continues to be the single largest donor to UNEP's Environment Fund giving £4.2 million per annum in 2004 and 2005. The UK also provides funding for specific UNEP activities, such as on great apes. UK strategic priorities for UNEP include:
- Global environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning;
  - Essential WSSD follow-up, for example on biodiversity, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and chemicals targets;
  - Reform of UNEP's governance and financing, in line with our goal to strengthen International Environmental Governance (IEG).
346. UNEP agreed its own Cartagena reform package in 2002, which contains six elements aimed at strengthening IEG. Progress on the package has been slow and the UK and EU have separately agreed to support transforming UNEP into a specialised agency or UN Environment Organisation (UNEO). We hope to create an institution with a revised and strengthened mandate, which can attract more stable and predictable financing. The UK is pursuing this goal in follow-up to the September 2005 World Summit Outcome (WSO) in General Assembly Plenary consultations.
347. UNEP's recent annual Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC / GMEF) meetings took place in Nairobi and Dubai in February 2005 and 2006 respectively. In 2005, the GC / GMEF emphasised the importance of environmental sustainability underpinning all MDG and WSSD targets, as well as making some progress on IEG by agreeing the Bali Strategic Plan for technology support and capacity building. In 2006, Ministerial discussion focussed on sustainable tourism, energy for sustainable development and chemicals management, and the main substantive outcome was the agreement of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).
348. Further information on UNEP can be found at [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org).

#### **UN Forum on Forests (UNFF)**

349. The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established in 2000 to promote the implementation of actions arising from the Rio Forest Principles, the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests through a coherent, transparent and inclusive global process. The work of the



UNFF is supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, which facilitates co-operation and co-ordination amongst the key international institutions involved in forests.

350. The sixth session met in February 2006 to continue negotiations carried forward from May 2005 on the review and development of the international arrangement on forests. Many of the forest-related issues that previously eluded consensus resurfaced at UNFF6, including references to environmental services, new and additional financial resources, illegal logging and the consideration of a legally binding instrument.
351. Positive outcomes include the agreement on four global objectives (reversing the loss of forest cover and increasing efforts to prevent forest degradation; enhancing forest benefits and their contribution to international development goals; increasing the area of protected forests and areas of sustainably managed forests; and reversing the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management), a stronger regional component of the international arrangement; and improved working modalities (meeting biennially rather than annually after 2007, with a review in 2015). UNFF will next meet in 2007 to adopt a multi-year programme of work and to conclude and adopt a non-legally binding instrument on forests.

### **World Health Organisation (WHO)**

352. The World Health Organisation (WHO) is the main global health organisation and, as such, is key both to setting standards and in promoting health in the context of development. In addition to providing core funding to WHO, the UK engaged with WHO and provided support to the "3 by 5" initiative on HIV and AIDS, the Polio Eradication Initiative, and WHO's response to Malaria and tuberculosis. The UK actively engaged with WHO and others in the international community at the series of High Level Forum meetings to look at accelerating progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals.
353. UK priorities for WHO are:
- Ensuring WHO leads effectively on preparing for a human influenza pandemic and works effectively with other relevant international organisations on this issue;
  - Protecting the security of the UK's health through effective implementation of the revised International Health Regulations adopted in 2005, which are relevant not only to work on influenza but also to other infectious diseases. In addition WHO, along with the G7 countries and Mexico, is a member of the Global Health Security initiative, which is addressing issues around the deliberate spread of infectious diseases;
  - Ensuring the work of the World Alliance for Patient Safety, launched in October 2004, is taken forward effectively;
  - Supporting WHO's active role in the international effort to tackle HIV/AIDS and in its work on reproductive health and rights;

- Ensuring greater alignment between WHO and other UN agencies, particularly in the field of HIV and AIDS in response to the Global Task Team recommendations on improving AIDS coordination among multilateral institutions and international donors;
- Ensuring effective engagement by WHO in the changing international health architecture to support national efforts to scale up health services to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015;
- Taking forward development of the Protocols to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

354. Further information on WHO can be found at [www.who.int](http://www.who.int).

### **Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

355. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has a mandate, amongst other tasks, to: prevent human rights violations, and secure respect for all human rights. Its main activities include: providing technical assistance at the requests of governments; monitoring human rights, including through its network of field offices; supporting the UN committees that monitor the implementation of UN human rights treaties; and integrating human rights into the work of the UN.

356. The UK has a strong relationship with OHCHR through a partnership agreement that provides multiyear funding to the organisation, with an emphasis on building capacity. The UK is one of the largest donors to the OHCHR in terms of voluntary contributions. This funding has helped to improve the impact of the work of the OHCHR, and the Office's ability to fulfil its mandate effectively.

357. The Department for International Development (DfID) has agreed an Institutional Strategy with OHCHR running from 2004-2008. Under this agreement, DfID provides £2.5m annually to OHCHR in unearmarked funding, giving OHCHR full independence to decide how to use those funds to meet their mandate. The Strategy is focussed on two key UK objectives for the Office:

- An improved capacity to deliver its mandate;
- An enhanced ability to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights at country level, including in the area of combating stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS.

358. The UK has also contributed £1.25m in voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's country offices, particularly in Nepal; the rehabilitation of torture victims; strengthening national human rights institutions and work on rebuilding justice and the rule of law in post-conflict situations. We have also committed to provide £180,000 over three years to support OHCHR's work in combating stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS.

359. The UN Secretary-General's "In Larger Freedom" report of March 2005 called for a significant increase in OHCHR profile and activity. OHCHR responded with its Plan of Action in May 2005. This identified four "gaps" (in knowledge, capacity, commitment and security) hampering full respect for human rights. It presented an overall future direction for OHCHR over 5-6 years, focused on the five priorities of improved country engagement, enhanced human rights leadership, stronger partnerships with civil society and UN agencies, greater synergy with UN human rights bodies, and better management, staff and planning.
360. The World Summit Outcome Document took note of this Plan of Action and committed to a doubling of regular budget resources for OHCHR over the next five years. The High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan (SMP), released in March 2006, sets out a programme for implementation of the Plan of Action in 2006-7. The first tranche of increased regular budget funds will create 91 new staff posts in support of this work.
361. Further information on OHCHR can be found at [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

### **United Nations Commission on Human Rights (CHR)**

362. The UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR) was the main UN forum for discussion of human rights issues, until its replacement this year by the new UN Human Rights Council (HRC). Its remit included developing international human rights standards and addressing serious violations of human rights around the world. The 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights took place in Geneva from 14 March to 22 April 2005. The UK was one of the Commission's 53 members.
363. While resolutions aimed at countries with poor human rights records often attracted the most attention, most of CHR's output in 2005 consisted of resolutions on thematic issues across the range of civil, political, economic and social rights, developing the UN's approach to the rights set out in the six core UN human rights treaties. There were over 70 such resolutions at the 2005 session, on civil and political issues including counter-terrorism, trafficking and torture, as well as on economic and social rights, such as the right to education and health.
364. After the UN General Assembly agreed a resolution establishing the new UN Human Rights Council on 15 March, the CHR met for the 62<sup>nd</sup> and final time on 27 March. In a short and procedural meeting, it formally concluded its work and referred all reports (including from its working groups and special procedures) to the Human Rights Council for further consideration.
365. The work of the CHR was supplemented by its system of Special Procedures, ie investigative mechanisms tasked with focusing on specific human rights issues or situations. The 2005 CHR session created 7 new Special Procedures including:
- Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in Sudan, and on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

- Independent Experts on the situation of human rights in Uzbekistan; minority issues; and human rights and international solidarity;
- a Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; and
- a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights and trans-national corporations and other business enterprises.

366. The UK continues to co-operate fully with the Special Procedures and has issued a standing invitation to visit the UK whenever they wish. In 2005, UK officials and Ministers held meetings with both the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The new UN Human Rights Council will maintain a system of Special Procedures, with the existing Procedures to be reviewed within one year.

367. Further information on CHR can be found at the following website: [www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/2/chr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/2/chr.htm).

### **Human Rights Council (HRC)**

368. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on 15 March establishing a new Human Rights Council (HRC) to replace the Commission on Human Rights. Its first session was held 19-30 June. Further details on this new body, including on its first session, are included in Chapter I of this Command Paper.

### **International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

369. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the United Nations specialised agency responsible for developing and promoting international labour rights and monitoring how those rights are being applied. It is, uniquely, tripartite with workers and employers organisations participating on an equal basis with governments.

370. Ratifying countries are legally bound to comply with those ILO Conventions they have ratified. In addition the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work commits all member states to respect and promote the 'core labour standards' - which cover freedom of association and collective bargaining, elimination of forced and child labour and ending of discrimination in employment - whether or not they have ratified the associated Conventions. Respect for core labour standards are essential aspect of the concept of 'decent work' as developed by the ILO - work which is also productive, freely chosen, and sustainable.

371. The main ILO priorities for the UK are:

- To promote employment as a key route out of poverty
- To promote the universal ratification and implementation of the core ILO Conventions

- To support reform of the Organisation in line with the UN-wide reform agenda including system-wide coherence, particularly at country level, through the production and implementation of Decent Work Country Programmes which should aim to increase the ILO's participation in UN Country Teams and serve as the ILO's main contribution to UNDAFs.
- To support and actively engage with the ILO on its Global Employment Agenda, Decent Work Agenda, and the Youth Employment Network; and on follow-up to the 2004 ILO World Commission report which gave particular emphasis on a coherent multilateral response to promoting decent work

372. The 2005 International Labour Conference included a discussion of a Global Report on forced labour as part of the follow-up to the ILO 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Right at Work, as well as the approval of a new ILO Programme and Budget for 2006-07. The Conference also featured a second year discussion on revising ILO standards on the Fishing Sector and a general discussion on youth employment which included the adoption of an ILO plan of action.

373. The 2005 UN World Summit outcome document endorsed the goals of full and productive employment and decent work as central to relevant policies and development strategies; and the 2006 High Level theme for the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will focus on creating an environment conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all. ILO has been assigned the lead agency role for the High Level Segment.

374. The 2006 International Labour Conference included a second year discussion on the development of a new instrument on Occupational Safety and health; the adoption of a Recommendation on the Employment Relationship; and a general discussion on the role of the ILO in technical co-operation.

375. Further information on the ILO can be found at [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

### **Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

376. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems throughout the world. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees.

377. The UK's contribution to UNHCR in 2005 was £30.1 million. UK priorities are to encourage the UNHCR to focus on delivery of protection on the ground; improve collaboration with other UN agencies; strengthen UNHCR's capacity to respond to its new cluster responsibilities in providing protection, shelter and camp co-ordination and management for Internally Displaced Persons affected by conflict; strengthen their commitment to gender and age mainstreaming; increase efforts to identify durable solutions; advocate for refugees in country planning; improve their needs based planning and budgeting and reforms to transparent and accountable management.

378. Since September 2001, the UK has contributed over £5 million to UNHCR for their programmes of assistance to Afghan refugees. Last year, the UK provided £2.3 million to assist UNHCR's emergency response to the outflow of Sudanese refugees from Darfur into eastern Chad and this year we will be providing UNHCR with a further £2 million. In Sudan, the UNHCR received £6m through the multi-donor Common Humanitarian Fund, of this the UK contribution was approximately £3.5m.
379. This year, the UK has provided support for the return of IDPs in Liberia, DRC and Somalia. Since 2004, the UK has provided nearly £2 million to UNHCR to facilitate the repatriation and return of over 300,000 Liberian refugees and IDPs. A further £1 million was provided this year for the protection and assistance of IDPs and refugees in DRC. £1 million was also provided to support UNHCR's work on finding durable solutions for refugees, this includes voluntary repatriation to Iraq and Afghanistan and improving UNHCR's resettlement capacity in Africa and South East Asia.
380. Further information on UNHCR can be found at [www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch)

### **World Food Programme (WFP)**

381. The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food aid arm of the United Nations system and the largest humanitarian agency in the world. In 2005 it distributed 4.2 million metric tonnes of food to 97 million of the poorest people in 82 countries of the world, with total operational expenditure of US \$2.9 billion. This included over \$1 billion for emergency operations and \$1.2 billion for protracted relief and recovery operations. WFP also provides important logistical support both to get food aid to the right people at the right time and in support of humanitarian operations by other UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations.
382. Food aid is one of a number of instruments that can help promote food security. The UK Government believes that emergency food aid can be a legitimate and valuable option in responding to food crises, but that in non-emergency situations it is usually less suitable than other responses, such as cash, seeds and tools. The Government therefore sees WFP's primary role as lying in humanitarian response.
383. The UK was the fifth largest donor to WFP in 2005, giving £63.7 million. If the UK's share of the EC's contribution is included, the UK was the second largest bilateral donor to WFP. The UK also provides support to WFP through a partnership worth £15 million over three years to strengthen WFP's institutional capacity and improve its food aid interventions. The partnership has three objectives, namely to enhance WFP's: 1) preparedness for, and ability to respond to, humanitarian crises; 2) organisational learning and knowledge management; and 3) role in developing national and regional capacities to prevent and respond to food emergencies.
384. Further information on WFP can be found at [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org).

## **Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**

385. The Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is a department of the UN Secretariat with its HQ split between New York and Geneva. Its mission is to mobilise and co-ordinate effective and principled humanitarian action at times of crisis, in partnership with national and international actors, in order to: Alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies; Advocate for the rights of people in need; Promote preparedness and prevention; and facilitate sustainable solutions.
386. The growth in the number of complex emergencies and natural disasters presents an increased demand for OCHA's services and imposes a major challenge. OCHA receives a limited share (approximately 10% in 2006) of its annual requirements through the UN Regular Budget, and is therefore heavily reliant on voluntary contributions from member states.
387. The UK is OCHA's largest bilateral donor. A new Institutional Strategy (IS) was launched during 2005 providing OCHA with £28m of funding over the next 4 years. The OCHA-DFID IS is the third such partnership agreement. The overarching objective of the strategy is to secure significant improvement in OCHA's field performance, in particular from the perspective of people affected by crises. The UK is also an active member of the OCHA Donor Support Group of which it will hold chairmanship of during 2006.
388. Further information on OCHA can be found at [www.ochaonline.un.org](http://www.ochaonline.un.org).

## **UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)**

389. Following the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established to carry out direct relief and works programmes for Palestine refugees. UNRWA is the main provider of basic services to over 4.2 million registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East (West Bank and Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon). UNRWA operations are financed almost entirely by voluntary contributions from Governments, which account for 96% of all income. The regular operations budget (excluding Emergency Appeals and projects) for 2006 is just over \$470 million.
390. The UK was UNRWA's sixth largest bilateral donor in 2005. UK contributions to UNRWA over the past five years amounted to more than £107 million. The UK is allocating £15 million for UNRWA in 2006. UK Priorities are:
- To support UNRWA's work to alleviate the plight of refugees, which is a key issue for the success of the Middle East Peace Process;
  - To develop a positive and productive partnership that encourages UNRWA to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

- To help UNRWA improve its planning and management as well as its management of donor contributions.

391. Further information on UNRWA can be found at [www.un.org/unrwa](http://www.un.org/unrwa) .

### **UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

392. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is subordinate to the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The UK has consistently been among the four or five largest donors to UNODC, supporting projects that the UK could not fund alone or that need the sort of legitimacy that only an international organisation can bring. We fund, partially or wholly, projects that support the UK's objectives and complement our own bilateral activity.

393. UK priorities for UNODC are:

- Activities aimed at eliminating illicit drug production in Afghanistan and the surrounding region: the UK has supported UNODC projects focussing on law enforcement, the evaluation and monitoring of poppy cultivation, and judicial reform, and in 2004 / 2005 have loaned an officer to the UNODC office in Kabul.
- Further efficiency and effectiveness improvements at UNODC. The UK has advocated throughout the year change management within UNODC, aiming at improved project management and strategic orientation. We have agreed to funding additional programs aiming at change management.

394. Further information on UNODC can be found at the following website: [www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html)

### **UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCPCJ)**

395. The UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice formulates international policies and recommends activities in crime control. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has responsibility for carrying out the Commission's decisions. The 40-member Commission is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

396. The Commission meets annually to formulate draft resolutions for action by ECOSOC. It last met in Vienna on 24-28 April 2006 at which a thematic debate was held on maximising the effectiveness of technical assistance provided to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice.

397. We welcome the early entry into force of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The UK ratified UNCAC and the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) on 9 February 2006. We look forward to playing a full part in the forthcoming Conference of Parties of UNCAC.

398. UK priorities for the Commission are to:



- Ensure reform of UNODC's management continues and delivers results;
- Ensure Terrorism Prevention Branch continues to play a major role; in particular enhancing its working relationship with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, and making an effective contribution to developing the link between ensuring the provision of international assistance is based on properly assessed need, and is better co-ordinated.
- Encourage further ratification and effective implementation of UNCAC and UNTOC;
- Ensure effectiveness of the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering;

399. The UK has sought re-election to the Commission in 2006. We believe it is important for the UK to maintain its influence in the Commission to ensure effective implementation of both the UN Convention against Corruption and the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime. UK membership will also help to ensure proper management of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and that the Terrorism Prevention Branch maintains its existing role.

400. Further information on the Commission can be found at the following website: [www.odccp.org/crime\\_cicp\\_commission.html](http://www.odccp.org/crime_cicp_commission.html).

### **UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)**

401. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) is the central UN policy-making body dealing with drug-related matters. It analyses the world drug situation, develops proposals to strengthen the international drug control system and is the custodian of the three UN conventions that form the basis of national and international drug control.

402. CND meets annually to debate current issues and to draw up policy guidance for its implementing body, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. The most recent meeting was in March 2006, when a thematic debate was held on alternative development. Twelve resolutions were passed, including one supporting the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy in Afghanistan, one promoting the prevention of HIV transmission in drug users, one endorsing the Paris Pact process and welcoming the Paris Pact Ministerial in June 2006, and one (EU) calling for an effective evaluation of the UNGASS on drugs, progress on which is due to be assessed in 2008.

403. The UK has been a member of CND since 1947 and was successful in its bid for re-election in May 2005. The UK Government believes that it is important to remain on the Commission to maintain our influence over both policy and expenditure. We will also be looking for ways to make CND meetings more streamlined and productive. We would like, for example, to move the thematic debates away from the current format of national statements to a more open and responsive discussion of the issues and possible solutions. UK priorities are to:

- Continue to work for the development of a strategic framework for the work of the UNODC, including the introduction of results based management systems to build a strong UN Office on Drugs and Crime;
- Encourage the widest possible adherence to the UN drugs conventions which we regard as the foundation for national and international drugs policies;
- Continue to work towards effective strategy-building and exchange of learning and experience in the Commission;
- Continue to use the UN drugs bodies to support and enhance the counter narcotics struggle in Afghanistan, including through supporting resolutions with that aim that have the support of other countries;
- Ensure that the CND continues to take the accepted balanced approach to addressing the drugs problem embodied in the Political Declaration of the 1998 UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs, including the acceptance, as necessary, of harm reduction strategies that are in line with the UK drugs strategy;
- Ensure that counter narcotic resolutions adopted by the Commission do not impede the UK's drugs strategy or the interests of the UK pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

404. Further information on CND can be found at [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cnd.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/cnd.html)

### **International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)**

405. The task of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) is to help to ensure safe and fair operation of air traffic around the world. Amongst its other responsibilities, ICAO is the sole body able to lay down mandatory requirements for aviation security world-wide. It did important work to raise global standards in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, including the introduction of a key new requirement that all sizeable passenger aircraft be fitted with reinforced flight deck doors.

406. The UK plays an active role as a member of ICAO's Aviation Security Panel, and chaired a special Working Group tasked with developing proposals to further strengthen and clarify world aviation security requirements, and to develop new measures where that is judged necessary. This work has now been completed; the newly clarified and strengthened international aviation security baseline comes into effect on 01 July 2006. The UK also remains closely engaged in work in ICAO to counter the potential threat to civil aviation from ground-to-air missiles.

407. The UK was at the forefront in pressing for an ICAO safety oversight audit programme and ensuring that it became universal (mandatory) in 1998. The UK currently funds the full-time secondment of a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) expert to the ICAO audit programme. Under the programme, a team of ICAO auditors check that an appropriate framework of regulatory oversight is in place and working effectively in each Contracting State. A report detailing any

deficiencies is sent to the Contracting State concerned, which is required to develop a remedial action plan.

408. Other UK priorities for ICAO include leading international efforts to improve the environmental performance of the air transport industry. The ICAO Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection met in February 2004 under UK chairmanship, and decided on a new package of environmental measures including stricter standards for emissions of oxides of nitrogen from aircraft engines, new guidance on noise management at airports, and support for aviation participation in emissions trading.

409. Further information on the ICAO can be found at [www.icao.int](http://www.icao.int)

### **International Maritime Organisation (IMO)**

410. The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) was initially established to address maritime safety issues, but soon extended its remit to include the protection of the marine environment. The IMO is the only UN Specialised Agency with headquarters in the UK.

411. The IMO responded to the 11 September attacks by developing new security requirements for ships and port facilities to counter the threat of acts of terrorism. The result was the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code formally adopted in December 2002. The UK took a leading role in developing the proposals and was at the forefront of work to ensure implementation by the 1 July 2004 deadline.

412. In October 2005, a Protocol to the 1988 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts at Sea was adopted at the IMO. The Protocol, which was developed in response to the September 11 attack in New York, strengthens the original Convention to provide an appropriate response to the increasing risk posed to maritime navigation by international terrorism by broadening the range of offences to allow for a ship-boarding regime, extradition of terrorists acting against shipping or fixed platforms or when using ships to perpetrate acts of terrorism and the transportation of terrorists.

413. Until recently the IMO developed and agreed the international regulatory framework for ships. However, after the entry into force of a new requirement the implementation and enforcement of those requirements were matters for the individual Member States – not the Organisation. Initially the IMO established a system whereby the Organisation, in the form of panels of experts that reported to the IMO Secretary-General, undertook a check that Member States were giving full and complete effect to the relevant provisions of the convention that addresses seafarer training and certification.

414. UK priorities for the IMO include:

- Work to review the safety of internationally trading passenger ships; the development of goal-based standards;
- the development of a new instrument regarding the recycling of ships;

- and work to address air pollution from ships, in particular the development of a strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from ships.

415. Further information on the IMO can be found at [www.imo.org](http://www.imo.org).

### **World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)**

416. The WMO is the UN agency responsible for “weather, climate and water” issues. Through the World Weather Watch and related programmes, it co-ordinates the monitoring of weather and climate across the globe, the exchange of this data between countries, and its processing into forecasts to provide warnings for severe weather events, such as tropical cyclones.

417. UK priorities remain the efficient and effective operation of the World Weather Watch (so the Met Office is able to provide accurate forecasts both at home and for UK military interests overseas) and to continue improving the financial governance of the organisation.

418. Following the discovery of fraud in the Secretariat in 2003, the new Secretary-General, assisted by UK external auditors, has made progress in improving the financial governance of the WMO. This has included the establishment of an Audit Committee, strengthening of the internal audit function, and tightening financial controls. Although further work is necessary, this has been an encouraging response from the Secretariat.

419. The dreadful events of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in December 2004 has led to a renewed interest in the role of the WMO system in providing early warnings of natural disasters. The Natural Hazard Working Group, convened by Sir David King at the request of the Prime Minister, recommended consideration of the possibility of developing the WMO framework to provide an authoritative co-ordinated warning system for other natural hazards.

420. WMO has been working closely both with the UK and other UN and international bodies, such as the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), to help develop a global multi-hazard early warning system to help prevent loss of life from natural disasters.

421. Further information on the WMO can be found at [www.wmo.org](http://www.wmo.org)

### **International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA)**

422. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) works to ensure that nuclear energy is used peacefully, and was the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005. The UK is a designated member of the IAEA's Board of Governors, which meets regularly throughout the year. The IAEA has three main areas of activity, which are also UK priorities:

- Safeguarding nuclear material against diversion into clandestine weapons programmes. The nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) requires non-nuclear

weapon states to sign a Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA, which allows the IAEA to verify that nuclear material is not diverted for the manufacture of weapons. The IAEA is currently closely engaged in investigating the scope of Iran's nuclear programme. The UK is a major supporter of the Agency's safeguards activities and was active in obtaining a significant budget increase in favour of them in 2003. The UK also maintains a Member State Support Programme to assist the IAEA in the continued and improved effectiveness of its safeguards system. The UK paid £1.1million to the Support Programme in 2005;

- Promoting the safety and security of nuclear and radioactive material. The IAEA is active in helping countries upgrade their nuclear safety and security. The UK has assisted the IAEA for many years in this programme by providing experts from the Office of Civil Nuclear Security. These experts contribute to the drafting and revision of its guidance documents, play a part in the International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions and help provide training courses on physical protection run by the IAEA. The UK has provided almost £1.5 million to the Nuclear Security Fund established by the Agency to enhance nuclear security programmes after 11 September 2001;
- Promoting peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. The IAEA also provides technical co-operation to developing countries to help them benefit from the peaceful use of nuclear science and technology. This work provides tangible socio-economic benefits for these countries, and is aimed at contributing to the development of sustainable scientific and technological competence. The UK pays £2.5 million per annum to the Agency's Technical Co-operation Fund.

423. Further information on the IAEA can be found at [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org) .

### **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

424. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) maintains the International Radio Regulations, an international treaty on the use of the frequency spectrum and satellite orbit, and is the only world-wide body that regulates the use of the frequency spectrum.

425. The UK voluntary financial contribution to ITU was reduced from £2 million to £1.3 million per annum in January 2004, as a result of losing our seat on the ITU Council and dissatisfaction with the internal management and current structure of the organisation.

426. UK priorities include:

- Greater transparency and accountability in the ITU financial management and budgetary system, including the implementation of Results Based Management;
- Overall reform of the ITU: the UK has put considerable effort into this area for some years and will continue to do so in various Council working groups and at this year's ITU Plenipotentiary Conference which takes place in November 06 in Antalya, Turkey;

- To regain our membership of the ITU Council and get a UK candidate elected to the Post of Director of the ITU Standardisation Bureau ('TSB'). .

427. Further information on the ITU can be found at [www.itu.int](http://www.itu.int)

### **World Summit on the Information Society**

428. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) launched originally by the ITU, took place in two phases (Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005). It concluded with a number of documents, notably the WSIS Declaration of Principles and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (see [www.wsis.int](http://www.wsis.int)). This contained significant follow-up work on 'bridging the digital divide' for ITU and the wider UN family, and on 'internet governance' through the newly created, light touch 'Internet Governance Forum' ([www.intgovforum.org](http://www.intgovforum.org)) and other ad hoc processes.

429. One of the key outcomes of WSIS was the recognition of the need for all stakeholders in the Information Society to work together, and for intergovernmental processes to involve all relevant stakeholders - private sector and civil society alike.

### **United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)**

430. The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is a UN specialised agency with the objective to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries and transition economies. It aims to do so by helping to mobilise knowledge, skills and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment. UNIDO seeks to relieve poverty by fostering productivity growth.

431. UK priorities for UNIDO include:

- To encourage and support UNIDO to develop further its Results Based Management in order to strengthen impact measurement, and to better evaluate the effectiveness of its programmes;
- To encourage UNIDO to build on its relationships with other UN agencies, including through piloting a strategic alliance with UNDP at the field level, in order to ensure greater integration with nationally owned poverty reduction strategies and more focussed technical co-operation delivery;
- To encourage UNIDO to continue to focus on a few core areas that contribute to the Millennium Development Goals where it has a clear comparative advantage and which cannot be more appropriately delivered by other sources.

432. Further information on UNIDO can be found at [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org).

## **Universal Postal Union (UPU)**

433. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the primary forum for co-operation between postal services to ensure a truly global postal network. It sets the legal and operational framework for international mail exchanges. It also acts as a forum for the exchange of best practice, develops postal standards and encourages countries to improve the quality of service for customers.
434. The UK's annual contribution to the budget is around £996,000. From 2007 this will be wholly paid by Royal Mail, which will take the lead in representing UK interests at UPU meetings. The UK also provides direct support for UPU projects, especially experts for project work or additional voluntary financial resources. The UK is recognised for its regulatory reform of its postal market, and its active contribution to many aspects of the work of the UPU, including greater clarification of the respective roles of Governments, postal regulators and postal operators.
435. The UK holds a number of positions of responsibility and actively participates in a wide range of Working Groups. UK priorities for the UPU include:
- Supporting reform in the UPU, so it can adapt to rapid change in the postal sector, commercialisation of the public postal operators and market liberalisation;
  - Supporting greater transparency in the disbursement of funds.
436. Further information on the UPU can be found at [www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int)

## **World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)**

437. The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is a UN specialised agency responsible for administering international treaties and registration systems relating to patents, trademarks, designs, copyright, and other areas of Intellectual Property (IP).
438. UK priorities for WIPO include:
- Ensuring that work in WIPO on reform initiatives and harmonisation of policies and laws reflects UK and, where appropriate, European policies. The work also needs to take into account broader economic issues affected by IP;
  - Ensuring that technical assistance to developing countries and awareness-raising activities is delivered in a balanced manner, appropriate to the specific needs of the country concerned;
  - Effective enforcement of IP rights. The UK supports WIPO's work in this area, which includes training seminars and workshops as well as a Committee for member states to share experiences and best practice. Our aim is to use this work both to improve enforcement in the UK, and to encourage other countries to address enforcement issues, particularly in relation to counterfeiting and piracy.
  - Better governance at WIPO. The UK is playing a leading role in the drive to improve governance at WIPO in line with Whitehall objectives for UN agencies.

In accordance with this, the chairman of the UK Patent Office Audit Committee has been elected to the WIPO Audit Committee.

439. Recent WIPO developments include the ratification of the Trade Mark Law Treaty in Singapore in March 2006 and the deadlock over a proposed Substantive Patent Law Treaty.

440. Further information on WIPO can be found at [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)

### **Regional Economic Commissions**

441. The five UN Regional Economic Commissions help promote regional approaches to economic reform and development, especially with regard to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

442. The UK is a full member of the UNECE, which is responsible for the following areas (not covered by other international bodies):

- UNECE has a wider geographical remit than the EU, including SE Europe, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. This is important on some cross border environmental issues such as trans-boundary air pollution.
- UNECE is responsible for safety aspects of road, waterways and tunnels across Europe.
- UNECE work on sustainable use of forests is unique.
- UNECE work on intellectual property rights gives a unique forum for bringing together governments and private sector (as opposed to purely government organisations such as WIPO).

443. DFID has also made a substantial contribution to the work of the ECA in the past and is currently negotiating further assistance. The ECA plays a significant role in promoting better aid effectiveness through its hosting of the Big Table, a meeting between Africa Finance Ministers and OECD development ministers; and promotion of the mutual accountability of African states and aid donors, and the harmonisation of aid policy. The new Executive Secretary of the ECA, Abdoulaye Janneh, is continuing efforts to ensure that the ECA is responsive to the needs of the delivery of the African agenda, which include the MDGs.

444. The FCO pays for the work of the Regional Commissions via our contributions to the UN Regular Budget. As the Commissions take up around 11% of the Regular Budget, the UK continues to take a rigorous approach, via our



missions in New York and Geneva, to budgetary and reform issues involving the Commissions.

445. In December 2005 UNECE adopted a far-reaching reform programme (which the UK had helped bring about) that streamlined its structure, redefined priorities and improved cost-effectiveness and transparency. UNECE has also recently appointed a new Executive Secretary, former Polish Prime Minister Professor Marek Belka.
446. The UK is also a full member, for historic reasons, of ESCAP and ECLAC. The UK has maintained its membership in order to be able to attend regional meetings where important UK interests are at stake. The UK Ambassador in Montevideo attended part of the 31<sup>st</sup> session of ECLAC in March 2006. The meeting granted associate membership of ECLAC to the Turks and Caicos Islands, who join three other UK Overseas Territories (Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Montserrat). The UK is supportive of such memberships, as they promote social and economic benefits and also strengthen economic, cultural and social ties within the region.



## ANNEX A

### **MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Global poverty rates, led by Asia, are falling. From 28% of people in developing regions living on less than 1\$ a day in 1990 to 21% in 2002, and the numbers continue to decrease. Progress has been made on reducing hunger.

However poverty rates have barely changed in Sub-Saharan Africa, where millions more people have sunk deeper into poverty and where the poor are getting poorer.

#### UK contribution

DFID is collaborating with key partners to provide better advice to governments, of both middle and low income countries, and donor agencies on policies that facilitate the participation of poor people in the growth process and increase the impact of growth on poverty reduction. 90% of DFID bilateral financial support is directed at low income countries.

DFID is working at regional level to support new initiatives with African institutions to improve economic infrastructure (markets, roads, land etc) that will maximise opportunities for growth and trade for the poorest. We are providing support to the African Union's (AU) and New Partnership for Africa Development's (NEPAD) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme which will harness support for agricultural trade and research.

We are committed to working with EU member states and Africa Governments to take 16 million people out of emergency relief by 2009 through the use of long-term safety net programmes. In Ethiopia, the UK has spent £52 million of its £70 million commitment to provide 8.29 million people, formerly dependent on emergency relief, with a combination of cash and food delivered through a five-year safety net programme.

The UK is also currently in discussion to spend up to £120 million over ten years to provide a safety net to the very poorest in Kenya. Under G8 and EU Africa commitments, we aim to scale up these programmes in Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho and Burundi. Programmes will maximise the use of cash transfers where appropriate on the grounds this offers more choice to people and helps support pro poor growth.

### **MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education**

Whilst progress towards MDG Target 3 has been made globally over the past decade, the current pace is too slow to achieve universal primary education (UPE) by 2015. Seven out of ten children who are not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa or Southern Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa less than two thirds of children are enrolled in primary schools.

At the Financing for Development Conference (May 2006) twenty-two African Ministers came forward and expressed interest in developing 10 year education plans

for which they will seek long-term funding.

#### UK contribution

The UK will spend at least £8.5 billion in support of education in poor countries over the period 2006-07 to 2015-16. This long-term commitment will provide predictable financing to help governments prepare ambitious 10 year education plans in order to meet the MDGs by 2015.

The Fast Track Initiative (FTI), is a global partnership aimed at increasing the level of support to education in developing countries and accelerating progress towards the education target. The UK's recent increase in education spending includes an additional contribution of £100 million to the Education FTI.

The UK places a particular emphasis on education for girls given its importance for long-term sustainable development. DFID launched a strategy "*Girls' Education: towards a better future for all*" in 2005.

The UK is providing support to education programmes in over 30 developing countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

### **MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

The gender gap is closing - albeit slowly - in primary school enrolment in the developing world. There has been substantial progress in South Asia. Global enrolment in primary education increased from 596 million in 1990 to 671 million in 2002 – more than 75 million extra children, at least 40 million of whom are girls.

However progress towards gender parity in education is not on track, 94 countries did not meet the 2005 gender parity target. Large gaps remain in access and completion rates in the Arab States, sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia

#### UK contribution

The UK seeks to address gender issues in the mainstream of all its international development activities. This work also focuses on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action agreed at the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

DFID is also developing a gender action plan aimed at strengthening its work in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition to mainstreaming gender issues across its development programming, the UK also supports specific activities to promote the rights of women and girls.

### **MDG 4: Reduce child mortality**

Death rates in children under 5 years old have decreased from 185 per thousand in 1990 to 172 per thousand in 2003. Since 1990, the mortality rate for children under five has dropped by about 15%, equating to more than two million lives saved in 2003 alone.

However, more than 10 million infants die before their fifth birthday, almost 8 million before their first. Because of the survival gains made in children between 1-5 years (vaccination, antibiotics, oral rehydration solution), the proportion who die in their first year has increased. Almost half die within the first month, (4 million a year) many of these within the first few days of life. MDG 4 will not be achieved without significant improvement in reproductive and maternal health.

#### UK contribution

DFID promotes child health through its support of health systems, including institutional capacity building. DFID is also working on the broader reasons for child survival such as female education. The UK supports the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), including grants of £35 million to a five year programme. We are exploring with GAVI and other donors whether funding can be increased in the near-term through employing the front-loading principles of the proposed International Finance Facility.

The UK also supports a number of international initiatives specifically targeting diseases that disproportionately affect children, such as Roll Back Malaria. We are also funding the Medical Research Council to carry out research in malaria control and health care support in sub-Saharan Africa.

## **MDG 5: Improve maternal health**

Some progress has been made in reducing maternal deaths in the world's developing regions, particularly in Asia. In some African countries maternal mortality is increasing as a direct result of the HIV epidemic (a woman who is HIV positive is four times more likely to die as a result of being pregnant than an HIV negative woman), because basic services are so poor, and because conflict reverses any improvements made in health services.

More needs to be done in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, where MDG 5 is proving very difficult to reach.

### UK contribution

In 2004, DFID produced a Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights position paper and a strategy, *Reducing Maternal Deaths: Evidence and Action*. Many of DFID's Country Assistance Plans commit support to tackle maternal mortality. DFID has increased bilateral spending that specifically addresses maternal mortality from £40.3 million in 1998/9 to £198 million in 2003/04.

Support to broader Sexual and Reproductive Health services and reproductive rights, including HIV and AIDS that are vital to maternal health, has also been increasing from £56 million in 1997/98 to £324 million in 2003/04.

DFID makes significant contributions to the maternal health programmes of the EU, the World Bank and international and national civil society groups. We also fund and collaborate with the health and development agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the WHO, the UN Children's Fund and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

The UK Government supports programmes in Africa and Asia that work to improve maternal health through strengthening equitable access to health services. DFID also works with governments to find ways of prioritising maternal health within sectoral and budget support. At the international level DFID is a partner of the new Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child health in order to improve coordination and harmonisation.

## **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

There is an incredible challenge ahead to halt and reverse the incidence of AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other diseases. AIDS has become the leading cause of premature death in sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria and Tuberculosis together kill nearly as many people each year as AIDS.

### UK contribution

In 2004 DFID led the development of a UK Government-wide strategy for accelerated action against HIV/AIDS with: increased resources; (£1.5 bn over the 2005-2008 period); significant efforts to achieve an improved and coordinated international response to the epidemic; action to strengthen political leadership; support for better programmes that go beyond health sector responses; and specific attention to the neglected problem of orphans and vulnerable children.

The UK also provides substantial support to specific global health partnerships that target major diseases, notably the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, STOP TB and Roll Back Malaria, and also substantial support to WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF.

The UK supports a large programme of investment in research and development of drugs and vaccines. Support for research on these three diseases includes funding for the Medical Research Council, the International Partnership for Microbicides, the Medicines for Malaria Venture and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. DFID country programmes provide substantial investment to strengthen health systems to deliver essential health services with specific programmes against these three diseases. Significant progress was made in 2005 under the UK Presidencies of the G8 and EU. The G8 committed to aim for an AIDS-free generation in Africa and to work for universal access to treatment by 2010. The EU adopted a statement on HIV prevention which advocates a comprehensive and evidence-based approach to HIV prevention, including sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services and harm reduction programmes.

In 2006 the UK worked to secure a Political Declaration at the UN General Assembly High Level meeting on AIDS that commits countries to develop ambitious national plans to scale up towards universal access by 2010 to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support, with interim targets for 2008, and to ensure that no credible, sustainable national plans go unfunded.

The UK also provides substantial support to specific global health partnerships that target major diseases, notably the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, STOP TB and Roll Back Malaria, and also substantial support to WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF. DFID provides expertise to countries on all three diseases and health systems through its health advisers, health resource centres and research programmes. The UK's bilateral programme on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria includes the recent announcement on combating TB in India where DFID will contribute £41.7 million over three years. DFID has also contributed £7.5 million to supporting Malawi's expanded programme of Immunisation and Malaria preventative strategies.

The UK supports a large programme of investment in research and development of drugs, microbicides and vaccines. Support for research on these three diseases

includes funding for International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, the International Partnership for Microbicides, the Microbicides Development Programme, the Medicines for Malaria Venture, the Global TB Alliance and Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative amounting to more than £50 million over three years.

DFID has also launched eleven Research Programme Consortia on health in developing countries, including work on communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health, maternal health and HIV. DFID has funded research on the appropriate use of existing medicines in developing country settings including, clinical trials demonstrating the efficacy of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis in reducing mortality among children living with HIV and co-funding trials with the MRC exploring HIV treatment modalities in resource limited settings.



## **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

Most countries have committed to the principles of sustainable development. But, sufficient progress has not been made to reverse the loss of the world's environmental resources. There has been insufficient progress in integrating environmental sustainability into national policies and programmes, including Poverty Reduction Strategies. Access to safe drinking water has increased but half the developing world still lack toilets or other forms of basic sanitation.

### UK contribution

The UK is working with countries and international organisations to ensure environmental opportunities, as well as risks, are reflected in PRSPs and national poverty plans. Partnerships have been developed with UNICEF, the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme and WaterAid to help improve delivery of water and sanitation services to the rural and urban poor.

The UK is the single largest donor to UNEP's Environment Fund, giving over £4 million per year in 2003 and 2004. The UK is also a major contributor to the Montreal Protocol Fund, Global Environment Facility, UN Convention to Combat Desertification and UN Forum on Forests. DFID also plans to support UN-Water, the *coordinating mechanism* that aims to improve the effectiveness of the 23 UN Agencies that work in the water sector. DFID will provide support to the Chair of UN-Water, currently with WHO, and the Secretariat in UNDESA.

The UK is working on the development of innovative financing mechanisms for urban development such as the Slum Upgrading Facility which is managed by UN-HABITAT, and the Community-Led Infrastructure Financing Facility, and supports the Cities Alliance in its efforts to scale up successful approaches to reducing urban poverty. Various UK supported private sector infrastructure facilities also aim to facilitate investment at the sub-national level.

Some of DFID's country offices have a specific urban development programme, such as in India. In other countries sector based support has a strong urban focus as in the case of the DFID Bangladesh's water and sanitation programme.

The UK also works closely with UN-HABITAT and in particular seeks to strengthen its mandate in monitoring MDG Target 11 which tracks the improvement in the lives of slum dwellers globally.

## **MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

This MDG covers a wide range of areas. Progress is mixed.

### UK contribution

UK remains committed to the full implementation and financing of HIPC. This was reiterated by the G8 at Gleneagles and the UK has continued to meet and exceed our commitments on HIPC – we deliver 100% bilateral relief on debts to the UK and are the second largest bilateral donor to the HIPC Trust Fund. We have also cancelled all old aid loans.

The Government used the UK's G8 to broker agreement on multilateral debt cancellation for the most heavily indebted poor countries and agreement to cancel £18 billion of Nigeria's debt. Agreement was also made on the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative to write-off all debts owed to the three largest international institutions lending to Africa. Nevertheless there was good agreement on aid for trade with the UK committing to spend £100m annually by 2010 and the EC 1bn.

There has been less progress on trade, where substantial differences of view between WTO members made progress on key issues disappointing at the ministerial conference in Hong-Kong in December 2005, and in particular on level of access to agricultural market. The UK wants to ensure that countries currently marginalised from world trade have their concerns addressed within main negotiations.

Since 1998 the UK has committed £18 million to help build countries' capacity to trade and ensure that benefits from trade contribute to reducing poverty. The UK's Official Development Aid increased to 0.48% of Gross National Income in 2005/06 and the Government has committed to increasing it to 0.7% by 2013.

The UK is committed to finding sustainable solutions for increasing access to medicines, and encourages differential pricing, and research and development of medicines to treat diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. DFID, DH and DTI have published *'Increasing people's access to essential medicines in developing countries: a framework for good practice in the pharmaceutical industry'*, which was produced in consultation with pharmaceutical industry.

Between 2001/02 and 2005/06 we expect DFID to have committed some £40 million on programmes and activities directly focused on information and communication technologies (ICT) for Development. ICTs also play an increasingly important role in many of DFID's mainstream development programmes focused on the other MDGs. DFID is working in partnership with the private sector who plays a crucial role in this area through direct investment, innovation and rolling out the information infrastructure.

## ANNEX B

### UK Contributions to UN System 2005

UK Assessed Contributions to UN System	(£)	Funding Dept
Basel Convention	139,661	DEFRA
Bonn Convention on Migratory Species	194,855	DEFRA
Cartagena Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity	117,000	DEFRA
CMS - African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)	196,815	DEFRA
CMS - Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS)	41,255	DEFRA
CMS - Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans (ASCOBANS)	21,694	DEFRA
Convention on Biological Diversity	346,528	DEFRA
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	347,743	DEFRA
Food and Agriculture Organisation	11,640,778	DFID
Framework Convention on Climate Change - Kyoto Protocol	556,125	DEFRA
International Atomic Energy Agency - Regular budget	10,800,000	DTI
International Civil Aviation Organisation	1,726,815	DFT
International Criminal Court	5,868,424	FCO
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	4,461,003	FCO
International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia	5,809,039	FCO
International Labour Organisation	9,625,832	DWP
International Maritime Organisation	980,569	DFT
International Seabed Authority (UNCLOS)	212,161	FCO/MOD/DEFRA DFT/DTI
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	413,654	FCO/MOD/DEFRA DFT/DTI
Permanent Court of Arbitration	24,614	FCO
Ramsar Convention	185,312	DEFRA
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	1,600,000	FCO
UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-Range Trans-Boundary Air Pollution	276,160	DEFRA
UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	10,600,308	DFID
UN Industrial Development Organisation	3,840,294	DFID
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	2,340,000	FCO
UN Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	9,650,000	FCO
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	1,480,000	FCO
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)	6,550,000	FCO
UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	18,320,000	FCO
UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	9,290,000	FCO
UN Mission in Sudan	24,919,554	FCO
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	1,200,000	FCO
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	34,150,000	FCO
UN Operation in Burundi (UNOB)	8,210,000	FCO
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	16,270,000	FCO
UN Organisation Mission on the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)	36,270,000	FCO
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	1,012,000	FCO
United Nations Regular Budget	58,044,353	FCO
Universal Postal Union	960,000	DTI
World Health Organisation	13,500,000	DOH
World Heritage Fund	99,245	DCMS
World Intellectual Property Organisation	511,320	PAT Office
World Meteorological Organisation	1,740,254	MET Office
<b>Sub-total Assessed Contributions</b>	<b>£314,543,365</b>	

<b>UK Voluntary Contributions to the UN System</b>	<b>(£)</b>	<b>Funding Dept</b>
Basel Convention Technical Co-operation Trust Fund	182,767	DEFRA
Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and SE Asia	50,012	DEFRA
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)	40,000	DEFRA
COP8 of CBD - Developing Country Travel Costs	40,000	DEFRA
World Conservation Monitoring Centre - Global Biodiversity Outlook	80,000	DEFRA
African Regional Preparations for CBD COP 8	10,000	DEFRA
Workshop review of the CBD	60,000	DEFRA
Workshop on Business Biodiversity	50,000	DEFRA
Convention for Protection of the Marine Environment in North Atlantic	217,921	DEFRA
Food and Agriculture Organisation	295,894	DFID
Global Environment Facility	43,790,500	DFID
Great Ape Survival Project	110,674	DEFRA
Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change	110,700	DEFRA
International Atomic Energy Agency - Nuclear Security Fund	350,000	DTI
International Atomic Energy Agency - Technical Co-operation Fund	2,400,000	DTI
International Civil Aviation Organisation Aviation Security Plan of Action (AVSEC)	69,015	DFT
International Civil Aviation Organisation Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP)	71,483	DFT
International Criminal Court	65,000	FCO
International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia	15,000	FCO
International Fund for Agricultural Development	2,900,000	DFID
International Labour Organisation	5,312,076	DFID
International Labour Organisation Women in Informal Economy Project	16,372	DWP
International Maritime Organisation	156,000	DFT
International Telecommunication Union	1,397,556	DTI
Khmer Rouge Tribunal	500,000	FCO
Montreal Protocol (Ozone) Trust Fund	118,400	DEFRA
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Commissioner Experts for East Timor	21,052	FCO
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Commissioner National Institutions	100,000	FCO
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Commissioner - Nepal	810,000	FCO
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Fund for Technical Co-operation	200,000	FCO
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Fund for Victims of Torture	100,000	FCO
Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights Justice / Rule of Law Unit	82,526	FCO
The Hague Academy for International Law	6,794	FCO
UN AIDS	16,049,700	DFID
UN Association	30,000	FCO
UN Centre for Human Settlements	1,179,916	DFID
UN Children's Fund	19,521,603	DFID
UN Democracy Fund	350,000	FCO
UN Development Fund for Women	3,000,000	DFID
UN Development Programme	45,800,770	DFID
UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	391,830	DFID
UN Environment Programme / UN Development Programme: Harmonising Operational procedures	20,000	FCO
UN Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-Range Trans-Boundary Air Pollution	328,734	DEFRA
UN Environment Programme	4,200,000	DEFRA

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Trust Fund for Developing Country Participation	110,000	DEFRA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	15,000	DEFRA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - International Transaction Log	45,165	DEFRA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Clean Development Mechanism	169,303	DEFRA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Joint Implementation	11,300	DEFRA
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Compilation and Accounting database	39,500	DEFRA
UN Food and Agriculture Organisation	295,894	DFID
UN Fund for Population	30,001,843	DFID
UN Global Compact	80,000	FCO
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	1,000,000	Home Office
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	20,218,150	DFID
UN International Economic Policy Dept	56,725	DFID
UN Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	4,430,000	FCO
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	380,000	FCO
UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	2,090,000	FCO
UN Mission in Sudan	340,000	FCO
UN Organisation	2,168,342	DFID
UN Organisation Mission on the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)	840,000	FCO
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	660,000	FCO
UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	7,502,225	DFID
UN Office for Drugs Control	1,537,500	FCO
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	14,540,000	FCO
UN Policy Division	509,991	DFID
UN Relief and Works Agency	13,785,336	DFID
Vienna Convention (Ozone) Trust Fund	31,938	DEFRA
World Food Programme	5,021,329	DFID
World Health Organisation	2,000,000	DOH
World Health Organisation	41,272,814	DFID
World Heritage Bilateral Programme / Climate Change Meeting	55,000	DCMS
World Meteorological Organisation	357,243	MET OFFICE
<b>Sub-total Voluntary Contributions</b>	<b>£300,166,893</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£614,710,258</b>	



## ANNEX C

### LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AMIS</b>	African Mission in Sudan
<b>AU</b>	African's Union
<b>BONUCA</b>	United Nations Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic
<b>BWI's</b>	Bretton Woods institutions
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic
<b>CAVR</b>	Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CfA</b>	Commission for Africa
<b>CHR</b>	Commission on Human Rights
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on Trade in Endangered Species
<b>CND</b>	Commission on Narcotic Drugs
<b>COE</b>	UN-appointed Commission of Experts
<b>CPD</b>	Commission on Population and Development
<b>CSD</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development
<b>CsocD</b>	Commission for Social Development
<b>CSW</b>	Commission on the Status of Women
<b>DAC</b>	Development Co-operation Directorate
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>ESCWA</b>	Economic Commission for Western Asia
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>FNL</b>	Forces nationales de libération
<b>FCO</b>	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
<b>FTI</b>	Fast Track Initiative
<b>G4</b>	Group of Four
<b>G77</b>	Group of Seventy Seven
<b>G8</b>	Group of Eight
<b>GA</b>	General Assembly
<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
<b>GC</b>	Governing Council
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEOSS</b>	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
<b>GMEF</b>	Global Ministerial Environment Forum
<b>HIPC</b>	Health Insurance Purchasing Cooperative
<b>HMG</b>	Her Majesty's Government
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organisation
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>ICPD</b>	International Conference on Population and Development

<b>ICTR</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
<b>ICTY</b>	International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IEG</b>	International Environmental Governance
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organisation
<b>IOC</b>	International Oceanographic Commission
<b>ISAF</b>	International Security Assistance Force
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>IWG</b>	International Working Group
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEPP</b>	Middle East Peace Process
<b>MINURSO</b>	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti
<b>MOD</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>MONUC</b>	UN Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>MRC</b>	Medical Research Council
<b>NAM</b>	Non-Aligned Movement
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NPT</b>	Non-Proliferation Treaty
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>ONUB</b>	UN Peacekeeping force to Burundi
<b>OSCE</b>	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>RC</b>	UN Resident Co-ordinator
<b>SG</b>	Secretary General
<b>SAICM</b>	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>SARS</b>	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
<b>SCP</b>	Sustainable consumption and production
<b>SCSL</b>	Special Court for Sierra Leone
<b>SMP</b>	Strategic Management Plan
<b>SRSG</b>	Special Representative of the Secretary General
<b>TSB</b>	Telecommunications Standardisation Board
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNA -UK</b>	United Nations Association - UK
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNAMA</b>	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
<b>UNAMI</b>	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
<b>UNAMSIL</b>	UN Mission in Sierra Leone
<b>UNCAC</b>	UN Convention Against Corruption
<b>UNCTAD</b>	UN Conference on Trade and Development



<b>UNDAF</b>	UN Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNDG</b>	UN Development Group
<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme
<b>UNECA</b>	UN Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNECE</b>	UN Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEO</b>	UN Environment Organisation
<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>UNFICYP</b>	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
<b>UNFF</b>	UN Forum on Forests
<b>UNFPA</b>	UN Population Fund
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	UN Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIIC</b>	United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission
<b>UNICEF</b>	UN Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	UN Industrial Development Organisation
<b>UNIFEM</b>	UN Development Fund for Women
<b>UNIOSIL</b>	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
<b>UNMEE</b>	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
<b>UNMIK</b>	UN Mission in Kosovo
<b>UNMIL</b>	UN Mission in Liberia
<b>UNMIS</b>	United Nations Mission in Sudan
<b>UNMISSET</b>	UN Mission of Support in East Timor
<b>UNMISUD</b>	UN Mission in Sudan
<b>UNOCI</b>	UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire
<b>UNODC</b>	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOGBIS</b>	UN Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
<b>UNOHCHR</b>	UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>UNOMG</b>	UN Observer Mission in Georgia
<b>UNOTIL</b>	United Nations Office in Timor-Lest
<b>UNRWA</b>	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNSCR</b>	UN Security Council Resolution
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>UNTOC</b>	UN Convention against Transitional Organised Crime
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education
<b>UPU</b>	Universal Postal Union
<b>USG</b>	Under Secretary General
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WIPO</b>	World Intellectual Property Organisation
<b>WMD</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organisation
<b>WSIS</b>	World Summit on the Information Society
<b>WSO</b>	World Summit Outcome
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development`
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organisation



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