

**Skýrsla fastanefndar Íslands
hjá Sameinuðu þjóðunum
um starfsemi
61. allsherjarþingsins
2006/2007**

**auk yfirlits um starf
öryggisráðsins
ágúst 2006 til júlí 2007**

Útgefandi:
Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP
800 Third Avenue, 36th fl.
New York, NY 10022

Sími:(1) 212-593-2700
Fax: (1) 212-593-6269
Netfang: unmission@mfa.is

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Inngangur

Skýrslu þessari er ætlað að vera yfirlit um störf fastanefndar Íslands á 61. allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna (SP). Einnig er fjallað um starf öryggisráðs SP og efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP (ECOSOC) frá ágúst 2006 til loka júlí 2007.

Í viðauka eru ræður ráðherra, fastafulltrúa og annarra fulltrúa Íslands í allsherjarþinginu, nefndum þess, í öryggisráðinu og ECOSOC. Þá eru þar töflur sem sýna mál hversrar nefndar og afgreiðslu þeirra, sem og afstöðu Íslands til mála við atkvæðagreiðslur.

Loks er birt yfirlit um framlög aðildarríkja, samþykkt á 61. þingi.

Sendinefnd Íslands

Valgerður Sverrisdóttir, utanríkisráðherra, formaður.

Hjálmar W. Hannesson, sendiherra, fastafulltrúi, varaformaður.

Sigríður Á. Snævarr, sendiherra.

Bergdís Ellertsdóttir, sendiherra, skrifstofustjóri alþjóðaskrifstofu.

Gunnar Gunnarsson, sendiherra, fastafulltrúi Íslands hjá NATO.

Harald Aspelund, sendifulltrúi, varafastafulltrúi.

Tómas H. Heiðar, þjóðréttarfræðingur.

Þórður Bjarni Guðjónsson, sendifulltrúi á alþjóðaskrifstofu.

Nikulás Hannigan, sendifulltrúi á alþjóðaskrifstofu.

Ragnar G. Kristjánsson, sendiráðunautur.

Emil Breki Hreggviðsson, sendiráðunautur.

Matthías Geir Pálsson, sendiráðunautur.

Sigfús Ingi Sigfússon, aðstoðarmaður utanríkisráðherra.

Jörundur Valtýsson, ráðgjafi utanríkisráðherra.

Haukur Guðmundsson, skrifstofustjóri, dómsmálaráðuneyti.

Thor H. Thors, ráðgjafi.

Kristín A. Árnadóttir, ráðgjafi.

Petrína Bachmann, ráðgjafi.

Arndís D. Arnardóttir, ráðgjafi.

Þorvarður Atli Þórsson, starfsnemi.

Fulltrúar þingflokka

Guðjón Ólafur Jónsson

Halldór Blöndal

Jóhann Ársællsson

Jón Bjarnason

Margrét Frímannsdóttir

Sigríður Anna Þórðardóttir

Starfsfólk fastanefndar Íslands í New York

Hjálmar W. Hannesson, sendiherra, fastafulltrúi
Harald Aspelund, sendifulltrúi, varafastafulltrúi
Ragnar G. Kristjánsson, sendiráðunautur (til feb. 2007)
Emil Breki Hreggviðsson, sendiráðunautur
Matthías Geir Pálsson, sendiráðunautur
María Mjöll Jónsdóttir,
Petrína Bachmann, sendiráðsfulltrúi
Arndís D. Arnardóttir, ritari
Þorvarður Atli Þórsson, starfsnemi (til jan. 2007)
Ingibjörg Rafnar Pétursdóttir, starfsnemi (jan. til júní 2007)
Ágúst Flygenring, starfsnemi (frá júlí 2007)
Herculano Sabas, bifreiðastjóri, aðstoðarmaður

Ban Ki-moon nýr aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP

Um áramótin 2006/2007 hætti Kofi Annan, aðalframkvæmdastjóri, störfum eftir tíu ár í embættinu og við tók Ban Ki-moon, utanríkisráðherra Suður-Kóreu, en hann var formlega kjörinn af allsherjarþinginu föstudaginn 13. október 2006.

Forseti 61. allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna

Þingstörf haustannar 61. allsherjarþings hófust 12. september 2006. Sú nýjung að kjósa forseta allsherjarþingsins og varaforseta þremur mánuðum fyrir upphaf þess hefur mælst vel fyrir. Þá gefst nýkjörnum forseta meiri tími til að búa sig undir að taka við störfum við upphaf hvers allsherjarþings.

Svíinn Jan Eliasson, forseti 60. allsherjarþingsins, reyndist afar röggssamur forseti á sérstaklega starfssömu ári í kjölfar leiðtogafundarins í upphafi 60. allsherjarþingsins. Er mál manna að hann hafi unnið þrekvirki og að það sem hefur náðst fram í samningum sé að talsverðu leyti honum að þakka. Um þær niðurstöður hefur verið fjallað í mörgum skýrslum fastanefndarinnar.

Forseti 61. allsherjarþingsins var kjörinn 8. júní 2006. Fyrir valinu varð frú Sheika Haya Rashed Al Khalifa frá Bahrein. Þrjátíu og sjö ár voru þá liðin síðan kona var síðast forseti allsherjarþingsins.

Ræða utanríkisráðherra

Almenna ráðherrauræða 61. allsherjarþingsins hófst 19. september. Að þessu sinni var áhersla umræðunnar á alþjóðlegt samstarf í

Þróunarmálum og flutti Valgerður Sverrisdóttir, utanríkisráðherra, ræðu sína hinn 26. september. Í máli hennar kom fram að íslensk stjórnvöld öxluðu ábyrgð með auknum framlögum til þróunarsamvinnu. Utanríkisráðherra lagði jafnframt áherslu á stöðu kvenna og barna og tilgreindi aukið framlag íslenskra stjórnvalda til þróunarsjóðs SP fyrir konur, UNIFEM, og aukið framlag stjórnvalda, fyrirtækja og einstaklinga til barnahjálpar SP, UNICEF.

Utanríkisráðherra lagði einnig áherslu á umhverfismál og endurnýjanlega orku. Ísland hefði sérstöðu hvað varðar jarðhita og gæti miðlað þekkingu sinni.

Málefni hafsins hefðu einnig afgerandi áhrif á afkomu þróunarríkja í ljósi þess að 95% þeirra sem byggðu afkomu sína á fiskveiðum væru í þróunarríkjunum. Mengun hafsins og óábyrgar fiskveiðar væru því áhyggjuefni. Utanríkisráðherra greindi frá framlagi Íslands til aukinnar framþróunar og ábyrgðar á þessum sviðum, sem fælist meðal annars í þjálfun sérfræðinga frá þróunarríkjunum í háskólum SP á Íslandi á sviði jarðhita og sjávarútvegs.

Þá lagði utanríkisráðherra áherslu á að mannréttindi væru algild og ekki umsemjanleg. Hún þakkaði Kofi Annan, aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP, sérstaklega fyrir framlag hans til alþjóðasamfélagsins. Í lok ræðu sinnar minnti utanríkisráðherra á framboð Íslands til setu í Öryggisráði SP árin 2009 og 2010. Ræðuna er að finna í I. viðauka.

Fundur og tvíhliða viðræður ráðherra

Á meðan almenn umræða ráðherra á 61. allsherjarþingi SP stóð yfir átti utanríkisráðherra tvíhliða fundi með utanríkisráðherrum um þrjátíu ríkja þar sem hún kynnti framboð Íslands til setu í Öryggisráðinu. Þá sat Valgerður Sverrisdóttir fund utanríkisráðherra NATO og utanríkisráðherrafund Norðurlandanna. Loks sat hún fund kvenutanríkisráðherra og ráðstefnu um frumkvæði kvenna sem utanríkisráðherra Bandaríkjanna stóð fyrir.

Málefni sem heyra beint undir allsherjarþingið

Ráðherrafundur um flutninga fólks milli landa

Tveggja daga ráðherrafundur um flutninga fólks milli landa og þróunarmál (International Migration and Development) var haldinn 14. og 15. september 2006.

Haukur Guðmundsson, skrifstofustjóri í dómsmálaráðuneytinu, sat fundinn ásamt fastanefnd og fastafulltrúi hélt ræðu fyrir Íslands hönd.

Málefni er tengjast fólksflutningum, s.s. réttindi innflytjenda, höfðu áður ekki verið til umræðu innan SP, en Kofi Annan, aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP, lagði á það mikla áherslu að gera þeim málum hátt undir höfði á alþjóðavettvangi. Þessi ráðherrafundur var liður í þeirri viðleitni.

Í ræðu Íslands var m.a. vakin athygli á þeirri breytingu sem orðið hefur á Íslandi á undanförunum árum með auknum flutningum fólks til og frá landinu. Þar sagði að fólksflutningar geti haft bæði jákvæð og neikvæð áhrif og það væri hlutverk stjórnvalda að koma í veg fyrir neikvæðu áhrifin.

Í því sambandi nefndi fastafulltrúi mikilvægi þess að tryggja jafnan rétt kynjanna og réttindi barna, því misrétti geti oft orðið bæði orsök og afleiðing neikvæðra þátta fólksflutninga. Konur og börn væru oft fórnarlömb ólöglegra fólksflutninga. Hann sagði að tilraunir hafi verið gerðar til að nota Ísland til ólöglegra flutninga fólks milli landa og hafi íslensk stjórnvöld brugðist við því með ýmsum hætti.

Ráðherrafundur um stöðu fátækustu ríkja heims

Dagana 18. og 19. september 2006 var haldinn ráðherrafundur um stöðu fátækustu ríkja heims (Least Developed Countries) og þar farið yfir hvernig til hefur tekist um framkvæmd sérstaks átaks í þeirra þágu 2001 til 2010.

Ársskýrsla aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP

Fjallað var um ársskýrslu Kofi Annan, þáverandi aðalframkvæmdastjóra, 2. október 2006. Fastafulltrúi flutti þar ræðu. Í henni var m.a. lögð áhersla á mikilvægi þess að halda áfram endurbótum innan SP. Meðal annars væri mikilvægt að fjölga bæði föstum og kjörnum ríkjum í öryggisráðinu. Hann fagnaði því að mannréttindamál skipa orðið hærri sess í starfi SP. Þá væru áherslur samtakanna á forvarnarstarf markverðar, t.d. varðandi leiðir til að koma í veg fyrir átök í stað þess að bregðast einungis við þegar í óefni er komið. Þá var lögð áhersla á mikilvægi afvopnunar og að koma í veg fyrir útbreiðslu gereyðingarvopna.

Skýrsla efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP (ECOSOC)

Hinn 3. nóvember 2006 fór fram umræða í allsherjarþinginu um skýrslu efnahags- og félagsmálaráðsins (ECOSOC). Fastafulltrúi, sem er jafnframt einn af fjórum varaforsetum ráðsins, flutti ræðu þar sem hann fór m.a. í stuttu máli yfir árangur ársins. Á árlegum ráðherrafundi

ráðsins, sem haldinn var í Genf í júlí 2006, var lögð áhersla á mannsæmandi atvinnu fyrir alla. Í því sambandi vakti fastafulltrúi sérstaka athygli á mikilvægi jafnréttis kynjanna. Hann lýsti áhyggjum sínum af litlum árangri í tímafrekum samningaviðræðum um styrkingu og endurbætur á ráðinu og lagði áherslu á að forðast beri að niðurstaðan feli í sér tvíverknað.

Viðskiptabann Bandaríkjanna gegn Kúbu

Hin árlega ályktunartillaga gegn viðskiptabanni Bandaríkjanna gagnvart Kúbu var tekin til afgreiðslu í allsherjarþinginu miðvikudaginn 8. nóvember 2006.

Ástralía lagði fram breytingatillögu um mannréttindabrot Kúbu. Kúba setti fram á fundinum frávisunartillögu sem var samþykkt með 126 atkvæðum, 51 ríki voru andvíg og fimm sátu hjá. Þessvegna fór ekki fram atkvæðagreiðsla um sjálfa breytingartillöguna.

Ísland, Noregur og ESB-ríkin greiddu atkvæði gegn frávisunartillögunni. Utanríkisráðherra Kúbu gagnrýndi Ástralíu harðlega og kallaði Ástralíumenn skósveina Bandaríkjustjórnar. Ályktunartillaga Kúbu um að viðskiptabanninu verði aflétt var samþykkt 183 gegn 4 (Bandaríkin, Ísrael, Marshall-eyjar, Palá). Eitt ríki, Mikrónesía, sat hjá.

Mannúðarmál og neyðaraðstoð

Árleg umræða um mannúðarmál og neyðaraðstoð fór fram í allsherjarþinginu 14. desember 2006. Undir þessum dagskrárlið voru samþykktar 5 ályktanir og var Ísland meðflutningsríki þeirra allra. Þær fjalla um aðstoð vegna flóðbylgjunnar sem reið yfir Indlandshaf 26. desember 2004, um aðstoð við Palestínumenn, um öryggi starfsmanna SP, um alþjóðlegt samstarf um neyðaraðstoð til þróunar og um aukið samræmi í aðgerðum SP kerfisins í neyðaraðstoð og mannúðarmálum.

Fastafulltrúi tilkynnti um 250.000 Bandaríkjadala viðbótarframlag Íslands í sjóð SP til að bregðast við neyðarástandi (Central Emergency Response Fund) á hátíðarfundum allsherjarþingsins 7. desember 2006. Ennfremur tilkynnti fastanefndin með orðsendingu, dags. 26. júní 2007 um 20 milljóna króna framlag til viðbótar.

Afganistan

Hinn 28. nóvember fór fram umræða í allsherjarþinginu um ástandið í Afganistan og hélt fastafulltrúi ræðu. Í henni kom m.a. fram að töluvert hefði áunnist í að koma á lýðræði og í enduruppbyggingu landsins á

þeim fimm árum sem liðin eru frá því að stjórn Talibana var steypt af stóli. Á hinn bóginn ógnaði óstöðugleiki, aukin ólögleg rækt og dreifing eiturlyfa og spilling, þeim árangri sem náðst hefði. Mikilvægt væri að berjast gegn þessum ógnunum.

Fastafulltrúi greindi jafnframt frá þátttöku og framlagi Íslands til enduruppbyggingar í Afganistan, m.a. með starfsfólki á flugvöllinum í Kabúl og með því að aðstoða afgönsk stjórnvöld við að færa alþjóðaflugvöllinn í hendur heimamanna. Þá hefðu Íslendingar tekið þátt í endurreisnarstarfi í Ghor-héraði, þ.m.t. með því að halda ljósmæðra- og yfirsetunámskeið. Fastafulltrúi upplýsti að íslensk stjórnvöld myndu veita fé til sérstaks sjóðs á vegum SP sem hefur að markmiði að styrkja uppbyggingu í löggæslu- og réttarfarsmálum.

Palestína og ástandið í Mið-Austurlöndum

Kallað var til tíunda neyðarfundar allsherjarþings SP um aðgerðir Ísraelsmanna á herteknum svæðum Palestínnumanna föstudaginn 17. nóvember 2006. Allsherjarþingið samþykkti ályktun þar sem þingið harmar mjög aðgerðir Ísraelshers á Gaza og einnig áráð Ísraelsmanna í bænum Beit Hanoun 8. nóvember 2006, þar sem fjöldi óbreyttra borgara lét lífið. Allsherjarþingið bað aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP um að koma á fót rannsóknarnefnd um fyrrgreindan atburð í Beit Hanoun og að skila niðurstöðuskýrslu til allsherjarþingsins innan þrjátíu daga. Ísland var fylgjandi ályktuninni, sem var samþykkt með 156 atkvæðum. Sjö ríki voru andvíg ályktuninni en sex ríki sátu hjá.

Dagana 29. nóvember til 1. desember 2006 fór fram umræða í allsherjarþinginu um Palestínu og ástandið í Mið-Austurlöndum. Sendiherra ESB flutti tvær yfirlýsingar sem Ísland tók undir. Að svo búnu voru greidd atkvæði um sex ályktanir um þessi mál. Efni ályktananna var lítið breytt frá fyrri árum. Ísland greiddi nú, eins og undanfarin ár, atkvæði með ályktunum um stöðu Jerúsalemborgar, sérstaka upplýsingaáætlun innan upplýsingadeildar SP um Palestínu og um friðsamlega lausn Palestínumálsins, en sat hjá við atkvæðagreiðslu um ályktanir um Gólanhæðir, nefnd um óumdeilanleg réttindi Palestínnumanna og sérstaka deild fyrir réttindi Palestínufólks á aðalskrifstofu SP. Öryggisráð SP er aðalvettvangur fyrir umfjöllun um ástandið á svæðinu, sjá nánar síðar.

Sjóður til uppbyggingar friðar

Sjóði á vegum SP til uppbyggingar friðar (Peacebuilding Fund) var formlega ýtt úr vör við sérstaka athöfn 11. október 2006 þar sem varafastafulltrúi tilkynnti um framlag Íslands, 1 milljón Bandaríkjadala.

Markmið sjóðsins er að hafa til reiðu fjármagn sem hægt verði að grípa til með skömmum fyrirvara vegna verkefna sem talin eru gegna lykilhlutverki í uppbyggingu friðar að loknum átökum.

Styrking allsherjarþingsins

Fjallað hefur verið um hlutverk og vald allsherjarþingsins gagnvart öðrum stofnunum SP, einkum öryggisráðinu. Oft er ítrekað að fara beri eftir stofnsáttmálanum þegar komi að valdsviðum helstu stofnanna SP, en öryggisráðið er af mörgum talið hafa farið inn á valdsvið allsherjarþingsins og ECOSOC.

Forseti allsherjarþingsins skipaði fastafulltrúa San Marínó og Senegal til að freista þess að koma með tillögur um styrkingu allsherjarþingsins og héldu þeir marga óformlega fundi með þátttökuríkjum, þ.á m. Íslandi. Óformlegir fundir allsherjarþingsins voru haldnir um málið.

Engar niðurstöður urðu aðrar en að samþykkt var að halda umræðum áfram á 62. allsherjarþinginu.

Málefni hafsins

Eins og undanfarin ár fóru fram hjá SP samningaviðræður um tvær ályktanir varðandi málefni hafsins, annarsvegar um hafrétt (Oceans and Law of the Sea) og hinsvegar um fiskveiðar. Báðar varða mikilvæga hagsmuni Íslands og Ísland tekur ávallt virkan þátt í viðræðum um texta þessara ályktana. Á 61. allsherjarþingi var samningalotunni um báðar þessar ályktanir skipt í tvennt, rætt var um hafréttinn 25. til 29. september og 10. til 16. nóvember, en um fiskveiðar 2. til 9. október og 17. til 22. nóvember 2006.

Þjóðréttarfræðingur utanríkisráðuneytisins sat fyrri samningalotuna í báðum ályktunum og síðari lotuna um fiskveiðar einnig, en skrifstofustjóri auðlindaskrifstofu sótti síðari hluta hafréttarviðræðnanna. Fastanefndin sat einnig nokkra fundi og fylgdist með viðræðunum. Meðal atriða sem Ísland lagði áherslu á að þessu sinni var verndun vistkerfa hafsins og líffræðilegs fjölbreytileika auk framgangs að sjálfbærri nýtingu lífrænna auðlinda hafsins.

Í samningaviðræðunum um fiskveiðiályktunina taldi Ísland mikilvægt að ekki yrði orðið við kröfum um tímabundið bann við botnvörpuveiðum á þeim svæðum á úthafinu sem ekki eru undir svæðisbundinni fiskveiðistjórn, heldur yrði leitað annarra og markvissari leiða til að vernda viðkvæm vistkerfi hafsins gegn skaðlegum áhrifum fiskveiða.

Ísland var meðflutningsríki beggja ályktananna og þegar fjallað var um þær í allsherjarþinginu flutti fastafulltrúi ítarlega ræðu.

Global Marine Assessment: Fundur í stýrihópi fyrir “Assessment of Assessments” sem haldinn var 22. júní 2007

Á vettvangi UNEP árið 2001 lagði Ísland til, og fékk samþykkt, að kannað yrði hvort setja mætti á laggirnar sérstakt reglulegt hnattrænt mat á ástandi hafanna. Tillagan komst inn í ályktun Jóhannesborgarfundarins þar sem lagt var til að ferlið yrði sett á laggirnar á vettvangi SP. Dregist hefur að koma verkefninu af stað, m.a. vegna þess að ekki eru öll ríki sátt við hvað eigi að felast í slíku mati. Til þess að þoka málum áfram var ákveðið að setja af stað vinnu við að afla upplýsinga um og meta þau ástandsmöt sem eru til nú þegar. Vinnan gengur undir nafninu “ástandsmat á ástandsmati” (*Assessment of Assessment- AA*). Vinnan í AA er unnin af sérfræðingahópi undir stjórn UNEP og IOC UNESCO. Sérstakur stýrihópur var settur yfir verkefnið með fulltrúum aðildarríkja SP. Af 18 sætum í stýrihópnum eiga vestræn ríki þrjú sæti og situr Ísland í einu þeirra. Fulltrúi Íslands í stýrihópnum er Jón Erlingur Jónasson, sendifulltrúi.

Annar fundur stýrihópsins var haldinn í New York 22. júní 2007. Á þeim fundi var m.a. fjallað um skýrslu af fyrsta fundi sérfræðingahópsins sem haldinn var í París 29. til 30. mars 2007. Í skýrslunni var fjallað um vinnuaðferðir við mat á upplýsingum um ástand og umhverfi hafsins, afmörkun viðfangsefnisins, svæðisskiptingu sjávar, tímafresti o.fl. Stýrihópurinn ræddi einnig hvernig afla megi fjármagns og stuðnings við verkefnið, skýrslugjöf til óformlega samráðsvettvangsins (Informal Consultative Process) og fleiri atriði.

Áttundi fundur hins óformlega vettvangs SP um málefni hafsins (UNICPOLOS) 25. – 29. júní 2007

Áttundi fundur hins óformlega samráðsvettvangs SP um málefni hafsins og hafréttarmál (UNICPOLOS) fór fram dagana 25.- 29. júní 2007. Af Íslands hálfu sóttu fundinn Tómas H. Heiðar, þjóðréttarfræðingur utanríkisráðuneytisins, og Sigurður Á. Þráinsson, deildarstjóri í umhverfisráðuneytinu. Fundir samráðsvettvangsins eru þáttur í undirbúningi fyrir reglubundna umfjöllun allsherjarþingsins um málefni hafsins og hafréttarmál. Fjallað er um þróun í málafnum hafsins og hvernig auka megi samstarf og samhæfingu milli stjórnvalda aðildarríkja og milli alþjóðastofnana á þessu sviði.

Aðalumfjöllunarefni þessa fundar var erfðaauðlindir hafsins („marine genetic resources”) og voru ýmsir þættir þess viðfangsefnis ræddir í þaula. Þrír umræðuhópar fjölluðu um mismunandi atriði sem tengjast

erfðaaudlindum hafsins. Fyrsti hópurinn ræddi um skilning á eðli erfðaaudlinda sjávar, viðkvæmni þeirra og nýtingu, annar ræddi um skilning á aðgerðum sem tengjast þessum audlindum, s.s. söfnun þeirra og viðskiptum með þær, og sá þriðji ræddi um alþjóðlega samvinnu og samræmingu í málefnum sem tengjast erfðaaudlindum hafsins.

Fulltrúar margra ríkja fluttu almennar ræður þar sem bæði var fjallað um þetta meginefni fundarins en einnig vikið að öðrum málefnum sem eru ofarlega á baugi. Í ræðu sinni lagði Tómas H. Heiðar áherslu á að verndun og nýting erfðaaudlinda hafsins utan innlendrar lögsögu félli undir ákvæði hafréttarsamningsins um úthafið og ekki ákvæði sama samnings um alþjóðlega hafsbotnssvæðið og sameiginlega arfleifð mannkyns. Jafnframt lýsti hann Ísland reiðubúið til að taka þátt í viðræðum um sanngjarnar, praktískar lausnir innan þessa ramma. Enn fremur vék hann að verndun viðkvæmra vistkerfa hafsins og baráttunni gegn ólöglegum fiskveiðum, og mikilvægu starfi FAO á báðum sviðum.

Í lok fundarins fóru samkvæmt venju fram samningaviðræður um niðurstöðutexta fundarins varðandi erfðaaudlindir hafsins sem beint er til allsherjarþings SP. Viðræðurnar gengu ágætlega framan af og samkomulag náðist um stóran hluta textans á grundvelli draga sem formennirnir tveir höfðu undirbúið. Svo fór þó að lokum að samkomulag náðist ekki um það hvernig gera ætti í textanum grein fyrir ágreiningi milli iðnríkja annarsvegar og þróunarríkja hinsvegar um hvaða ákvæði hafréttarsamningsins gildi um nýtingu erfðaaudlinda hafsins utan innlendrar lögsögu. Af því leiddi að samkomulag náðist ekki um neinn niðurstöðutexta fundarins. Formennirnir kváðust í fundarlok, skömmu fyrir miðnætti föstudaginn 29. júní, mundu gera grein fyrir samningaviðræðunum í skýrslu sinni um fundinn og setja í eigin nafni fram texta sem vonandi gæti nýst í viðræðum um hafréttarályktanir 62. allsherjarþings.

Fundur aðildarríkja hafréttarsamningsins, 14. – 22. júní 2007

Sautjándi fundur aðildarríkja hafréttarsamningsins var haldinn dagana 14.-22. júní 2007. Af Íslands hálfu sóttu fundinn Tómas H. Heiðar þjóðréttarfræðingur utanríkisráðuneytisins og Matthías G. Pálsson sendiráðunautur í fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP. Að þessu sinni hófst fundurinn á því að kosið var í 21 sæti í landgrunnsnefndinni. Sameiginlegur frambjóðandi Norðurlandanna, Norðmaðurinn Harald Brekke, sem Ísland hafði stutt dyggilega í kosningabaráttunni, náði glæsilegu endurkjöri í nefndina, sbr. einnig bls. 17. Niðurstöður kosninganna voru einnig að öðru leyti jákvæðar frá íslensku sjónarmiði. Að kosningunum loknum fjallaði fundurinn um hefðbundin dagskráratíði. Forsvarsmenn Alþjóðlega hafréttardómsins,

Alþjóðahafsbotnsstofnunarinnar og landgrunnsnefndarinnar gerðu grein fyrir störfum þeirra og skýrslur þeirra voru ræddar. Ennfremur var fjallað um rekstrar- og fjármál Alþjóðlega hafréttardómsins. Einnig fór fram hefðbundin umræða um hlutverk aðildarríkjafundarins, en Ísland er í hópi þeirra ríkja sem telja fundinn eiga að einskorða sig við rekstrar- og fjármál í samræmi við ákvæði hafréttarsamningsins. Allsherjarþingið sé hinsvegar réttur vettvangur fyrir efnislega umfjöllun um hafréttarmál.

Miklum tíma var varið í umræðu um hvernig bregðast skyldi við auknu vinnuálagi landgrunnsnefndarinnar í ljósi fyrirsjáanlegs fjölda greinargerða strandríkja til nefndarinnar um ytri mörk landgrunns þeirra utan 200 sjómílna. Samkomulag náðist um að gera nauðsynlegar ráðstafanir til að auka verulega fundartíma landgrunnsnefndarinnar í New York og styrkja jafnframt hafréttarskrifstofu SP (DOALOS) vegna tæknilegrar þjónustu hennar við nefndina. Ganga þarf frá tilmælum þar að lútandi í almennri hafréttarályktun (omnibus-ályktun) allsherjarþingsins næsta haust. Loks var fjallað um skiptingu sæta í Alþjóðlega hafréttardóminum og landgrunnsnefndinni á milli svæðahópa, en vegna hlutfallslegrar fjölgunar aðildarríkja hafréttarsamningsins í Afríku- og Asíuhópunum gera þeir tilkall til þess að fá sameiginlega eitt sæti til viðbótar á kostnað Vesturhópsins. Síðastnefndi hópurinn andmælti því en stefnt er að því að ná samkomulagi og leiða málið til lykta í upphafi næsta aðildarríkjafundar að ári.

Kosningar

Kosningar til **efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP (ECOSOC)** fyrir kjörtímabilið 2007-2009 fóru fram 2. nóvember 2006. Kosið var í 20 sæti af 54. Sjálfkjörið var í ráðið úr þremur ríkjahópum af fimm. Þau ríki sem hlutu kosningu voru: Úr *GRULAC*: Barbados, Bólvía og El Salvador. Jafnframt var Argentína í framboði en náði ekki kjöri. *Afríka*: Alsír, Grænhöfðaeyjar, Malaví, Sómalía og Súdan. *Asía*: Filippseyjar, Indónesía, Írak og Kasakstan. *WEOG*: Bandaríkin, Holland, Kanada og Lúxemborg. *Austur-Evrópa*: Rúmenía og Hvíta Rússland. Jafnframt bauð Búlgaría sig fram en hlaut ekki kjör. Nokkrar umferðir þurfti til að skera úr um hvort Búlgaría eða Hvíta Rússland næði kjöri. Búlgaría dró að lokum framboðið til baka. Þá fékk Hvíta Rússland 156 atkvæði og Búlgaría 12. Tuttugu og tvö ríki sátu hjá, þeirra á meðal Ísland sem hafði stutt Búlgaríu í öllum umferðunum.

Hinn 16. október 2006 kaus allsherjarþingið fimm ríki til setu í **öryggisráðinu** fyrir árin 2007 og 2008. Búið var að ganga frá framboðum í landahópum WEOG og Afríku. Þótt búið sé fyrirfram að

ganga frá framboðum í landahópum á ofangreindan hátt, fara kosningar fram um öll sætin sem í boði eru. Til að ná kjöri þarf að fá 2/3 greiddra atkvæða. Úr hópi WEOG-ríkja voru Ítalía og Belgía kosin í ráðið en úr hópi Afríkuríkja tekur Suður Afríka sæti í ráðinu í fyrsta skipti. Úr Asíuhópi kepptu Nepal og Indónesía um eitt sæti og náði síðarnefnda ríkið yfirburða kosningu. Nokkrum vikum fyrir kosningar hafði Suður Kórea dregið framboð sitt til baka vegna framboðs utanríkisráðherra landsins í stöðu aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP. Erfiðlega gekk að kjósa ríki úr hópi mið- og suður Ameríku og Karíbahafsríkja (GRULAC) þar sem Gvatemala og Venesúela kepptu um eitt sæti. Þurfti 48 umferðir til að ná niðurstöðu. Ríkjahópurinn kom sér að lokum saman um að Panama yrði málamiðlunarframbjóðandi í stað Venesúela og Gvatemala.

Hinn 16. nóvember 2006 fóru fram kosningar til **Alþjóðalaganefndarinnar** (International Law Commission). Mikil samkeppni var um sætin í nefndina. Norðurlöndin voru með sameiginlegan frambjóðanda, Marie Jacobsson frá Svíþjóð, og náði hún kjöri. Frambjóðendur frá eftirtöldum ríkjum náðu jafnframt kjöri: Argentínu, Brasilíu, Bretlandi, Chile, Ekvador, Egyptalandi, Frakklandi, Indlandi, Indónesíu, Ítalíu, Jamaíku, Japan, Jórdaníu, Kamerún, Kanada, Katar, Kenýu, Kína, Kólumbíu, Kosta Ríka, Malí, Mósambík, Nígeríu, Póllandi, Portúgal, Rúmeníu, Rússlandi, Slóveníu, Sri Lanka, Suður Afríku, Sviss, Túnis og Þýskalandi.

Hinn 16. nóvember 2006 voru staðfestar skipanir og kosið í **ýmsar nefndir er heyra undir fimmtu nefnd allsherjarþingsins**. Þessar nefndir eru: Ráðgefandi nefnd um stjórnýsly- og fjárlagamál (Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, ACABQ), framlaganefnd SP (Committee on Contributions), fjárfestinganefnd SP (Investments Committee), stjórnýsludómstóll SP (United Nations Administrative Tribunal), eftirlaunanefnd SP (United Nations Staff Pension Committee), nefnd er fjallar um borgaralega starfsmenn á alþjóðavettvangi (International Civil Service Commission) og endurskoðunarráð (Board of Auditors).

Hinn 21. febrúar 2007 fór fram fundur aðildarríkja **Barnasáttmála SP** þar sem kosnir voru 9 fulltrúar af 18 sem sitja í nefnd um réttindi barnsins. Á fundinum voru 188 lönd og þurfti hreinan meirihluta til að ná kjöri, eða 95 atkvæði. Ísland studdi fulltrúa Þýskalands, Egyptalands, Jamaíku, Litháen, Paragvæ, Ungverjalands, Rúanda, Bosníu og Hersegóvínu og Gíneu. Fjórar kosningalotur þurfti til að ná niðurstöðu og niðurstaðan varð sú að fulltrúar Þýskalands (131 atkvæði), Túnis (120), Egyptalands (116), Ítalíu (107), Litháen (105), Alsír (101), Paragvæ (100), Ghana (100) og Ungverjalands (101) náðu kosningu.

Á 101. fundi allsherjarþingsins þann 24. maí fór fram kjör **forseta allsherjarþingsins** og var dr. Srgjan Kerim frá Makedóníu einróma kjörinn forseti 62. allsherjarþingsins sem hefst í september nk.

Á fundi allsherjarþingsins 24. júlí 2007 var fastafulltrúi Íslands kjörinn einn af varaforsetum 62. allsherjarþingsins. Kjörnir **varaforsetar allsherjarþingsins** eru sextán og koma tveir í hlut vesturlandahópsins, að þessu sinni frá Íslandi og Tyrklandi. Auk varaforsetanna sextán eru fimm varaforsetar frá ríkjunum fimm sem hafa föst sæti í öryggisráðinu.

Í kjölfar kjörs forsetans á 101. fundi allsherjarþingsins fóru fram kosningar í stjórnir **undirnefnda allsherjarþingsins**, þ.e. kosningar formanna, þriggja varaformanna og ritara (rapporteur).

Í fyrstu nefnd (afvopnunar- og öryggismál) var Paul Badji frá Senegal kosinn formaður, í annari nefnd (efnahags-, þróunar- og umhverfismál) Kirsti Lintonen frá Finnlandi, í þriðju nefnd (félags- og mannréttindamál) Raymond Wolfe frá Jamaica, í fjórðu nefnd (sérstaka stjórn mála- og nýlendunefndin) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohamad frá Súdan, í fimmtu nefnd (fjárhags- og stjórnsýslumál) Hamidon Ali frá Malasíu og í sjöttu nefnd (þjóðréttarmál) var Aledeil Tulbure frá Moldavíu kosinn formaður.

Kosningar 14 ríkja í **mannréttindaráð SP** fóru fram 17. maí 2007. Skipting sæta milli ríkjahópa var með þeim hætti að Afríka fékk 4 sæti og voru þau fjögur ríki sem í framboði voru öll kosin. Þau voru Angóla (172 atkvæði), Egyptaland (168), Madagaskar (182) og Suður Afríka (175). Í Asíuhópnum voru fjögur lönd í framboði til fjögurra sæta og voru Indland (185 atkvæði), Indónesía (182), Filippseyjar (179) og Katar (170) öll kosin. Í GRULAC-hópnum voru tvö lönd í framboði til tveggja sæta og náðu bæði Nikaragva (174 atkvæði) og Bólívía (169) kjöri. Fyrir kosningarnar ríkti óánægja meðal nokkurra WEOG-ríkja með að Hvíta Rússland væri í framboði til annars af tveimur sætum Austur Evrópuríkjahópsins, en Slóvenía var einnig í framboði. Þrýst var á Bosníu og Hersegóvínu að bjóða sig einnig fram og tilkynnti það land framboð sitt örfáum dögum fyrir kosningarnar. Úrslit kosninganna í þessum ríkjahópi voru þau að í fyrri umferð fékk Slóvenía 168 atkvæði og náði kosningu en hvorki Bosnía, sem fékk 95 atkvæði, né Hvíta Rússland, sem fékk 78 atkvæði, náðu lágmarksfjölda atkvæða, sem var 97. Í seinni umferð fékk Bosnía 112 atkvæði og Hvíta Rússland fékk 72 og tókst því að koma í veg fyrir að Hvíta-Rússland hlyti sæti í mannréttindaráðinu.

Í WEOG-ríkjahópnum var norrænt ríki, Danmörk, í framboði og keppti á móti Hollandi og Ítalíu um tvö sæti. Í fyrri umferð fékk Holland 121

atkvæði og komst inn, en Danmörk og Ítalía fengu bæði 114 atkvæði. Í seinni umferð fór Ítalía inn með 101 atkvæði en Danmörk fékk einungis 86 atkvæði. Þessi úrslit voru veruleg vonbrigði fyrir Danmörku og einnig hin Norðurlöndin því stefnt hafði verið að því að Norðurlöndin skiptust á að eiga fulltrúa í ráðinu.

Á 17. fundi aðildarríkja hafréttarsamningsins sem stóð frá 14. til 22. júní var kosið í 21 sæti í **landgrunnsnefnd SP**. Sætunum var skipt milli ríkjahópa þannig að Asíuríkin fengu 5 sæti, Afríka 5 sæti, GRULAC 4, WEOG 4 og Austur Evrópuríkin 3 sæti. 152 ríki eru fullgildir meðlimir nefndarinnar og þurfti 2/3 greiddra atkvæða til að ná kjöri. Í framboði til endurkjörs í eitt af fjórum sætum vestræna ríkjahópsins var norrænn frambjóðandi, Harald Brekke frá Noregi, og náði hann kosningu strax í fyrstu umferð kosninganna með flest atkvæði sem greidd voru í vestræna ríkjahópnum, sbr. bls. 13-14.

Eftirfylgni leiðtogafundar SP í september 2005

Þegar 61. allsherjarþing var sett átti enn eftir að ljúka viðræðum um eftirfylgni leiðtogafundar SP í september 2005 á nokkrum sviðum. Samningar á grundvelli lokaskjals leiðtogafundarins voru um endurbætur starfshátta efnahags- og félagsmálaráðsins (ECOSOC), stækkun öryggisráðsins og endurbætur á vinnubrögðum þess, aðgerðir gegn hryðjuverkum, endurbætur á rekstri skrifstofu SP, endurskoðun verkefna og umhverfismál. Kofi Annan skipaði einnig hóp háttsettra einstaklinga til að gera tillögur um samræmingu á aðgerðum SP í mannúðar-, umhverfis- og þróunarmálum.

Aðgerðir gegn hryðjuverkum: Á síðustu dögum 60. allsherjarþingsins náðist samkomulag um ályktun um heildarstefnu SP í aðgerðum gegn hryðjuverkum. Með því lauk mjög erfiðum samningaviðræðum aðildarríkjanna sem tvísýnt var um fram á síðustu stundu því þetta er pólitískt og viðkvæmt málefni fyrir mörg ríki. Andstæðingar ályktunarinnar fundu m.a. það að henni að þar skorti skilgreiningu á hugtakinu „hryðjuverk“ og að þar væri engin umfjöllun um hryðjuverk sem framin væru af ríkjum („State Terrorism“) o.fl. Í ályktuninni er að finna heildarstefnu SP í nokkrum liðum, auk aðgerðaáætlunar þar sem aðildarríkin ákveða að grípa til aðgerða til að hindra hryðjuverk og berjast gegn þeim. Heildarstefnunni var svo formlega hleypt af stokkunum á ráðherrafundi 61. allsherjarþings í september 2006.

Í febrúar 2007 kom saman sérstök nefnd um varnir gegn hryðjuverkum sem stofnuð var 1996. Verkefni nefndarinnar eru tilgreind í ályktun 60/43 frá 8. desember 2005 og eru þau annarsvegar að vinna að drögum að allsherjarsamningi gegn hryðjuverkum og hinsvegar að ræða hvort

SP eigi að kalla saman fund háttsettra aðila til að vinna að þessu málefni. Á formlegum fundum nefndarinnar í febrúar var rætt um ofangreind verkefni og milli hinna formlegu funda áttu sér stað óformlegar viðræður áhugasamra aðila. Ekki náðist þó niðurstaða en á lokafundinum var samþykkt áskorun á 6. nefnd allsherjarþings SP um að stofna vinnuhóp til að vinna að því að fullgera sáttmálann á 62. allsherjarþingi (2007-2008). Árangur af þessari fundalotu nefndarinnar um aðgerðir gegn hryðjuverkum var því takmarkaður.

Stækkun öryggisráðsins og endurbætur á vinnubrögðum þess:

Fundur var haldinn í allsherjarþinginu 11. og 12. desember 2006 um stækkun öryggisráðsins og endurbætur á vinnubrögðum þess. Þá hafði lítið verið rætt um það mál í meira en eitt ár og ljóst að engin ein tillaga sem þá var á borðinu nyti nægjanlegs stuðnings. Það gildir einnig um G4 tillöguna svokölluðu, sem Ísland studdi. Um er að ræða tillögu Þýskalands, Japan, Indlands og Brasilíu um fjölgun, bæði í hópi ríkja með fast sæti og kjörinna ríkja til tveggja ára í senn.

Fastafulltrúi hélt ræðu á fundinum og sagði m.a. að málið hafi verið rætt til þrautar í meira en áratug og afstaða ríkja í málinu lægi fyrir en ekkert samkomulag væri í augnsýn. Hann benti á að leiðtogafundurinn árið 2005 hefði ályktað um mikilvægi breytinga á öryggisráðinu. Þá hefði þáverandi aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP, Kofi Annan, endurtekið lagt áherslu á að umbótum í starfi SP væri ekki lokið nema að samsetningu öryggisráðsins og starfsaðferðum þess yrði breytt. Ekki væri hægt lengur að miða skipan ráðsins við þann pólitíska veruleika sem við blasti í lok seinni heimstyrjaldarinnar. Fastafulltrúi sagði að afstaða Íslands í málinu hefði um langt skeið legið fyrir. Ísland vilji að fastaríkjum og kjörnum ríkjum verði fjölgað og að starfsaðferðir ráðsins verði lagaðar að breyttum tímum, t.d. með því að auka gagnsæi í starfsemi þess.

Forseti allsherjarþingsins skipaði í upphafi árs 2007 fimm sáttasemjara (facilitators) sem skiluðu skýrslu um málið 20. apríl 2007. Þar er áherslan lögð á að ná tímabundinni lausn, þannig að nokkur ríki, væntanlega 6, gætu verið kosin til nokkurra ára og síðan mætti endurkjósa þau. Þá gætu t.d. G4 ríkin og tvö ríki frá Afríku verið kjörin til t.d. fimm ára og svo endurkjörin til annarra fimm, eða hugsanlega til tíu ára og endurkosin til annarra tíu ára. Þannig fengju þau langa og fasta viðveru.

Þessi lausn hefur talsverðan byr, en óvíst er að það nægi, m.a. er afstaða Afríku ekki ljós. Í hugsanlegri málamiðlun yrði að vera alveg ljóst að eftir ákveðinn árafjöldi þyrfti að taka þetta mjög svo viðkvæma mál allt til endurskoðunar, m.a. með það fyrir augum að taka fyrir á ný fjölgun fastra sæta og neitunarvaldið. Einnig er deilt um fjölda sæta í

öryggisráðinu samtals: Ef fjölgað yrði t.d. um ofangreind sex ríki, þá er fjöldi ríkja orðinn 21 í ráðinu og þá á eftir að ákveða aukinn fjölda kjörinna ríkja til tveggja ára. Bandaríkin setja sig mjög upp á móti mikilli fjölgun, vilja u.þ.b. 20 - 21 samtals, mörg önnur ríki nefna tölurnar 24 - 25. Bandaríkjamenn nefna skilvirkni ("efficiency") sem ástæðu afstöðu sinnar. Finna verði jafnvægi á milli fjölda ríkja í ráðinu og getu til að takast á við flókin verkefni og taka ákvarðanir. Minni ríki SP vilja flest fjölga meira kjörnum ríkjum til öryggisráðsins (tveggja ára kjör) og eru flest áhugasöm um opnari starfsaðferðir og fundi öryggisráðsins.

Um málið var rætt á fundi allsherjarþingsins 3. maí 2007 og flutti fastafulltrúi þá ræðu þar sem hann áréttaði m.a. að málið hafi verið margsinnis rætt á undanförunum árum og afstaða ríkja í málinu lægi fyrir án þess að samkomulag hefði náðst. Breytingar á öryggisráðinu væru mikilvægur hlekkur í umbótum í starfi SP. Hann áréttaði að afstaða Íslands vegna málsins hefði legið fyrir um langa hríð, fór yfir hana í stuttu máli og endurtók að Ísland styddi tillögur G4 ríkjanna. Hann sagði að leggja yrði sérstaka áherslu á málamiðlanir í þeim samningaviðræðum sem framundan væru.

Í framhaldi af skýrslu fimmmenninganna skipaði forseti allsherjarþingsins fastafulltrúa Liechtenstein og Chile hinn 22. maí 2007 til að freista þess að taka saman tillögur til þess að þoka málinu áleiðis á grundvelli skýrslu sáttasemjaranna fimm. Hinn 26. júní 2007 dreifði forseti allsherjarþingsins svo skýrslu tvímenningann. Í henni er að finna hugmyndir um tímabundnar lausnir og þátttökuríki SP hvött til að sýna sveigjanleika í þessu viðkvæma máli sem hefur verið til umræðu í einn og hálfan áratug. Áfram verður fjallað um málið á 62. allsherjarþingi.

Styrking efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP (ECOSOC): Um miðjan nóvember 2006 náðist langþráð samkomulag um styrkingu ECOSOC. Strax í kjölfar leiðtogafundarins 2005 fór af stað óformlegt samningaferli um eftirfylgni ákvörðunar um endurbætur á ráðinu. Samningaviðræðurnar voru erfiðar. Styrkingin felst m.a. í tvennu nýju, þ.e. að halda árlegan ráðherrafund tileinkaðan þróunarmálum og að annaðhvert ár verði haldin allsherjarsamstarfsráðstefna um þróunarmál (Development Cooperation Forum). Markmiðið með þessum nýjungum er að styrkja samræmingar- og leiðtogahlutverk ECOSOC í þróunarmálum.

Nokkur atriði stóðu upp úr í samningaviðræðunum, en þó aðallega deilur um fjárheimildir. Málamiðlunin varð sú að veita ESOSOC heimild til að bæta allt að tveimur vikum við starfstíma sinn vegna nýrra verkefna. Einnig var tekist á um samskipti ECOSOC við

nýstofnaða friðaruppbyggingarnefnd, en þróunarríkjunum fannst að tillögur iðnríkjanna settu friðaruppbyggingarnefndina ofar ECOSOC. Þróunarríkin lögðu mikla áherslu á að ECOSOC væri ein af aðalstofnunum SP samkvæmt stofnsáttmála og ætti því ekki að taka við fyrirmælum frá friðaruppbyggingarnefndinni. Samkvæmt niðurstöðunni getur friðaruppbyggingarnefndin óskað eftir ráðgjöf frá ECOSOC um hvaða málefni eigi að taka fyrir á dagskrá nefndarinnar, en textinn er óljós eins og oft gerist þegar erfiðum málum er miðlað. Deilt var um mörg önnur atriði, en ekki verður farið út í það hér.

Umhverfismál: Í byrjun desember 2006 var haldinn stuttur fundur með það að markmiði að setja viðræður um eftirfylgni leiðtogafundarins á sviði umhverfismála af stað aftur eftir nokkurt hlé, en á leiðtogafundinum var ákveðið að styrkja og samræma betur aðgerðir SP kerfisins í umhverfismálum og auka sérfræðipækkingu.

Í janúar 2007 voru haldnir tveir óformlegir fundir allsherjarþings SP um málið. Þróunarríkin vilja almennt ekki að SP fjalli um umhverfismálin ein og sér. Þau sjá umhverfismálin í beinu samhengi við þróunarmál og segja að þróun verði að vera markmið allrar umræðu SP á þessu sviði. ESB er á þeirri skoðun að finna verði stað fyrir umræður og aðgerðir SP á sviði umhverfismála. Flest ríki ESB vilja setja á fót umhverfisstofnun SP, byggða á UNEP, sem yrði fjármögnuð með skuldbindingum aðildarríkja til langs tíma. Það lítur því út fyrir að það sé nokkur bjartsýni hjá ESB að ætla sér að ná fram hugmyndum sínum um að setja á stofn sjálfstæða stofnun í umhverfismálum vegna andstöðu margra þróunarríkja.

Þann 14. júní 2007 var haldinn stuttur fundur um málið. Formennirnir tveir, frá Sviss og Mexíkó, kynntu skriflegar tillögur sínar um framhald málsins. Þar er m.a. lagt til að alþjóðleg stjórn umhverfismála verði styrkt með ályktun allsherjarþingsins fyrir lok þessa árs. Einnig er lagt til að óformlegum viðræðum um grundvallarbreytingar á alþjóðlegri stjórn umhverfismála, þ.á m. um hugsanlega stofnun umhverfisstofnunar SP verði haldið áfram með því markmiði að formlegar samningaviðræður hefjist eigi síðar en í upphafi 63. allsherjarþings, þ.e. haustið 2008.

Endurbætur á rekstri skrifstofu SP: Áfram hefur verið unnið að nokkrum endurbótamálum varðandi rekstur skrifstofu SP, í samræmi við óskir um slíkt í lokaskjali leiðtogafundarins 2005. Þessi vinna hefur aðallega farið fram á vettvangi fimmtu nefndar þar sem unnið hefur verið að því að bæta mannauðsstjórnun og ábyrgð á þeim vettvangi, endurskoða innkaupareglur SP og bæta stjórnunar- og eftirlitsþætti stofnunarinnar. Markmið þessarar vinnu er að gera kerfi SP skilvirkara, hagkvæmara, afkastameira og ábyrgara.

Verkinu hefur miðað hægt og segja má að djúp gjá sé milli ríkjahópa varðandi þetta viðfangsefni. Þessar endurbætur hafa verið settar í samhengi við fjárhagsleg málefni SP og endurskoðun á verkefnum SP.

Allsherjarþingið samþykkti þann 15. mars 2007 að styrkja getu SP á sviði **friðargæslu** og þar var einnig kallað eftir ítarlegri skýrslu frá aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP um slíkt. Skýrslan er í skjali A/61/858 frá 13. apríl 2007 og ber heitið „Styrking á getu Sameinuðu þjóðanna til að stjórna og viðhalda friðargæsluverkefnum“.

Friðargæsluverkefni á vegum SP hafa vaxið á síðustu árum og hefur liðsafl í friðargæsluverkefnum SP aukist úr 57 þúsundum árið 2002 í rúmlega 100 þúsund manns. Enn frekari aukning er fyrirsjáanleg. Starfslið í yfirstjórn sem sinnir friðargæslumálum hefur ekki aukist að sama skapi og var tillögunum í skýrslunni ætlað að bæta úr því. Í henni voru tillögur að grundvallarbreytingum á rekstri friðargæslunnar og starfsmannafjölda innan hennar með það að markmiði að tryggja samhæfingu í stjórnun, samræmingu milli deilda SP og að auka starfsgetu friðargæslunnar, bæði innan höfuðstöðva friðargæslu SP (Department of Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO) og í vettvangsverkefnum. Lögð var til endurskipulagning á skrifstofu friðargæslumála, að hún skiptist í tvær deildir: 1) Skrifstofa DPKO, sem skiptist síðan í 5 undirdeildir og 2) Department of Field Support (DFS) sem skiptist í 3 undirdeildir. Nýja deildin, DFS, var hugsuð til stuðnings við vettvangsverkefni SP og til að sjá um starfsmannamál, fjármögnun, skipulag, samskipti, upplýsingatækni og önnur stjórnar- og rekstrarmál. Þessari nýju deild var ætlað að þjónusta stjórnardeildir friðargæsluverkefna og pólitískra mála en starfsvið höfuðstöðva DPKO sem miðar að rekstri vettvangsverkefna yrði fært í heild sinni til DFS. Þessar tillögur fólu í sér umtalsverða aukningu í mannafla og fjármunum á komandi fjárhagsári friðargæsluverkefna, en til viðbótar við 819 núverandi stöður á þessu sviði lagði skýrslan til 495 nýjar eða breyttar stöður, og 254 milljónir Bandaríkjadala aukningu í kostnaði frá því sem var á síðasta friðargæslufjárhagsári.

Meginþorri tillaganna var samþykktur á vettvangi fjárhags- og stjórnsýslunefndar SP. Þó voru einungis um 284 nýjar stöður samþykktar og 230,5 milljóna Bandaríkjadala kostnaðaraukning vegna þessara tillagna.

Endurskoðun verkefna á vegum SP: Á 61. allsherjarþingi hafa nokkrir fundir verið haldnir í vinnuhópi um endurskoðun verkefna á vegum SP (Mandate review). Erfitt reyndist að ná samkomulagi um það í hvaða röð ætti að hefja endurskoðun verkefnanna sem fara þarf yfir, en þau eru nú um 7000 talsins. Loks var samþykkt tillaga formanna vinnuhópsins um að skipta verkefnunum niður í fjóra verkefnaklasa

sem yrðu teknir í ákveðinni röð. Fyrsti klasinn af fjórum, sem byrjað var að fara yfir í byrjun desember 2006, eru verkefni sem tengjast eftirliti með eiturlyfjum, glæpavörnum og baráttu gegn alþjóðlegum hryðjuverkum. Lítið hefur miðað í samkomulagsátt.

Allsherjarþingið fjallaði um skýrslu hóps háttsettra einstaklinga um **samræmingu á aðgerðum SP í mannúðar-, umhverfis- og þróunarmálum** dagana 16. og 17. apríl 2007. Kofi Annan skipaði í þennan hóp í kjölfar leiðtogafundar SP í september 2005. Það fer eins og rauður þráður um skýrslu hópsins að rétt væri að sameina starfsemi SP í ofangreindum málefnum í hverju landi í eina heild. Nokkur þróunarríki hafa verið valin til að láta reyna á hvort það gangi upp og er tilraunin farin af stað með góðum árangri.

Fastafulltrúi flutti ræðu á fundinum. Hann tók undir ræðu ESB og lýsti yfir almennum stuðningi við tillögur hópsins og aðalframkvæmdastjórans. Hann lagði sérstaka áherslu á jafnrétti kynjanna, en tók m.a. undir tillögur um sérstaka skrifstofu SP um jafnréttismál sem yrði stjórnað af varaframkvæmdastjóra (Under Secretary General). Norðurlöndin hafa sérstakan áhuga á málinu og áttu norrænu fastafulltrúarnir fund með forseta allsherjarþingsins þar sem áréttuð voru norræn sjónarmið vegna málsins auk vilja Norðurlandanna til að koma að þeirri „brúarsmíð“ sem framundan væri.

Forseti allsherjarþingsins skipaði fastafulltrúa Lúxemborgar og Barbados til að fylgja málinu eftir. Þeir héldu sinn fyrsta fund 6. júní 2007. Ísland tók undir ræðu ESB á þeim fundi. Þróðu ríkin styðja tillögurnar í grófum dráttum. Mörg þeirra, þ.á m. Ísland, leggja mikla áherslu að tekið verði á jafnréttismálum sem fyrst með því að stofna sérstaka skrifstofu jafnréttismála innan SP. Þróunarríkin vilja að yfirmarkmið viðræðanna verði fjármögnun þróunar. Þau óttast að markmiðið með viðræðum um mál eins og jafnréttismál, mannréttindi og sjálfbæra þróun sé að setja ný og erfið skilyrði fyrir þróunarríkin. Þau leggja mikla áherslu á að markmiðið með þessu sé ekki að skera niður útgjöld.

Dagana 20. til 22. júní fóru svo fram óformlegar viðræður um skýrsluna. Fjallað er um málið í átta liðum: 1) sameining starfsemi SP í hverju landi (Delivering as One), 2) mannúðarmál (Humanitarian Affairs), 3) umhverfismál, 4) stjórnun, 5) fjármögnun, 6) jafnréttismál, 7) mannréttindi og 8) vinnuaðferðir skrifstofu SP (Business Practices). Fimm liðir voru teknir fyrir þessa daga, þ.e. 1), 2), 4), 6) og 7). Ísland tók undir ræður ESB og Norðurlöndin fluttu sameiginlega yfirlýsingu um jafnréttismál. Segja má að málið sé á frumstigi.

Sérstakur fundur allsherjarþingsins um loftslagsbreytingar

Forystumenn ríkja heims munu hinn 24. september 2007, daginn fyrir upphaf ráðherraumræðu 62. allsherjarþings SP, fjalla sérstaklega um hvernig takast megi að ná víðtæku samkomulagi um leiðir til þess að draga úr losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda til að sporna gegn frekari hlýnun andrúmslofts jarðar.

Ban Ki-moon, aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP boðaði til sérstaks aukafundar í allsherjarþinginu í lok júlí 2007 til þess að fjalla um loftslagsvandann. Sérstakir fulltrúar hans í loftslagsmálum gerðu þar grein fyrir viðræðum sínum við ýmsa þjóðarleiðtoga og sögðust bjartsýnir á að takast mætti að ná samkomulagi allra ríkja heims um markmið eftir að gildistíma Kýótó-bókunar loftslagssamnings SP lýkur árið 2012.

Auk fulltrúa aðildarríkja SP sóttu fundinn leiðtogar úr atvinnulífi og sérfróðir vísindamenn um loftslagsmál. Fastafulltrúi Íslands hjá SP flutti þar ávarp og vakti meðal annars athygli á markmiðum íslenskra stjórnvalda um allt að 75% niðurskurð í losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda fyrir árið 2050, fjallaði um mikilvægi þess að nýta endurnýjanlegar orkulindir á borð við jarðhita og greindi frá árangri tveggja áratuga starfs jarðhitadeildar Háskóla SP á Íslandi, sem hefur þjálfað 359 sérfræðinga frá 40 ríkjum, einkum þróunarríkjum. Að lokum vakti hann athygli á útrás íslenskra orkufyrirtækja og nefndi sem dæmi uppbyggingu jarðhitaverkefnis í Kína.

Fyrsta nefnd: Afvopnunar- og öryggismál

Mona Juul, varafastafulltrúi Noregs, gegndi formennsku í 1. nefnd (afvopnunar- og öryggismál) sem starfaði frá 2. til 30. október 2006.

Fastafulltrúi Íslands flutti ræðu í almennri umræðu nefndarinnar. Hann sagði m.a. að íslensk stjórnvöld hefðu þungar áhyggjur af yfirlýsingu Norður-Kóreumanna um að þeir hygðust gera tilraunir með kjarnavopn. Í ræðunni var lýst yfir vonbrigðum með almenna stöðu í afvopnunarmálum. Þar ríki nú stöðnun. Til dæmis hefði samningurinn um allsherjarbann við tilraunum með kjarnavopn (CTBT) ekki enn gengið í gildi, þrátt fyrir að 176 ríki hefðu undirritað og 135 ríki fullgilt hann. Fastafulltrúi sagði, að samningurinn um hindrun útbreiðslu kjarnavopna (NPT) gegni áfram lykilhlutverki í því að koma í veg fyrir að slík gjöreyðingarvopn komist í hendur fleiri ríkja. Lýst var yfir von um að samkomulag næðist um kjarnorkumálefni Íran. Írönsk stjórnvöld yrðu að fallast á kröfur Alþjóðakjarnorkumálastofnunarinnar. Í ræðunni var einnig lögð áhersla á mikilvægi þess að ná samningum til að koma í veg fyrir útbreiðslu ólöglegra handvopna og léttvopna. Að lokum var áhersla lögð á endurbætur starfs í 1. nefnd.

Ísland hefur við nefndarstörfin náð samráð við helstu bandalagsríki, s.s. Norðurlöndin, einkum Noreg og Danmörku, um afstöðu til tillagna. Svokallaður Mason-hópur fundar vikulega en þar er skipst á upplýsingum um afstöðu til ályktunartillagna. Hópin skipa vestræn ríki, auk nokkurra sem teljast utan þeirra, s.s. Armeníu og Argentínu.

Samtals voru samþykktar 52 ályktunartillögur og 2 ákvarðanir í fyrstu nefnd. Ísland var meðflutningsríki að eftirfarandi ályktunartillögum: 1) Um viðhald alþjóðlegs öryggis, stöðugleika og þróunar suð-austur Evrópu; 2) Um eflingu friðar með raunhæfum aðgerðum á sviði afvopnunar; 3) Um styrkja-, þjálfunar- og ráðgjafaráætlun SP; 4) Um samning um bann við hefðbundnum vopnum sem valdið geta ódæma þjáningu; 5) Um framkvæmd samningsins um bann við jarðsprengjum; 6) Um miðlun upplýsinga um traustvekjandi aðgerðir á sviði hefðbundinna vopna; 7) Um samninginn um bann við kjarnavopnatilraunum; 8) Um öryggi og samvinnu á Miðjarðarhafssvæðinu; 9) Um gagnsæi upplýsinga um hernaðarmátt og 10) Um gerð alþjóðasamnings um vopnaviðskipti.

Hægt er að nálgast allar samþykktar ályktanir fyrstu nefndar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hér: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Önnur nefnd: Efnahags-, þróunar- og umhverfismál

Formaður nefndarinnar var Tiina Intelmann, fastafulltrúi Eistlands. Hún er fyrsta konan til að gegna þessu embætti.

Í nefndinni hefur fastanefndin lagt áherslu á að fylgjast með málefnum um sjálfbæra þróun, umhverfismálum, málefnum þróunarríkja með tilliti til fjármögnunar þróunar og skuldastöðu þróunarríkja og um alþjóðaviðskipti og hnattvæðingu. Fastafulltrúi og varafastafulltrúi fluttu fjórar ræður í nefndinni, þ.e. um fólksflutninga milli landa og þróun; um sjálfbæra þróun og endurnýjanlega orku; um vanþróuðustu ríkin og landlukt þróunarríki og um háskóla SP, en vikið verður að efni þeirra síðar í þessum kafla.

Mikill meirihluti ályktana í nefndinni kemur frá þróunarríkjum (G-77 og Kína) og eru framlagsríki almennt ekki meðflutningsríki, en reynt er að forðast atkvæðagreiðslur. Mestur tími fer því í óformlegar samningaviðræður milli G-77 og Kína og framlagsríkja. Nefndin samþykkti 40 ályktanir og eina ákvörðun. Atkvæði voru greidd um ályktun um yfirráðarétt Palestínnumanna og Araba yfir náttúrulegum auðlindum sínum á hernumdum svæðum, um ályktun um viðskipti og þróun, um ályktun um olíumengun við strendur Líbanon og ályktun um loftslagsbreytingar. Sjá ítarlegri umfjöllun síðar.

Varafastafulltrúi Íslands stýrði óformlegum samningaviðræðum um ályktun um **búsetuáætlun SP** (UN-Habitat). Viðræðurnar stóðu yfir allan nóvembermánuð og lauk þeim með samhljóða samþykki nefndarinnar. Varafastafulltrúi stýrði tíu samningafundum og átti marga samráðsfundi að auki. Helsta deilumálið varðaði heimildir UN-Habitat til að hefja lánastarfsemi í þróunarríkjum. Undir lok viðræðanna þurfti varafastafulltrúi að leggja fram eigin málamiðlunartillögu sem að lokum leiddi til samkomulags. Málamiðlunin leiddi af sér samkomulag á árlegum fundi framkvæmdastjórnar UN-Habitat fyrr á þessu ári. Í samkomulaginu fólst heimild til að hefja lánastarfsemi, en með skilyrðum.

Nefndin samþykkti 15 ályktanir tengdar **umhverfismálum og sjálfbærri þróun**. Allar þessar ályktanir varða hagsmuni Íslands beint eða óbeint og flutti fastafulltrúi ræðu fyrir Íslands hönd við umræðu um málið. Sérstök áhersla er lögð á sjálfbæra orku á þessu ári og hefur Ísland mikið til málanna að leggja hvað það varðar. Í ræðu sinni vakti fastafulltrúi m.a. athygli á því að lykillinn að sjálfbærri þróun væri bættur aðgangur að endurnýjanlegri orku í þróunarríkjum. Þannig yrði komið í veg fyrir að velja þyrfti milli þróunar og umhverfisverndar. Í því sambandi þakkaði hann Alþjóðabankanum fyrir aukna áherslu á fjárfestingar í endurnýjanlegri orku. Hann sagði einnig frá jákvæðri reynslu Íslands á þessu sviði og hvernig Ísland miðlar þeirri reynslu til þróunarríkja með rekstri jarðhitaháskóla SP í Reykjavík. Í lokin sagði hann frá nýjum áherslum íslenskra stjórnvalda á samstarf við smáar eybjóðir á sviði sjálfbærrar þróunar.

Hvað ályktanir um þennan málaflokk varðar ber hæst heitar deilur um ályktun um loftslagsbreytingar, en eftir árangurslítinn ráðherrafund í Kenía um miðjan nóvember lagði ESB fram breytingatillögur m.a. um framhald Kyótó bókunarinnar eftir 2012. Eftir árangurslausar samningaviðræður lögðu þróunarlönd fram ályktun til atkvæðagreiðslu sem var samþykkt með 115 atkvæðum, en 48 ríki sátu hjá, þ.á m. Ísland og önnur Evrópuríki.

Einnig voru greidd atkvæði um ályktun um olíumengun við strendur Líbanon sem var samþykkt með 138 atkvæðum, þ.á m. atkvæði Íslands.

Um **fjármögnun þróunar** voru samþykktar samhljóða 3 ályktanir, þ.e. um fjármögnun þróunar, alþjóðlegt fjármálakerfi og alþjóðasamvinnu til að leysa erlenda skuldabyrði.

Um **fátækt og önnur almenn málefni þróunarríkja** voru samþykktar samhljóða 5 ályktanir, þ.e. um sérstakar þarfir landluktra þróunarríkja, um hlutverk smálána í baráttunni gegn fátækt, um þriðju ráðstefnu SP um vanþróuðustu ríkin, um samstarf um iðnþróun og um framkvæmd

áratugar SP í baráttunni gegn fátækt. Varafastafulltrúi flutti ræðu um fátækt og þróunarmál. Þar fjallaði hann sérstaklega um **fátækustu ríkin og landlukt þróunarríki** og lýsti m.a. yfir áhyggjum af stöðu þessara ríkja og sagði í stuttu máli frá þróunaraðstoð Íslands.

Um **hnattvæðingu, alþjóðaviðskipti og efnahagsmál** voru samþykktar 7 ályktanir, um aðlögun umbættra efnahagskerfa að hagkerfi heimsins þar sem Ísland var meðflutningsríki, um fólksflutninga og þróun, um aðgerðir gegn spillingu, hlutverk SP í þróun í tengslum við hnattvæðingu og samvirkni, um alþjóðaviðskipti og þróun, um alþjóðlegt ár náttúrutrefja og um hráefnaviðskipti.

Fastafulltrúi flutti ræðu um fólksflutninga og þróunarmál þar sem hann vakti m.a. athygli á þeirri breytingu sem orðið hefur á Íslandi á undanförunum árum með auknum flutningum fólks til og frá landinu. Í því sambandi nefndi fastafulltrúi mikilvægi þess að tryggja jafnan rétt kynjanna og réttindi barna, því misrétti geti oft orðið bæði orsök og afleiðing neikvæðra þátta fólksflutninga.

Nefndin samþykkti í atkvæðagreiðslu ályktun um endanlegan **yfirráðarétt Palestínnumanna** yfir hernumdu palestínsku landsvæði, þ.á m. Jerúsalem, og yfirráðarétt Araba á hinum hernumda sýrleska hluta Gólanhæða yfir náttúrulegum auðlindum. Ísland greiddi atkvæði með ályktuninni.

Um **rannsóknir, fræðslu, þjálfun og samstarfsmál** samþykkti nefndin 2 ályktanir, þ.e. um rannsóknar- og þjálfunarstofnun SP (UNITAR) og um háskóla SP. Ísland var meðflutningsríki með þeirri síðarnefndu. Fastafulltrúi flutti ræðu um háskóla SP þar sem hann sagði m.a. frá starfsemi sjávarútvegsháskóla SP og jarðhitaháskóla SP á Íslandi. Hann fór yfir árangur ársins og tilkynnti um áform íslenskra stjórnvalda um aukin framlög til skólanna í framtíðinni.

Nefndin samþykkti 4 ályktanir um **mannúðarmál og neyðaraðstoð**, þ.e. um sjálfboðaliða SP (White Helmets) þar sem Ísland var meðflutningsríki, og aðstoð við eftirfarandi þrjú ríki: Filippseyjar, Angóla og Líberíu. Ísland var einnig meðflutningsríki að síðastnefndu ályktuninni.

Að auki samþykkti nefndin ályktun í tilefni þess að sextúu ár eru liðin frá stofnun barnahjálpar SP (UNICEF) og tæknilega ályktun um leiðbeinandi reglur vegna alþjóðlegra ára. Ísland var meðflutningsríki í báðum tilfellum.

Haldnir voru reglulegir hádegisverðarfundir Norðurlanda í nefndinni, sem nýttust vel á þessu þingi, ekki síst vegna formennsku Finna í ESB. Fastanefnd hafði mikið gagn af því að sækja reglulega fundi sem

kanadíska fastanefndin boðaði til fyrir JUSCANZ-ríkjahópinn. Í honum eru einkum WEOG-ríki, sem standa utan ESB, auk nokkurra annarra. Þau eru Andorra, Ástralía, Bandaríkin, Ísland, Ísrael, Japan, Kanada, Noregur, Nýja Sjáland, Mexíkó, Rússland, San Marínó, Suður Kórea, Sviss og Tyrkland.

Hægt er að nálgast allar samþykktar ályktanir annarrar nefndar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hér: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Priðja nefnd: Félags- og mannréttindamál

Priðja nefnd 61. allsherjarþings, sem fjallar um félags- og mannréttindamál, hóf starf sitt mánudaginn 2. október og stóðu fundir hennar yfir til 8. desember 2006. Tíu liðir voru á dagskrá nefndarinnar, sem sumir greindust í nokkra undirliði.

Formaður nefndarinnar var Hamid Al Bayati, fastafulltrúi Írak hjá SP. Nefndin samþykkti að þessu sinni 50 ályktanir. Rúmlega þriðjungur þeirra var samþykktur með atkvæðagreiðslu eða 24 ályktanir, en aðrar voru samþykktar án atkvæðagreiðslu. Ísland gerðist meðflutningsríki að 23 ályktunum.

Fastafulltrúi ávarpaði þriðju nefnd tvisvar sinnum í almennri umræðu um einstaka dagskrárliði. Hann flutti ræðu um málefni kvenna og jafnrétti kynjanna 10. október og ræðu um börn 16. október 2006.

Náið samráð og samstarf var meðal norrænu ríkjanna í þriðju nefndinni. Norðurlöndin lögðu fram þrjár ályktanir að þessu sinni. Svíþjóð og Danmörk lögðu fram ályktanir með fullum stuðningi hinna Norðurlandanna. Danmörk lagði fram ályktun um pyntingar og aðra vanvirðandi meðferð. Svíþjóð lagði fram ályktanir annarsvegar um skrifstofu flóttamannafulltrúa SP og hinsvegar um aftökur án dóms og laga. Ályktanirnar voru samþykktar samhljóða nema síðastnefnda ályktunin sem var samþykkt með atkvæðagreiðslu.

Mikill ágreiningur varð innan nefndarinnar um ályktanir um mannréttindaástand í einstökum ríkjum sem endurspegladi þá umræðu sem átti sér stað í aðdraganda stofnunar hins nýja mannréttindaráðs SP. Í þriðju nefndinni voru lagðar fram ályktanir um mannréttindaástand í Íran, Hvíta Rússlandi, Norður Kóreu, Mjanmar (Búrma) og Úsbekistan. Ísland var meðflutningsríki að þeim öllum. Ályktanirnar voru allar samþykktar í atkvæðagreiðslu í nefndinni nema ályktun um mannréttindaástand í Úsbekistan sem var naumlega vísað frá í atkvæðagreiðslu. Varð því ekki af efnislegri umfjöllun nefndarinnar um hana. Íran og Hvíta Rússland lögðu hinsvegar fram ályktanir annarsvegar um ástand mannréttinda í Bandaríkjunum og hinsvegar um

stöðu innflytjenda og frumbyggja í Kanada. Báðar þessar ályktanir voru felldar með miklum meirihluta atkvæða í atkvæðagreiðslu í nefndinni.

Nefndin ályktaði um rétt palestínsku þjóðarinnar til sjálfsákvörðunar, en ályktun þar að lútandi var lögð fram af Egyptalandi. Ísland var meðflutningsríki að ályktuninni sem og ESB og Noregur. Einnig var samþykkt ályktun um áhrif innrásar Ísrael í Líbanon á þarlent mannréttindaástand, sem lögð var fram sameiginlega af Kúbu og Líbanon. Ísland sat hjá í atkvæðagreiðslu um ályktunina líkt og ESB og Noregur. Ályktun um aðstæður barna í Líbanon var dregin til baka.

Mikil umræða og djúpstæður ágreiningur varð í þriðju nefndinni um ályktun um samþykkt yfirlýsingar um málefni frumbyggja en yfirlýsingin var samþykkt með atkvæðagreiðslu í mannréttindaráði SP fyrir á árinu. Niðurstaðan varð sú að yfirlýsingin var ekki samþykkt í nefndinni. Samþykkt var hinsvegar í atkvæðagreiðslu breytingatillaga sem Nambía lagði fram fyrir hönd Afríkuhópsins sem kvað á um frestun á samþykki yfirlýsingarinnar um frumbyggja um óákveðinn tíma. Ísland greiddi atkvæði gegn breytingatillögunni líkt og ESB og Noregur. Niðurstaðan var vonbrigði fyrir mörg ríki en málefni frumbyggja hafa verið á dagskrá SP í rúmlega tuttugu ár.

Samþykkt var ný ályktun um eflingu aðgerða í því skyni að koma í veg fyrir ofbeldi gegn konum. Ályktunin var lögð fram sameiginlega af Frakklandi og Hollandi og var samþykkt samhljóða. Ísland var meðflutningsaðili að ályktuninni. Einnig samþykkti þriðja nefndin ályktun um mansal kvenna og stúlkubarna þar sem Ísland var jafnframt meðflutningsaðili. Þá samþykkti þriðja nefndin í atkvæðagreiðslu hefðbundna ályktun um réttindi barnsins sem Ísland var eins og áður meðflutningsríki að.

Nefndin samþykkti samhljóða ályktun um samþykkt alþjóðasamningsins um mannshvörf.

Ályktun um aðgerðir í baráttunni gegn kynþáttafordómum, kynþáttamisrétti og útlendingahatri, sem byggir á samþykkttri eftirfylgni alþjóðaráðstefnunnar í Durban árið 2001, var samþykkt í atkvæðagreiðslu. Ísland greiddi atkvæði með ályktuninni líkt og ESB og Noregur.

Hægt er að nálgast allar afgreiddar ályktanir þriðju nefndarinnar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hér: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Fjórða nefnd: Sérstaka stjórn mála- og nýlendunefndin

Fjórða nefnd allsherjarþingsins kom saman 2. október 2006 og lauk störfum 28. nóvember 2006. Formaður nefndarinnar var Madhu Raman

Acharya, fastafulltrúi Nepal hjá SP. Helstu málefni á vettvangi fjórðu nefndarinnar voru eftirfarandi:

a) **Afnám nýlendna:** Hefðbundin ályktun um Vestur-Sahara sem var lögð fram af Alsír og samþykkt í atkvæðagreiðslu eftir langar samningaumleitunir. Í fyrra náðist samkomulag um sama texta ályktunarinnar sem þá var samþykkt án atkvæðagreiðslu. Ísland greiddi atkvæði með ályktuninni líkt og ESB og Noregur. Niðurstaða atkvæðagreiðslunnar nú var sú að 76 ríki greiddu atkvæði með ályktuninni um Vestur-Sahara en 72 ríki sátu hjá. Ekkert ríki greiddi atkvæði á móti.

Samþykktar voru í atkvæðagreiðslu hefðbundnar árlegar ályktanir um málefni nýlendna, þ.e. a) um upplýsingar frá nýlendusvæðum, skv. 73. gr. sáttmála SP, b) ályktun um framkvæmd yfirlýsingarinnar um sjálfstæði nýlendusvæða, c) ályktun um áhrif erlendra hagsmuna á nýlendusvæði og d) ályktun um miðlun upplýsinga um nýlendusvæði. Ísland greiddi atkvæði með ályktuninum líkt og ESB og Noregur. Ísland sat hinsvegar hjá við atkvæðagreiðslu um ályktun um framkvæmd undirstofnana SP og tengdra alþjóðastofnana á yfirlýsingu um sjálfstæði nýlendna, sem og ESB og Noregur. Aðrar ályktanir á sviði nýlendumála voru samþykktar í fjórðu nefnd án atkvæðagreiðslu.

b) Umræða um **fríðsamlega nýtingu himingeimsins** fer fram árlega í fjórðu nefndinni, á grunni skýrslu sérstakrar nefndar þar að lútandi. Ályktun um þetta efni var samþykkt samhljóða í nefndinni, auk ályktunar um upplýsingasöfnun gervihnatta til að greina náttúruhamfarir og jarðeyðingu.

c) Ályktun um áhrif **kjarnageislunar** var eins og áður samþykkt samhljóða en þessi málaflokkur er árlega til umræðu í fjórðu nefndinni.

d) Málefni **upplýsinganefndar SP** heyrir undir fjórðu nefnd, sem fjallar um ársskýrslu upplýsinganefndarinnar og skýrslu aðstoðaraðalframkvæmdastjóra upplýsingasviðs SP. Nefndin samþykkti tvær ályktanir á sviði upplýsingamála, annarsvegar um upplýsingamiðlun í þágu mannúðar og hinsvegar um stefnu og starfsemi samtakanna á sviði upplýsingamála.

e) Stefnumótun samtakanna á sviði **fríðargæslu** heyrir undir fjórðu nefndina, þótt að ákvarðanir um einstök fríðargæsluverkefni séu hinsvegar teknar í öryggisráði SP. Ísland gerðist aðili að sérstöku fríðargæslunefndinni (C-34) árið 2002, en skýrsla um störf hennar er lögð fyrir fjórðu nefndina.

f) Samþykkt var samhljóða ályktun um **Friðarháskóla SP** (University of Peace) sem lögð er fram á þriggja ára fresti. Ályktunin miðar að því að efla samstarf háskólans og stofnana SP frá því sem nú er.

g) Hefðbundnar árlegar ályktanir um **málefni Palestínumanna og Mið-Austurlanda** voru að vanda meðal helstu ágreiningsmála í fjórðu nefndinni. Þær eru eftirfarandi: Aðstoð við Palestínuflóttamenn; um eignir og tekjur Palestínumanna; aðstoð UNRWA við Palestínuflóttafólk í Mið-Austurlöndum; flóttafólk vegna sex-daga stríðsins 1967; um skýrslu sérstöku rannsóknarnefndarinnar um mannréttindabrot Ísraelsstjórnar á hernumdu svæðunum; gildi IV. Genfarsamnings um óbreytta borgara á stríðstímum á hernumdu svæðunum; landnemabyggðir Ísraels á hernumdu svæðunum; um aðgerðir Ísraelsmanna sem hafa áhrif á mannréttindi Palestínumanna og um hernumdar Gólanhæðir. Ísland ásamt ESB og Noregi greiddi atkvæði með öllum ályktunartillögum um þessa málaflokka nema um starfsemi sérstöku rannsóknarnefndarinnar. Í því tilviki sat Ísland hjá líkt og Evrópusambandið og Noregur.

Hægt er að nálgast allar afgreiddar ályktanir fjórðu nefndar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hérna; <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Sérstaka friðargæslunefndin (C-34), sem er undirnefnd fjórðu nefndar, hélt fund 26. febrúar til 16. mars 2007. Þar var m.a. lögð áhersla á samhæfingu aðgerða í því skyni að tryggja betur öryggi friðargæsluliða SP. Fjallað var sérstaklega um kynferðislega misnotkun af hálfu friðargæsluliða samtakanna og hvernig beri að koma í veg fyrir hana. Á fundi nefndarinnar, sem haldinn var 11. júní, varð samkomulag um sérstakar aðgerðir til að stemma stigu við þessu alvarlega vandamáli. Sérstakur vinnuhópur var starfræktur á vegum nefndarinnar í þessu skyni og hefur hann nú lokið störfum sínum. Ágreiningur stóð lengi innan nefndarinnar um texta samkomulagsins m.a. varðandi agaviðurlög vegna kynferðislegrar misnotkunar af hálfu friðargæsluliða og ágreinings um rannsóknaraðferðir í afbrotatilfellum og ábyrgð ríkja í því sambandi.

Lögð var áhersla á að auka þátttöku kvenna í friðargæslu á vegum SP á grunni ályktunar öryggisráðsins nr. 1325 um konur, frið og öryggi. Að lokum fjallaði friðargæslunefndin um tillögur aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP um endurbætur á starfsemi og skipulagi friðargæsluskrifstofu samtakanna (DPKO).

Upplýsingarnefnd SP heyrir einnig undir fjórðu nefnd allsherjarþingsins, eins og fram kom hér á undan. Ársfundur nefndarinnar var haldinn 30. apríl - 11. maí 2007. Fastafulltrúi flutti ávarp á fundi nefndarinnar og lagði m.a. áherslu á áframhaldandi

hagræðingu í rekstri upplýsingadeildar SP, markvissa nýtingu netmiðla og tölvutækni sem og umbætur í kynningarstarfi á vegum samtakanna. Þá lagði hann áherslu á úrbætur á heimasíðu samtakanna í því skyni að bæta aðgengi fatlaðra að upplýsingum sem þar koma fram, auk þess að fjalla um aðgerðir skrifstofunnar í þágu fjöltyngi. Þá fjallaði hann einnig um starfsemi upplýsingamiðstöðva SP (UNICS) í aðildarríkjunum, ekki síst þróunarlöndunum.

Fimmta nefnd: Fjárhags- og stjórnsýslumál

Fimmta nefnd 61. allsherjarþings, fjárlaga- og stjórnsýslunefnd, hóf störf sín 9. október 2006 en hún starfaði sleitulaust allt haustið og fram að júlum. Einnig kom nefndin tvívegis saman eftir áramót, í mars og maí. Formaður nefndarinnar á 61. allsherjarþingi var Youcef Yousfi frá Alsír.

Meðal reglubundinna verkefna nefndarinnar er umfjöllun um fjárlög SP og uppfærsla þeirra, yfirferð yfir reiknireglur fyrir fjárframlög aðildarríkja SP, fjármögnun friðargæsluverkefna, fjármögnun sérstakra alþjóðlegra sakamáladómstóla fyrir Rúanda og ríki fyrrum Júgóslavíu, mannauðsstjórnun, ýmis rekstrarmál SP og ráðstefnuhald, móttaka skýrsla frá eftirlitsaðilum, o.fl.

Til viðbótar voru á árinu 2006 til umfjöllunar endurbætur á aðalstöðvum SP (Capital master plan), en áætlað er að þær kosti um 2 milljarða Bandaríkjadala.

Fjárlög SP, önnur en fjárhagsskuldbindingar vegna friðargæsluverkefna, eru gerð til tveggja ára í senn, og því fer bróðurpartur umfjöllunar fimmtu nefndar annaðhvert ár í fjárlög, en hitt árið er almenn stjórnsýsla til umfjöllunar. Þetta árið voru stjórnsýsluatriðin aðallega til umfjöllunar, því fjárlög SP vegna 2006-2007 voru samþykkt á síðasta allsherjarþingi. Meðal annarra atriða sem voru til umræðu má telja innkaupareglur SP, ýmis atriði varðandi mannauðsstjórnun stofnunarinnar, lífeyrissjóð starfsmanna SP, endurskoðunarmál SP, skipulag fundahalda, sameiginlega eftirlitsnefnd SP, áætlanagerð, auk almennrar afgreiðslu á endurskoðuðum fjárlögum og skammtímafjárlögum til friðargæsluverkefna.

Í heild var starfsemi fimmtu nefndar átakalítill haustið 2006, eftir mjög harðar pólitískar deilur í nefndinni allt 60. allsherjarþing. Helst hefur verið ágreiningur um ályktun um reiknireglur framlagaskala aðildarríkja SP, en til stendur að breyta þeim, eins og gert er reglulega, en núverandi reiknireglur eru frá árinu 2000. Deilur hafa staðið um hvaða aðferðafræði eigi að beita við útreikninga á fjárlögum aðildarríkjanna, hvaða viðmiðunarreiknitímabil eigi að miða við þegar

framlög eru metin, hvaða hámarks- og lágmarks- eigi að vera á framlögum, hvort fastaríki í öryggisráðinu eigi að greiða vissa lágmarksprósentu af kostnaði SP o.s.frv. Ekki náðist samkomulag um að breyta reglum og niðurstaðan varð því sú að óbreyttar reiknireglur verða í gildi fyrir tímabilið 2007 til 2009.

Nefndin kom aftur saman 5. mars 2007 og hélt fundi allan marsmánuð. Til umfjöllunar voru blönduð rekstrarmál auk hefðbundinnar umfjöllunar um framlög til friðargæsluverkefna. Meðal þeirra mála sem fjallað var um á fundum nefndarinnar að þessu sinni voru starfssemi sameinuðu eftirlitsnefndarinnar (joint inspection unit), starfsaðstæður dómara, styrkt og sameinað öryggisstjórnunarkerfi, starfsemi sérstakra pólitískra sendinefnda, heilsutryggingar fyrrverandi starfsmanna SP, o.fl. Eitt mál stóð upp úr sem sérstakt umfjöllunaratriði og það var réttargæslukerfið innan Sameinuðu þjóðanna (administration of justice). Í ályktun 59/283 kallaði allsherjarþingið eftir endurskoðun á réttargæslukerfi SP og í júlí 2006 skilaði sérskipuð nefnd um það málefni skýrslu. Í henni var gildandi réttargæslukerfi harðlega gagnrýnt og ýmsar breytingar og endurbætur á réttargæslukerfi SP lagðar til. Allsherjarþingið samþykkti í september 2006 að vísa málinu til umfjöllunar í bæði 5. og 6. nefnd SP en ekki náðist að klára að ræða þær breytingar í fundalotu haustsins. M.a. var talin þörf á að kalla 6. nefnd SP saman til sérstakrar tveggja vikna fundalotu í mars 2007 (sjá síðar). Til umræðu í 5. nefnd hafa verið atriði sem tengjast stjórnsýslu-, skipulags- og fjárhagslegum þáttum hins endurbætta réttargæslukerfis, kostnaður við ferli við að leysa úr sakamálum sem upp koma innan SP kerfisins, hvaða starfsmenn SP eigi að falla undir SP kerfið, skipanir og hæfisskilyrði dómara, skipulag dómstóla og áfrýjunarstigs o.s.frv.

Á hinum árlegu maífundum fimmtu nefndar sem hófust 7. maí var aðallega fjallað um ályktanir varðandi fjármögnun friðargæsluverkefna. Einnig var fjallað um ályktanir varðandi innra eftirlit SP og endurskoðun hjá stofnuninni, ályktun um svokölluð "Cross-cutting issues" sem fjallar um ýmis fjármála- og rekstrarmálefni er varða öll friðargæsluverkefni á vegum SP.

Ályktanir í fimmtu nefnd eru að jafnaði afgreiddar án atkvæðagreiðslu, að frátalinni ályktun um friðargæslu í Líbanon. Um hana voru að venju greidd atkvæði annarsvegar um nokkur ákvæði ályktunarinnar (varðandi bætur frá Ísrael fyrir árás á bækistöð SP í Líbanon 1996) og hinsvegar um ályktunina í heild. Ísland, Líkt og Noregur og ESB-ríkin, sat hjá við atkvæðagreiðsluna um hin umdeildu ákvæði ályktunarinnar en greiddi atkvæði með ályktuninni í heild. Aðrar ályktanir nefndarinnar voru afgreiddar án atkvæðagreiðslu.

Eftir að fyrirhuguðum fundartíma nefndarinnar átti að vera lokið í byrjun júní var kynnt í nefndinni ályktun varðandi styrkingu getu SP til að stjórna og viðhalda friðargæsluverkefnum. Í henni var fjallað um fjárhagslegar hliðar á tillögum aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP um endurskipulagningu á friðargæslu Sameinuðu þjóðanna, (sbr. bls. 21 og 22) sem m.a. fólu í sér tillögur um næstum fimm hundruð nýjar stöður í tengslum við rekstur friðargæslu SP. Fimmta nefnd féllst á hluta þessara nýju stöðugilda eða 284 af þeim, en langan tíma tók að ná endanlegri sátt um nýja stöðu varaframkvæmdastjóra (Under Secretary General) sem stjórna á nýrri stuðningsdeild við friðargæslumálefni. Af þeim sökum drógust fundalok fimmtu nefndar fram í síðari hluta júnímánaðar en á fundi þann 27. júní voru allar ályktanir samþykktar og störfum 5. nefndar á 61. allsherjarþingi lokið.

Hægt er að nálgast allar afgreiddar ályktanir fimmtu nefndar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hér: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Sjötta nefnd: Þjóðréttarmál

Sjötta nefnd 61. allsherjarþings, laganefndin, hóf starf sitt þriðjudaginn 10. október 2006 og stóðu fundir hennar til 21. nóvember 2006. Formaður nefndarinnar var Juan Manuel Gomez Robledo frá Spáni. Ellefu efnisliðir voru á dagskrá nefndarinnar: Ályktun um aðgerðir til útrýmingar á alþjóðlegum hryðjuverkum, réttarbeiting innan SP, óskir um heimild til handa tveimur samtökum til að vera áheyrnaraðilar (observer status) í allsherjarþinginu (OPEC Fund for International Development og Collaborative Intergovernmental Scientific Research Institute), umfjöllun um gildi réttar (Rule of Law) á sviði lands- og alþjóðaréttar, ályktun um stöðu viðbótarbókana við Genfarsáttmálann frá 1949 varðandi vernd fórnarlamba vopnaðra átaka, ályktun um áhrifaríkar aðgerðir til að auka vernd og öryggi diplómátskra sendinefnda og fulltrúa og heildstæð endurskoðun á öllum þáttum friðargæsluverkefna. Auk þess voru fjórir liðir til viðbótar sem fólu einungis í sér umfjöllun um skýrslur frá ýmsum nefndum og stofnunum (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, International Law Commission, Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations og Committee on Relations with the Host Country).

Tímabreka verkefnið að þessu sinni var vinna við ályktun um aðgerðir til útrýmingar alþjóðlegum hryðjuverkum og þótt þar hafi ekki verið farið í efnislega endurskoðun á ályktuninni frá í fyrra, heldur var hún einungis uppfærð og orðalagi breytt, risu nokkrar deilur um þau atriði. Aðalásteytingarsteinninn var tilvísun í aðgerðir sem ýmsar stofnanir og samtök hafa gripið til gegn hryðjuverkum en þar þótti

sumum þjóðum ekki við hæfi að vísa í starf hernaðarlegra stofnana eins og NATO.

Fastafulltrúi Íslands flutti ræðu um hryðjuverk við almenna umræðu í nefndinni um það efni þann 12. október.

Allsherjarþing SP ákvað í september að vísa umfjöllun um réttargæslukerfi SP til umfjöllunar bæði í 5. og 6. nefnd. Ekki náðist að klára umfjöllun um það málefni fyrir jól svo því var vísað til áframhaldandi umfjöllunar hjá nefndunum og m.a. var 6. nefnd kölluð sérstaklega saman til 2 vikna fundalotu í mars 2007. Á þeim fundum fjallaði nefndin um lagalega þætti réttargæslukerfis SP, m.a. aðferðafræðina við úrlausn mála (bæði formlegt og óformlegt kerfi), málsókn og samspil rekstrar mála innan SP kerfisins og málsóknar fyrir almennum dómstólum, lögfræðilega aðstoð við þá sem standa í málarekstri, andmælarétt, skipulag dóms- og áfrýjunarstiga, hæfisskilyrði dómara, tegundir refsinga, réttarfarsreglur sem gilda o.fl. Á fundi nefndarinnar 23. mars 2007 samþykkti nefndin afstöðu til flestra ofangreindra atriða sem samstaða hafði náðst um og tók ákvörðun um að mæla með því við allsherjarþingið að það tæki réttarfarsreglur SP á dagskrá til frekari umfjöllunar á 62. allsherjarþingi SP haustið 2007.

Hægt er að nálgast allar afgreiddar ályktanir sjöttu nefndar á 61. allsherjarþinginu hér: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r61.htm>

Suður – suður nefnd SP (GA High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation)

Í maí 2007 lauk tveggja ára varaformennsku fastafulltrúa Íslands í nefnd háttsettra embættismanna um suður - suður samvinnu (High level committee on South - South Cooperation), en ríki "í suðri" eins og Kína, Indland, Brasilía o.fl. betur stæð ríki suðursins hafa undanfarin ár lagt mikla áherslu á þróunarverkefni í öðrum þróunarríkjum, ekki síst í Afríku. Þá hefur svokölluðum "þríhyrningsverkefnum" fjölgað þar sem þróunaraðstoð ríkra þjóða er notuð til að styrkja ákveðin verkefni í þróunarríki sem síðan koma öðru(m) þróunarríki(jum) jafnframt til góða.

Fundur um réttindi og virðingu fatlaðra

Dagana 14. til 25. ágúst 2006 var haldin í New York ráðstefna SP um sáttmála um vernd og aukin réttindi og virðingu einstaklinga með fötlun (Draft Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with

Disabilities). Sáttmáli þessi tekur til mikilvægra þátta í lífi fatlaðra svo sem réttinda þeirra og hvernig þau réttindi verði sem best tryggð.

Um var að ræða áttundu ráðstefnuna um gerð þessa sáttmála. Helgi Hjörvar, alþingsmaður, og Óskar Páll Óskarsson, lögfræðingur í félagsmálaráðuneyti, tóku þátt í seinni hluta ráðstefnunnar.

Ráðstefnan var sótt af fjölda fulltrúa ríkja ásamt fulltrúum ýmissa hagsmunasamtaka. Búist var fyrirfram við að mestar umræður yrðu um hvernig ætti að framfylgja sáttmálanum og skilgreiningu á fötlun. Þegar á hólminn var komið voru hinsvegar lagðar fram breytingartillögur við nánast öll drög að greinum sem fram höfðu komið á fyrri ráðstefnum. Drögin voru þó að lokum samþykkt samhljóða ef undan er skilin ein grein sem nokkrar þjóðir lögðust gegn (neðanmálgrein við 12. gr.). Ljóst er að hér um tímamótasamning fyrir fatlaða um allan heim að ræða.

Síðasti fundur vinnunefndar (ad hoc committee) um samninginn var haldinn 5. desember 2006. Langvinnur ágreiningur hafði staðið um ofangreinda neðanmálgrein (legal capacity), sem kvað á um að þetta hugtak hefði ekki nákvæmlega sömu merkingu á arabísku, kínversku, rússnesku og síðan ensku, sem gerði lagalega túlkun samningsins óljósa. Niðurstaðan varð hinsvegar sú eftir frekari samningaumleitunir að neðanmálgreinin var felld úr samningnum. Samningur SP um réttindi fatlaðra var samþykktur af allsherjarþinginu þann 13. desember. Ísland gerðist aðili að ræðu ESB sem var flutt við það tækifæri. Varafastafulltrúi undirritaði samninginn fyrir Íslands hönd á sérstakri undirritunarhátið 30. mars 2007.

Almennt um starfsemi fastanefndar

Framboð Íslands til öryggisráðsins

Starfið vegna framboðs Íslands til sætis í öryggisráði Sameinuðu þjóðanna árin 2009-2010 heldur áfram. Framboðið er m.a. kynnt fyrir öðrum ríkjum á vettvangi Sameinuðu þjóðanna og óskað er eftir stuðningi þeirra. Náíð samráð er við önnur Norðurlönd um framboðið og þau vinna að íslenska framboðinu víða um heim. Má að sumu leyti halda því fram að um sé að ræða norrænt framboð. Eins og áður hefur komið fram, keppa þrjú WEOG ríki um tvö sæti í ráðinu. Þau eru auk Íslands, Austurríki og Tyrkland. Fastafulltrúi og starfsfólk fastanefndar nýta öll tækifæri sem gefast til að kynna framboðið í New York og víðar. Fastanefnd og sérstakt kosningateymi utanríkisráðuneytisins halda utan um upplýsingar í gagnagrunni um atkvæðaskipti, skrifleg og

munleg stuðningsloforð, viðræður og fleira viðkomandi framboðinu. Kosningarnar eru haustið 2008.

Kynningarbæklingur, *ICELAND - First time candidate to the Security Council 2009–2010*, leit dagsins ljós og hófst dreifing í upphafi 61. allsherjarþings og 26. september 2006 opnaði utanríkisráðherra nýja heimasíðu sem sett hefur verið upp til kynningar á framboði Íslands. Vefslóð síðunnar er: <http://www.iceland.org/securitycouncil>

Stofnun stjórnmálasambanda

Fastanefndin hefur haft það verkefni að ljúka gerð og undirritun yfirlýsinga um stofnun stjórnmálasambanda við nær öll aðildarríki Sameinuðu þjóðanna. Það er jafnan gert að svonefndri “New York-fyrirmynd” sem þýðir að fastafulltrúar viðkomandi ríkja hjá Sameinuðu þjóðunum undirrita þá yfirlýsingu að fengnu umboði ráðuneyta sinna og enginn viðbótarkostnaður hlýst af. Ekki er komið á skiptum á sendiherrum, heldur fara fastanefndirnar í New York að sinni með hin formlegu samskipti milli ríkjanna.

Röksemdir fyrir þessu eru nokkrar. Utanríkisviðskipti Íslendinga hafa margfaldast að umfangi síðustu ár og áratugi og Íslendinga er að finna að störfum æ víðar um heiminn. Stjórnmálasamband auðveldar boðleiðir við ræðisþjónustu.

Þá er í mörgum þessara ríkja að finna viðskiptatækifæri fyrir íslensk fyrirtæki, og er upplýsingum um þau komið á framfæri á heimasíðu ráðuneytisins sem og af viðskiptaþjónustu utanríkisráðuneytisins, VUR.

Loks er þess að geta að fastanefndin hefur látið meira til sín taka í starfi Sameinuðu þjóðanna síðustu ár og á í vaxandi mæli samstarf við fleiri ríki um framgang mála. Einnig hefur þessum ríkjum verið kynnt framboð Íslands til setu í öryggisráðinu og falast eftir stuðningi þeirra.

Ísland hefur nú stofnað stjórnmálasamband við flest ríki heims og aðeins eru örfá ríki eftir, sem Ísland hefur óskað eftir að stofna til sambands við. Nokkur þeirra eru að mestu reiðubúin og má búast við undirritun yfirlýsinga þar að lútandi bráðlega.

Þótt sumt af því sem rætt er við undirskriftarathafnir einkennist meira af almennum velvilja og von um frekari tengsl en beinum og formlegum óskum um tiltekin sambönd, þá kom í ljós í máli margra að þeir voru kunnugir íslenskum sjávarútvegi og því góða orði sem fer af Íslendingum á því sviði. Flestum var vel kunnugt um deildir jarðhita- og sjávarútvegsháskóla Sameinuðu þjóðanna á Íslandi og höfðu uppi óskir um að fá að senda þangað nemendur til náms. Þá höfðu ýmsir þeirra ákveðnar óskir um samstarf um nýtingu sjávarauðlinda.

Samstarf Norðurlanda

Vikulegir fundir fastafulltrúa Norðurlandanna voru haldnir í húsakynnum norsku fastanefndarinnar árið 2006, en í upphafi árs 2007 tóku Finnar við formennskunni. Árlegur fundur utanríkisráðherra Norðurlanda var haldinn í upphafi allsherjarþingsins undir norskri stjórn. Norræna samráðið á þessum fundum og fundum annarra norræna embættismanna hér í New York er Íslendingum afar mikils virði, raunar grundvallarforsenda fyrir yfirsýn og innsýn í mál á mörgum sviðum sem annars gæti verið harla erfitt að ná. Það er mikilvægt að viðhalda þessu samráði, að Ísland leggi sitt af mörkum til norræna samstarfsins þar sem aðstaða er til og sýna norræna samstöðu. Ímynd Norðurlandanna innan Sameinuðu þjóðanna er sterk og þykir mörgum hið hófstilla norræna velferðarkerfi til fyrirmyndar. Það er ánægjulegt að finna að norræna samstarfið í New York er ekki að gefa upp öndina þrátt fyrir aðild þriggja Norðurlanda að Evrópusambandinu (ESB). Og innan ESB er í New York mikill skilningur á sérstöðu Noregs og Íslands (sem og Liechtenstein í EES-samhengi) gagnvart sambandinu. Oftast virðist gengið út frá því innan ESB að Norðurlöndin þrjú innan sambandsins láti hin tvö fylgjast mjög náið með því sem er að gerjast innan sambandsins.

Hópur vestrænna ríkja (WEOG)

Í WEOG hópnum (Western European and Other States Group) eru fundir yfirleitt haldnir einu sinni í mánuði. Ríkjahópurinn fjallar ekki efnislega um málefni heldur einungis um framboð ríkja úr hópnum til hinna ýmsu nefnda og ráða innan stofnana SP.

Öryggisráðið

Öryggisráð SP samþykkti 71 ályktun frá ágúst 2006 til júliloka 2007.

Ályktun öryggisráðs SP frá 11. ágúst 2006 (nr. 1701/2006) um **ástandið í Líbanon** var mikilvægur áfangi í átt til friðar í suðurhluta landsins. Þess var krafist að vopnahléi yrði komið á og að alþjóðlegt friðargæslulið með um 15 þúsund hermönnum tæki sér stöðu á því svæði þar sem stríðsátökin höfðu átt sér stað, ásamt líbanska stjórnarhernum. Kveðið var á um að samtímis því sem alþjóðlega liðið tæki sér stöðu og átökin hættu, skyldu Ísraelar kalla innrásarlið sitt á brott frá Líbanon. Einnig voru ákvæði um að Hizbollah skyldi þegar í stað láta lausa tvo ísraelska hermenn sem samtökin námu brott, en sá atburður var átylla Ísraela fyrir innrásinni í Líbanon. Öryggisráðið hefur lagt ríka áherslu á fulla innleiðingu ályktunarinnar til að unnt sé að tryggja langvarandi frið á svæðinu. Öryggisráðið hefur undanfarið

lýst yfir áhyggjum sínum af auknu ólöglegu vopnasmygli til Líbanon frá Sýrlandi sem sé til þess fallið að auka óstöðugleika á svæðinu.

Hinn 9. nóvember 2006 fór fram umræða í öryggisráði SP um **ástandið fyrir botni Miðjarðarhafs**. Kallað var til fundarins að beiðni Arabaríkja. Tilfnið voru árásir Ísraelshers á Gasa-svæðið. Drög að ályktun frá Katar þar sem árásir Ísraels eru fordæmdar voru felld, þar sem Bandaríkjamenn beittu neitunarvaldi. Fjögur ríki sátu hjá; Danmörk, Slóvakía, Bretland og Japan.

Hinn 25. ágúst 2006 samþykkti öryggisráðið ályktun þar sem að nýju var fjölgað í friðargæsluliði SP á **Austur Tímor**. Þessar ráðstafanir komu í kjölfar átaka í lok maí milli stjórnarhermanna og uppreisnarmanna í Dili, höfuðborg landsins. Þing- og forsetakosningar voru haldnar í Austur Tímor í júní 2007.

Alvarlegt ástand í **Darfur** hefur ítrekað verið á dagskrá öryggisráðs SP. Á fundi öryggisráðsins um Darfur, sem haldinn var mánudaginn 11. september 2006, varaði aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP við frekari hörnungum á svæðinu. Tvær milljónir manna hefðu þurft að flýja heimili sín og væru háðar neyðaraðstoð, sem yrði stöðugt erfiðari í framkvæmd. Öryggisráðið samþykkti með ályktun ráðsins nr. 1706 (2006) að setja á fót friðargæslulið í Darfur, sem tæki við af gæsluliði á vegum Afríkusambandsins. Ríkisstjórn Súdan samþykkti hinsvegar ekki að friðargæslulið á vegum SP yrði sent á svæðið og lýsti því yfir að litíð yrði á það sem ógnun við Súdan ef ríki sendu friðargæsluliða undir flaggi SP til Darfur. Ríkisstjórn Súdan samþykkti hinsvegar eftir langvinnar samningaviðræður þann 12. júní 2007 tillögur um sérstakt sameiginlegt friðargæslulið á vegum SP og Afríkusambandsins í Darfur-héraði í Súdan (UN-AU Hybrid Peacekeeping Force). Öryggisráðið samþykkti í kjölfarið þann 31. júlí 2007 ályktun um að sent yrði 26.000 manna friðargæslulið á vegum SP og Afríkusambandsins til Darfur til að tryggja stöðugleika á svæðinu og koma á friði á nýjan leik.

Í skýrslu aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP til öryggisráðsins um **Kósóvó**, frá september 2006, lýsti hann vonbrigðum sínum með framgang viðræðna um framtíðarskipan Kósóvó. Kósóvó Albanir krefjast sjálfstæðis héraðsins en serbneska stjórnin hefur ekki fallist á það og vill að Kósóvó fái sjálfstjórnarréttindi en verði áfram hluti af Serbíu. Óformlegar samningaviðræður áttu sér stað innan öryggisráðsins um drög að ályktun um sjálfstæði Kósóvó sem byggði á tillögum Marti Ahtisaari, sérstökum fulltrúa aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP gagnvart Kósóvó, sem kynntar voru í apríl 2007. Almennur stuðningur var meðal aðildarríkja ráðsins við samþykkt ályktunarinnar um sjálfstæði Kósóvó en Rússland gerði strax í upphafi alvarlegar athugasemdir við

ályktunina og stóð í vegi samkomulags. Rússland hafði m.a. áhyggjur af því fordæmisgildi sem ályktun um sjálfstæði Kósóvó fæli í sér og taldi að samningaviðræður á milli deiluaðila væru ekki fullreyndar. Eftir ítrekaðar samningaviðræður innan öryggisráðsins var ályktunin dregin til baka þann 20. júlí 2007 eftir að ljóst var að samkomulag væri ekki til staðar. Sett hefur verið á fót sérstakt þríeyki (Troika) Rússlands, Þýskalands og Bandaríkjanna sem vinna mun áfram að lausn málsins.

Hinn 21. nóvember 2006 samþykkti öryggisráðið samhljóða að framlengja til eins árs umboð friðargæslusveita á vegum Evrópusambandsins í **Bosníu og Hersegóvínu** (EUFOR). Í ályktuninni minnti ráðið Bosniustjórn á að hún væri skuldbundin til að starfa í samvinnu við alþjóðlega stríðsglæpadómstólinn vegna ríkja fyrrum Júgóslavíu.

Fundur var haldinn í öryggisráðinu hinn 18. júní 2007 um **stríðsglæpadómstóla SP vegna fyrrum Júgóslavíu og Rúanda**. Forsetar stríðsglæpadómstólanna, sem og aðalsaksóknarar þeirra, upplýstu ráðið um gang mála. Fram kom m.a. í máli Carla del Ponte, aðalsaksóknara stríðsglæpadómstólsins vegna fyrrum Júgóslavíu, að forgangsatíði væri að hraða málshöfðunum og að handtaka eftirlýsta stríðsglæpamenn, sem væru enn á flóttu undan réttvísinni.

Öryggisráðið samþykkti hinn 14. nóvember 2006 ályktun um þvingunaraðgerðir gegn **Norður Kóreu** vegna tilrauna með kjarnavopn. Öryggisráðsríkin settu á fót sérstaka nefnd, sem mun hafa umsjón með framkvæmd aðgerðanna. Margir ætluðu að framkvæmd ályktunarinnar geti reynst erfið. Kemur þar helst til kasta nágrannaríkjanna, Kína, Japan og Suður Kóreu.

Alvarlegt ástand öryggismála í **Sómalíu** hefur ítrekað verið á dagskrá öryggisráðsins sem lýst hefur yfir áhyggjum vegna átaka og ástandi mannúðarmála í landinu. Þann 7. desember 2006 samþykkti öryggisráðið ályktun sem veitti friðargæslusveitum á vegum ríkjasamtaka sjö austur-Afríkjuríkja (East African Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)) umboð til að vernda ríkisstjórn Sómalíu gegn íslömskum vígaflokkum og reyna að koma á friði í landinu. Öryggisráðið hefur lagt ríka áherslu á aukið pólitískt samráð í því skyni að festa stöðugleika í sessi í Sómalíu á nýjan leik eftir stríðsátök undanfarinna ára. Öryggisráð SP samþykkti ályktun um málefni Sómalíu þann 20. febrúar 2007 þar sem lýst var yfir eindregnum stuðningi ráðsins við stofnun friðargæslusveitar á vegum Afríkusambandsins (AMISOM) í Sómalíu. Öryggisráð SP hefur einnig harðlega fordæmt árásir vopnaðra sveita á friðargæslusveit Afríkusambandsins í Sómalíu í maí og forsætisráðherra landsins í júní.

Þann 11. desember 2006 fór fram umræða í öryggisráðinu um hið alvarlega **ástand í Írak** á grunni nýrrar skýrslu aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP þar að lútandi. Skýrslan áréttaði versnandi ástand öryggismála í landinu og þá miklu aukningu ofbeldis og hryðjuverka sem átt hafði sér stað undangengna mánuði. Sérstakur fulltrúi aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP í Írak, Ashraf Qazi, ávarpaði fund ráðsins en þar var lögð rík áhersla á áframhaldandi aðgerðir alþjóðasamfélagsins í því skyni að treysta ríkisstjórn Írak í sessi og stuðla að öryggi og stöðugleika í landinu. Þann 10. ágúst 2007 samþykkti öryggisráðið samhljóða ályktun sem lýtur að því að efla starfsemi sendinefndar SP í Írak (UNAMI) og auka hlutverk samtakanna við uppbyggingu landsins. Sérstök áhersla var þar lögð á mannúðarmál og aðstoð vegna flóttamannavanda í Írak.

Hinn 23. desember 2006 samþykkti öryggisráðið ályktun um þvingunaraðgerðir gegn **Íran**. Þær fela í sér að ríkjum er bannað að selja tækni og varning til Íran, sem komið getur að notum við auðgun á úrani eða við gerð kjarnavopna. Jafnframt, ef aðilar frá Íran sem koma að kjarnorkuáætluninni eru á ferð innan ríkja, ber stjórnvöldum að hafa auga með þeim, eins og það er orðað í ályktuninni (e. exercise vigilance). Öryggisráðið samþykkti samhljóða þann 24. mars 2007 ályktun um hertar þvingunaraðgerðir gegn Íran vegna áframhaldandi kjarnorkuáætlunar landsins. Sérstök áhersla var þar lögð á eftirlitshlutverk Alþjóðakjarnorkumálastofnunarinnar (IAEA) með kjarnorkuáætlun Íran en þarlend stjórnvöld hafa ekki uppfyllt skuldbindingar sínar gagnvart fyrri ályktun ráðsins. Skorað var á stjórnvöld í Íran að sýna aukinn samstarfsvilja og leyfa fullt eftirlit IAEA með kjarnorkuáætlun landsins til að unnt væri að sannreyna staðhæfingar Írana um að eingöngu væri um að ræða hagnýtingu kjarnorku í friðsamlegum tilgangi.

Þann 20. mars 2007 var haldinn opinn fundur í öryggisráðinu um ástandið í **Afganistan**. Fastafulltrúi Íslands flutti ávarp á fundinum þar sem hann sagði að töluvert hefði áunnist í að koma á lýðræði og í enduruppbyggingu landsins á undanförunum árum. Hinsvegar ógnaði óstöðugleiki, aukin ólögleg ræktun og dreifing fíkniefna og spilling þeim árangri sem náðst hefði. Mikilvægt væri því að berjast áfram gegn þessum ógnunum. Fastafulltrúi fjallaði jafnframt um framlag Íslands til enduruppbyggingar í Afganistan, m.a. með starfsfólki á flugvöllum í Kabúl og með því að aðstoða afgönsk stjórnvöld við að færa alþjóðaflugvöllinn í hendur heimamanna. Þá hefðu Íslendingar tekið þátt í endurreisnarstarfi í Chagcharan-héraði í Afganistan.

Öryggisástandið í **Austur-Kóngó** hefur verið á dagskrá ráðsins en þar hefur öryggisráðið lagt sérstaka áherslu á hlutverk friðargæslusveitar samtakanna (MONUC) í því skyni að festa stöðugleika og lýðræði í

sessi á nýjan leik í samvinnu við stjórnvöld í landinu. Ástand öryggismála í landinu er hinsvegar ennþá viðkvæmt eins og átök undanfarna mánuði hafa sýnt fram á. Sérstök skýrsla aðalfrankvæmdastjóra SP um þróun öryggismála í Austur-Kóngó var birt í febrúar 2007.

Hinn 26. október 2006 fór fram árleg umræða í öryggisráðinu um **konur, frið og öryggi** og flutti fastafulltrúi þar ræðu fyrir Íslands hönd. Ályktun öryggisráðsins nr. 1325 (2000) mælir fyrir um að öryggisráðið skuli beita sér fyrir aukinni þátttöku kvenna til að koma í veg fyrir vopnuð átök, í friðarferli og friðaruppbyggingu að loknum átökum. Í ávarpinu var lögð áhersla á mikilvægi ályktunar nr. 1325 í því skyni að auka þátttöku kvenna í friðarferli og friðaruppbyggingu. Ályktunin hefði komið til framkvæmda að hluta en töluvert starf væri ennþá óunnið. Fjallað var um aðgerðaáætlun SP sem miðar að því að innleiða ákvæði ályktunarinnar í alla starfsemi og stefnumörkun samtakanna. Lögð var áhersla á viðtæka starfsemi UNIFEM í þágu kvenna og greint var frá starfi sérfræðings í jafnréttismálum sem Ísland hefur fjármagnað hjá UNIFEM í Kósóvó undanfarin ár. Einnig var fjallað um nýjar áherslur í íslensku friðargæslunni sem miða að því að auka þátttöku kvenna.

Opinn fundur var haldinn í öryggisráðinu 17. apríl 2007 um **orku, öryggi og loftslagsbreytingar**. Þetta er í fyrsta skipti sem umræða um áhrif loftslagsbreytinga á sér stað á vettvangi öryggisráðsins. Fastafulltrúi flutti ávarp á fundinum og áréttaði m.a. að áhrif loftslagsbreytinga væru alvarlegt öryggismál sem hefðu í för með sér margþættar félagslegar og efnahagslegar afleiðingar. Mætti í því samhengi nefna skort á vatni, eyðimerkurmyndun, aukna fólksflutninga og vaxandi óstöðugleika af þeim sökum. Hann fjallaði um áherslur Íslands á sviði nýtingar endurnýjanlegra orkugjafa, þ.á m. starfsemi jarðhitaháskóla SP á Íslandi.

Opinn fundur var í öryggisráðinu 25. júní 2007 um **náttúruauðlindir og átök**. Fastafulltrúi flutti þar ávarp og áréttaði m.a. að svæðisbundin átök og á milli ríkja vegna náttúruauðlinda væru víða alvarlegt öryggismál. Sem dæmi nefndi hann takmarkaðan aðgang að vatni, olíu o.fl. Hann fjallaði einnig um framlag SP til að stemma stigu við átökum vegna náttúruauðlinda og lagði þar m.a. áherslu á starfsemi friðaruppbyggingarnefndar SP sem og mikilvægi þess að efla svæðisbundna samvinnu.

Efnahags- og félagsmálaráð Sameinuðu þjóðanna (ECOSOC)

Skipulag og verksvið ECOSOC

ECOSOC hefur mjög umfangsmikið verkswið og fæst við efnahagsmál, viðskipti, iðnvæðingu og efnahagsþróun, félagsmál, mannfjöldamál, barnaverndarmál, húsnæðismál, kvenréttindi, kynþáttamismunun, eiturlyfjamál, glæpavarnir, félagslega velferð, æskulýðsmál, umhverfismál og matvælamál. Einnig samþykkir ráðið tillögur um hvernig bæta megi menntun og heilsugæslu, svo og mannréttindi og frelsi hvar sem er í heiminum. Fimmtú og fjögur aðildarríki eiga aðild að efnahags- og félagsmálaráðinu og eru þau kjörin af allsherjarþinginu til þriggja ára í senn. Ráðið heldur venjulega einn fund á ári og ræður meirihluti atkvæða úrslitum mála.

Fjöldi nefnda tekur þátt í störfum ráðsins og að auki styðst ráðið við sérstofnanir og áætlanir samtakanna. Ísland leggur áherslu á að taka þátt í störfum tveggja undirnefnda, þ.e. kvennanefndar SP (CSW) og nefndar um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD). Sérstofnanir ECOSOC eru sautján og er hver um sig sjálfstæð, með eigin fjárhag og aðalstöðvar. Þær kanna vandamál, undirbúa tillögur og aðstoða þróunarlönd á sérsviðum sínum. Allsherjarþingið hefur einnig komið á fót ýmsum öðrum sérhæfðum stofnunum, sem vinna í nánum tengslum við efnahags- og félagsmálaráðið og í flestum tilvikum gefa þær skýrslu til allsherjarþingsins og ráðsins.

Langþráð samkomulag um styrkingu ECOSOC náðist um miðjan nóvember 2006, sbr. umfjöllun fremst í þessari skýrslu.

Ráðið kom saman um miðjan desember til að ljúka ófrágengnum málum frá ársfundi ráðsins í Genf í júlí 2006 og huga að framkvæmd ályktunar allsherjarþingsins um styrkingu ECOSOC. Þar fór m.a. fram atkvæðagreiðsla um áheyrnaraðild þriggja samtaka samkynhneigðra. Áheyrnaraðild þeirra hafði verið felld í atkvæðagreiðslu í nefnd sem fjallar um aðild frjálsra félagasamtaka. Að frumkvæði ESB var þeirri ákvörðun breytt í ECOSOC í tvísýnni atkvæðagreiðslu þar sem úrslitum réð hjáseta tíu ríkja, sem annars hefðu greitt atkvæði gegn aðildinni. Ísland greiddi atkvæði með aðild allra þriggja samtakanna.

Fastafulltrúi Íslands var fyrst kjörinn varaforseti ECOSOC í janúar 2006 og var hann endurkjörin í janúar 2007, annað árið í röð. Ísland situr nú í ráðinu tímabilið 2005-2007. Það kom í hlut Austur Evrópuríkja að velja forseta ráðsins í ár, og völdu þau fastafulltrúa Litháen í New York. Varaforsetarnir eru fjórir, frá Íslandi, fyrir hönd

Vesturlanda, frá Filippseyjum, fyrir hönd Asíu, frá Alsír, fyrir hönd Afríku og frá Haítí, fyrir hönd rómönsku Ameríku. Forsetinn og varaforsetarnir fjórir skipa stjórnarnefnd ECOSOC.

Varaforsetaembættið tók stóran hluta af starfstíma fastafulltrúa og varafastafulltrúa á tímabilinu. Stjórnarnefndin hélt 20 fundi í New York áður en árlegur fundur ECOSOC hófst í Genf í byrjun júlí 2007, og skrifaði fastanefndin frásagnir af þeim til að upplýsa önnur Vesturlönd um gang mála. Þetta starf hefur vakið mikla athygli á fastanefnd Íslands meðal fulltrúa ríkja hjá SP og hafa viðbrögð þeirra við störfum Íslands í stjórnarnefndinni verið afar jákvæð.

Varaforsætarnir skipta með sér verkum og það kom í hlut Íslands á þessu ári að stýra þeim hluta ECOSOC sem fjallar um mannúðarmál (humanitarian affairs segment). Fastafulltrúi bað sérstaklega um mannúðarmálin enda verða fulltrúar Íslands þá sýnilegir innan SP í þessum mikilvæga málaflokki.

Þetta ár var nokkuð viðburðarríkt í störfum ECOSOC vegna niðurstöðu leiðtogafundar SP um að endurskipuleggja starfsemi ráðsins.

Árlegur fundur ECOSOC

Árlegur fundur ECOSOC var haldinn í Genf dagana 2. til 27. júlí 2007. Markmiðið með fundi ráðsins á þessu ári er að stuðla að alheimsátaki gegn fátækt og hungri í heiminum. Fastafulltrúi Íslands í New York flutti ávarp á ráðherrafundi ráðsins 4. júlí. Hann vakti m.a. athygli á að ríkarí þjóðir heims yrðu að standa við loforð sín um framlög til þróunaraðstoðar og að Ísland muni ekki láta sitt eftir liggja. Hann lagði sérstaka áherslu á mikilvægi jafnréttis kynjanna og atvinnuþátttöku kvenna.

Undirbúningur fyrir árlegan fund ECOSOC hófst af fullum krafti í byrjun júní. Vegna varaforsætis fastafulltrúa kallaði undirbúningurinn á virka fundasetu og stjórn funda. Fastafulltrúi og varafastafulltrúi höfðu umsjón með undirbúningsviðræðum og textagerð í New York um þann hluta ECOSOC-fundarins sem fjallar um mannúðarmál (Humanitarian Segment), og fastafulltrúi stýrði þeim hluta fundarins í Genf sem fjallar um þá þætti dagana 13. til 18. júlí.

Ályktanir í ECOSOC

Á fundi ECOSOC í Genf í júlí voru samþykktar 66 ályktanir. Greidd voru atkvæði um eftirfarandi ályktanir: Ályktun um sjálfstæði til handa nýlendum og íbúum þeirra var samþykkt með 33 atkvæðum gegn engu en 19 ríki, þar á meðal Ísland, sátu hjá. Ályktun um aðstæður kvenna í

Palestínu, úr skýrslu kvennanefndar Sameinuðu þjóðanna, var samþykkt með 38 atkvæðum gegn 2 atkvæðum Bandaríkjanna og Ástralíu. Eitt ríki, Angóla, sat hjá. Ályktun um efnahags- og félagslegar afleiðingar hernáms Ísrael í Palestínu var einnig samþykkt með 29 atkvæðum gegn 2 atkvæðum Bandaríkjanna og Kanada. Ísland var meðal 18 ríkja sem sátu hjá.

Jafnframt var áheyrnaraðild tveggja félagasamtaka að ECOSOC samþykkt í atkvæðagreiðslu. Bæði félagasamtökin berjast fyrir réttindum samkynhneigðra og var Ísland fylgjandi áheyrnaraðild beggja samtakanna.

Árlegur fundur ECOSOC með Bretton Woods stofnunum, alþjóðaviðskiptastofnuninni og UNCTAD

Árlegur fundur ECOSOC með Bretton Woods stofnunum, Alþjóðaviðskiptastofnuninni og UNCTAD var haldinn 16. apríl 2007 í New York. Auk fastafulltrúa, og varafastafulltrúa sótti Þórður Bjarni Guðjónsson, sendifulltrúi, fundinn frá Íslandi. Markmiðið með þessum fundum er að fulltrúar helstu stofnana þróunarmála skiptist á upplýsingum um aðgerðir á sínum sviðum með það m.a. fyrir augum að reyna að koma í veg fyrir tvíverknað.

Aukaverkefni fastafulltrúa vegna setu í stjórn ECOSOC

Fastafulltrúi flutti opnunarræðu f.h. efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP á ráðstefnunni "Tale of Two Worlds: Keeping Pace with a Moving Target" sem haldin var í höfuðstöðvum SP 17. maí á "World Information Society Day 2007" og sá síðan um fundarstjórn. Þátttakendur í ráðstefnunni voru bæði frá opinberum aðilum og einkafyrirtækjum. Opnunarræðuna er að finna á heimsíðu fastanefndar.

Hinn 27. júní var haldinn hátíðarfundur í tilefni af eins árs starfsemi Friðaruppbyggingarnefndarinnar (Peace Building Commission, PBC). Formaður PBC, aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP, forseti allsherjarþingsins, forseti öryggisráðsins og fastafulltrúi Íslands sem varaforseti ECOSOC (í fjarveru forseta ECOSOC) fluttu öll ræður við þetta tækifæri.

Fastafulltrúi flutti erindi fimmtudaginn 7. júní í háborðsumræðum sem voru skipulagðar af ATHGO International og svaraði spurningum, ásamt sendiherrum frá Þýskalandi, Finnlandi, Portúgal og Brasilíu. Fundinn sóttu á fjórða hundrað alþjóðlegir nemar frá mörgum bandarískum háskólum og fjallað var um loftslagsbreytingar, sjálfbæra orku og aðgerðir stjórnvalda.

Kvennanefnd Sameinuðu þjóðanna (Commission on the Status of Women, CSW)

Fimmtugasti og fyrsti fundur kvennanefndar SP (Commission on the Status of Women) var haldinn í New York 26. febrúar til 9. mars 2007. Ísland á sæti í kvennanefndinni ásamt 44 öðrum ríkjum. Kjörtímabili Íslands lýkur eftir ár og tekur Ísland því fullan þátt í 52. fundi nefndarinnar árið 2008. Að honum loknum lýkur setu Íslands í nefndinni.

Meginumfjöllunarefni fundarins var mismunun og ofbeldi gegn stúlkum og einnig almenn umræða um stöðu jafnréttismála. Til grundvallar umræðunni var ný skýrsla aðalframkvæmdastjóra SP um stúlkubarnið.

Magnús Stefánsson, þáverandi félagsmálaráðherra, veitti fjölmennri sendinefnd frá Íslandi forystu og flutti ávarp í almennri umræðu nefndarinnar þann 28. febrúar. Hann lagði m.a. áherslu á réttindi stúlkubarnsins og að ríki virtu þær skuldbindingar sem þau hefðu undirgengist á sviði mannréttinda. Jafnframt tók hann undir niðurstöðu skýrslu SP um ofbeldi gegn stúlkum að það væri á ábyrgð einstakra ríkja að grípa til fyrirbyggjandi ráðstafana og nefndi sérstaklega aðgerðaáætlun íslenskra stjórnvalda gegn ofbeldi á heimilum og kynferðislegu ofbeldi, sem tekur til árána 2006 til 2011. Félagsmálaráðherra greindi m.a. frá fjárframlagi íslenskra stjórnvalda til aðgerða Rauða krossins í Sierra Leone gegn barnahermennsku og til að auðvelda börnum sem þvinguð hafa verið til hermennsku afturhvarf til eðlilegs lífs. Þá fór hann yfir stöðu jafnréttismála á Íslandi hvað snertir menntun, atvinnuþátttöku, launamun og fæðingarorlof. Félagsmálaráðherra tók þátt í hringborðsumræðum ráðherra um réttindi stúlkubarnsins og sat jafnframt hádegisverðarfund norrænu ráðherranna sem fara með jafnréttismál.

Íslensk stjórnvöld og frjáls félagasamtök stóðu fyrir íslenskum hliðarviðburði í aðalbyggingu SP í tengslum við fund kvennanefndarinnar þar sem fjallað var um þær leiðir sem farnar hafa verið á Íslandi í því skyni að koma á jafnrétti milli kynjanna. Vakti kynning Margrétar Pálu Ólafsdóttur á Hjallastefnunni þar verðskuldaða athygli.

Einnig tók félagsmálaráðherra þátt í fjölsóttum hliðarviðburði sem Íslendingar, Norðmenn og Danir stóðu að þar sem fjallað var um feðraorlof. Félagsmálaráðherra flutti inngangsorð á fundinum og Ingólfur V. Gíslason, sviðsstjóri rannsóknarsviðs jafnréttisstofu, sagði frá íslensku fæðingaorlofslöggjöfinni og áhrifum hennar á íslenskt samfélag.

Alls voru fjórar ályktanir samþykktar á 51. fundi kvennanefndar SP: 1. Um konur, stúlkubarnið og alnæmi; 2. Um stöðu kvenna í Palestínu; 3. Um umskurð kvenna og stúlkubarna og 4. Um þvingaðar hjónavígslur.

Nefnd um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD)

Undirbúningsfundur 15. fundar nefndar Sameinuðu þjóðanna um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD) var haldinn dagana 26. febrúar til 2. mars 2007 og sóttu fundinn frá Íslandi Þórir Ibsen, skrifstofustjóri auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu og Danfríður Skarphéðinsdóttir, umhverfisráðuneytinu.

Verkefni fundarins var að undirbúa ályktun 15. fundar nefndarinnar (sjá umfjöllun síðar), sem var síðari fundur nefndarinnar af tveimur sem fjalla um sjálfbæra orku, loftslagsmál og loftmengun. Fundurinn í fyrria snérist fyrst og fremst um gagnaöflun og mat á stöðu mála á framangreindum sviðum. Þá stóðu íslensk stjórnvöld fyrir tveimur kynningum, annarsvegar um vetni og hinsvegar um jarðhita. Á fundinum í ár var ályktað um stefnumörkun á þessum sviðum.

Við opnun undirbúningsfundarins gaf sendinefnd Íslands skýrslu um alþjóðlega ráðstefnu um vetni í þágu sjálfbærrar þróunar, sem haldin var á vegum íslenskra stjórnvalda og efnahags- og félagsmálaskrifstofu SP í Reykjavík 28. og 29. september 2006. Á fundinum var annars hefðbundinn málf lutningur um framangreind efnisatriði og tók sendinefnd Íslands þátt í flestum dagskrárliðum. Þá sótti og sendinefndin ýmsa hliðarviðburði.

Í málf lutningi íslensku sendinefndarinnar var megináherslan lögð á aukna hlutdeild endurnýjanlegra orkugjafa og gagnsemi þeirra fyrir þróunarríkin, einkum smárra eyþjóða, og til að draga úr loftmengun og losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda. Lögð var m.a. áhersla á þau tækifæri sem bjóðast við nýtingu jarðhita og vatnsorku og notkun vetnis sem orkubera.

Í lok fundarins tók skrifstofa SP um efnahags- og félagsmál saman drög að ályktun sem tekin var til umfjöllunar á fundi nefndarinnar í maí. Var sendinefndum gefið tækifæri á að koma með munnlegar athugasemdir við textann í lok fundarins. Textinn var í upphafi mjög hallur undir hagsmunum olúuríkjanna. Í munnlegum athugasemdum íslensku sendinefndarinnar var bent á að uppbygging textans væri ásættanleg, en að laga þyrfti jafnvægi milli málefnaatriða, einkum í fyrstu málsgrein hans þar sem orðalagið var full mikið í þágu kolefniseldsneytis. Þá þyrfti og að lagfæra textann þar sem fjallað var um endurnýjanlega orkugjafa. Sendinefndin fór jafnframt fram á að vísað yrði til vetnis í drögum. Málf lutningur Íslands við undirbúninginn og samskipti

fulltrúa fastanefndar við skrifstofu SP milli funda, skiluðu ágætum árangri og batnaði textinn til muna.

Fimmtándi fundur nefndarinnar var haldinn dagana 30. apríl til 11. maí 2007. Fundinn sátu þau Þórir Ibsen, skrifstofustjóri auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu í utanríkisráðuneytinu, Harald Aspelund varafastafulltrúi Íslands hjá SP, Danfríður Skarphéðinsdóttir deildarstjóri í umhverfisskrifstofunni og Helga Barðadóttir, deildarsérfræðingur í iðnaðar- og viðskiptaráðuneytinu. Fastafulltrúi flutti ræðu Íslands á ráðherrafundi nefndarinnar. Í ræðunni var m.a. tilkynnt að íslensk stjórnvöld hefðu ákveðið að veita fjármagn til úttektar á jarðhitanytingu í Karfbahafi í samvinnu við íslensk orkufyrirtæki.

Í fyrri viku fundarins flutti varafastafulltrúi tvær yfirlýsingar fyrir hönd Íslands, um orkumál og um loftslagsmál. Þá vikuna voru fyrstu yfirferðir yfir ályktanir nefndarinnar og tók sendinefndin virkan þátt í þeim umræðum. Samningaviðræður stóðu fram yfir ráðherrafundinn í síðari vikunni og fram á föstudagsmorgun 11. maí, þar sem G77 tókst ekki að ná innri samstöðu um nokkur lykilmál. Greip formaður til þess ráðs á síðustu klukkutímum að gefa út texta sem byggði á þeim texta sem samkomulag hafði náðst um og úrvinnslu stjórnarinnar á öðrum þeim málsgreinum sem ekki hafði náðst samstaða um. Engar samningaviðræður voru leyfðar um þennan texta formannsins. ESB hafnaði textanum á þeirri forsendu að hann gengi skemur en niðurstöður leiðtogafundarins í Jóhannesarborg 2002 um sjálfbæra þróun. Nefndin samþykkti því enga ályktun að þessu sinni.

Þróunarríkin lögðu mesta áherslu á aðgengi að orku. Smáeyríkin mörkuðu sér að vanda sérstöðu með áherslu á endurnýjanlega orkugjafa. Athygli vakti að vaxandi áhugi er aftur á vatnsorku, einkum í Afríku, og var minni fyrirstaða við hana af hálfu ESB en oft áður. ESB lagði ríka áherslu á endurnýjanlega orkugjafa og orkusparnað og þrýsti mjög á nýjar skuldbindingar. Bandaríkin, Ástralía og Kanada stóðu gegn nýjum skuldbindingum og voru höll undir hefðbundna orkugjafa. Í samningaviðræðunum lögðu fulltrúar Íslands m.a. áherslu á endurnýjanlega orkugjafa og þá einkum jarðhita og nýja tækni, s.s. vetni.

Vegna andstöðu við nýjar skuldbindingar tók ESB upp á því að hvetja ríki til að senda skrifstofu CSD einblöðung með upplýsingum um stefnumörkun þeirra og aðgerðir á næstu árum á sviði orkumála, loftslagsmála og aðstoðar við þróunarríkin. Auk ESB, skiluðu Noregur, Sviss og Ísland slíkum einblöðungum til að hvetja aðra til slíks hins sama.

Helga Barðadóttir flutti ræðu fyrir hönd iðnaðar- og viðskiptaráðherra á norrænum kynningarfundi sem haldinn var í tengslum við CSD 15. Sendinefnd Íslands var boðið að flytja erindi á hliðarviðburði um orkumál í smáeyríkjum og flutti Þórir Ibsen þar erindi fyrir Íslands hönd.

Skugga bar á í lok fundar þegar kom að kosningu næstu stjórnar nefndarinnar, þar sem Afríkuríkin, sem rétt áttu á næsta formanni nefndarinnar, völdu umhverfisráðherra Zimbabwe sem formannsefni. Ekkert Vesturlanda sætti sig við þetta framboð, enda hefur verið sett farbann á viðkomandi í Evrópu. ESB fór fram á leynilega atkvæðagreiðslu og var ljóst af niðurstöðum hennar, að fulltrúar Vesturlanda greiddu atkvæði á móti en það dugði ekki til og náði ráðherrann kjöri. Vekur þetta spurningar um árangur nefndarinnar næstu tvö árin þar sem fjalla á um málefni Afríku, landbúnað, þurrka, eyðimerkurmyndun og þróun landnýtingar.

Framkvæmdastjórn UNDP/UNFPA

Stjórnir UNDP og UNFPA héldu stjórnarfund sinn í New York dagana 11. - 22. júní 2007. Ísland tekur sæti í stjórn UNDP á næsta ári sem einn fulltrúi Vesturlandahópsins (WEOG). Elín Rósa Sigurðardóttir, verkefnisstjóri í utanríkisráðuneytinu, sótti seinni hluta fundarins, UNDP stjórnarfundinn 18. -22. júní, með það að markmiði að undirbúa virka þátttöku Íslands á næsta ári.

Fjölmargt var á dagskrá en hæst bar skýrsla síðustu fjögurra ára og yfirlit yfir þau flóknu viðfangsefni sem glíma þurfti við, við framkvæmd verkefna, stefnumótun og samhæfingu (Multi-year funding framework cumulative report, 2004-2007 eða MYFF) og framkvæmdaáætlun næstu fjögurra ára, (Strategic Plan 2008-2011). Framkvæmdastjórnar undirstofnana UNDP kynntu einnig sínar ársskýrslur: UNIFEM, UNOPS, UNCDF og suður-suður deildin, auk þess sem fjallað var um verkefnaáætlanir fyrir fjölmörg samstarfslönd.

Ísland var aðili að fjórum sameiginlegum yfirlýsingum, þ.e. yfirlýsingu sem Kanada flutti um UNIFEM, yfirlýsingu um nauðsyn þess að UNDP skýrði frá árangri verkefna í einstökum löndum og tveimur yfirlýsingum sama efnis (UNFPA og UNDP) sem Ástralía flutti, um nauðsyn þess að verkefnalöndin geti lagt fram sameiginlega framkvæmdaáætlun.

I. viðauki: Ræða Valgerðar Sværrisdóttur, utanríkisráðherra, í almennri stjórn málaumræðu á allsherjarþinginu, 26. september 2006

Let me begin by congratulating you on your election as President of the General Assembly. I am especially pleased to see a woman in this important position after a break of nearly 30 years.

I would like to join those who have expressed thanks to the Secretary-General for his leadership and commitment in recent years in addressing the very serious challenges facing the international community.

Allow me also to use this opportunity to congratulate the Republic of Montenegro on its accession to the United Nations.

The commitment to global partnership for development is a timely, yet sobering, theme in light of the long road we have still to travel and the setbacks already encountered.

A major setback has been the crisis in **global trade talks**. Trade can be the single most important vehicle for global development and we should not let the opportunity, presented to us by the Doha Development Agenda, slip from our grasp. We must ensure that gains from trade liberalisation benefit the poor and are fairly distributed. Iceland remains strongly committed to the Doha Development Agenda.

Many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, have little chance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by the target date, unless significant additional resources are made available.

We welcome and support international efforts for debt relief to the poorest countries. We also applaud those countries that have committed to increasing **official development assistance** (ODA). Iceland is also shouldering its responsibility. Over the next three years, Iceland's development assistance will almost have tripled in size and we are determined to do even more. Beyond 2009, our assistance should increase even further, with the ambition of reaching the UN target of zero point 7 per cent (0.7%) of GNI (Gross National Income).

The global partnership rests on the principles of transparency, accountability, good governance, equity and commitment to poverty reduction. Iceland also places special importance on the rights of women and children. As the Iranian Nobel Prize winner, Shirin Ebadi, has so rightly pointed out:

".. to disregard women and bar them from active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life would in fact be tantamount to depriving the entire population of every society of half its capability."

We want to see more determined efforts by development partners and UN agencies to pursue **gender equality**. The work of UNIFEM must be given more weight within the UN. Iceland has increased its support to the work of UNIFEM more than tenfold over the last two years, and we will increase our support even further.

UNICEF's mission statement correctly insists that the survival, protection and development of **children** are central to human progress. Nobody questions this statement, yet more than 10 million children die from preventable causes every year. Iceland will increase further its contributions to the vital work of UNICEF. I am proud to say that the people of Iceland have been particularly active and make the highest contribution per capita to UNICEF of national societies.

At least a half of the eight Millennium Development Goals relate to resource use and environmental conservation, that is to **sustainable development**. We will not be able to eradicate extreme poverty or hunger if we cannot safeguard the environment, the basis of

food security around the world. We cannot hope to reduce child mortality, unless we deal with the contamination of freshwater. There is a close relationship between the health of the earth's ecosystem and human welfare, security and peace.

Icelanders base their livelihood on the living resources of the sea and abundant renewable energy. Iceland rose from relatively recent poverty to affluence through the application of technological innovations, and by drawing on international cooperation. We are convinced that our own success could be replicated in many other parts of the world, given the right incentives and an enabling environment.

In this connection I would like to refer, in particular, to two areas of sustainable development, ocean issues and energy issues.

Ocean issues have far-reaching development implications. Ninety-five per cent of those who live from fisheries are in the developing world. A billion people depend on fisheries for their main intake of protein. At the same time we see the rapid increase in pollution of the ocean and depletion of its living resources. This is why Iceland has prioritized this area in its development cooperation and the work of the fisheries department of the United Nations University in Iceland.

Energy issues also loom large. While Icelanders enjoy the good fortune of having clean, renewable energy for 70 per cent of our total energy use, energy issues are increasingly becoming one of the main drivers of the sustainable development agenda within the United Nations. Two billion people lack access to electricity. All eight Millennium Development Goals will require greater energy consumption.

Unfortunately, more energy consumption, in most cases, means greater greenhouse gas emissions. One of our greatest challenges today is to square the development circle; to meet our development needs while safeguarding the environment. One way, certainly, is to increase substantially the share of **renewables** in world energy demand. This is why Iceland is taking an active part in promoting renewables and new technologies through its development cooperation and the work of the geothermal department of the United Nations University. Another example of our commitment in this area is the international seminar on hydrogen use for the developing world in Reykjavík later this week. It will be co-hosted by Iceland and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Much has been achieved over the past 12 months in implementing the outcome of the Summit. In this connection, I would like to join others in expressing appreciation for the outstanding work done by Jan Eliasson, as President of the 60th session of the General Assembly.

We now have a Peacebuilding Commission. The new Human Rights Council has also been established. It is the duty of all of us to make sure that we strengthen its credibility and turn it into a powerful defender and reinforcer of basic human rights. Its credibility will depend to a large extent on its even-handedness.

Useful work has already been done on internal reforms of the UN. The success of these reforms – and I am in particular thinking here of the mandate review – will effect the long-term credibility of the UN.

It is with great interest and high hopes that we await the outcome of the work of the *High-Level Panel on UN System-wide coherence*.

Fundamental to implementing a global partnership for development is **peace and security**. In the face of crippling effects of **terrorism**, we welcome the agreement on a global counter-terrorism strategy. In the fight against terrorism, **human rights** must not be compromised, otherwise we are undermining the values which we seek to defend. Torture cannot be justified.

As we have seen recently, years of careful development can be reversed almost overnight by war. Conflict prevention, restraint by the parties involved and a commitment by other

actors to urge restraint, rather than encouraging conflict, are also fundamental to the partnership.

Sixty years ago, on the 19th of November 1946, Iceland became a member of the United Nations. Iceland has since then strongly supported the principles of the UN as written in the Charter.

With the full support of the other Nordic Countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, Iceland decided in 1998 to present, for the first time, its candidature for a seat on the Security Council in the period 2009 - 2010, with elections to be held in 2008. This candidature, which was declared within the WEOG in April of 2000, is based on our readiness to shoulder the responsibility of serving on the UN body, charged with maintaining and strengthening peace and security. As one of the almost one hundred smaller states of the UN, Iceland makes every endeavour to cultivate mutually beneficial relations with all members of the organization, and believes itself favourably positioned to exercise with fairness and firmness the role of a Security Council member.

The task of building a Global Partnership for Development is not easy. But it is the only way we can realistically address the challenges facing us, whether they be challenges of poverty, security, environment or health. As Secretary General Kofi Annan has put it *“the cause of larger freedom can only be advanced by broad, deep and sustained global cooperation among States.”*

II. viðauki: Ræður í öryggisráði Sameinuðu þjóðanna

Öryggisráðið beiti sér fyrir aukinni þátttöku kvenna í friðaruppbyggingu; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á opnum fundi öryggisráðsins, um ályktun nr. 1325 (2000) um konur frið og öryggi, 26. október 2006

Iceland, as a member of the European Economic Area (the EEA), but not a member of the European Union, aligned itself with the statement made earlier by Minister Elisabeth Rehn from Finland on behalf of the European Union. I would like, in addition, to make a few remarks.

Thank you, Mr. President, for convening this open debate and giving us the opportunity to discuss Security Council resolution 1325 concerning women, peace and security. Our thanks also go to the four briefers.

At the outset my Government would like to express its gratitude to the Secretary General for his comprehensive report on women and peace and security, contained in document S/2006/770.

Resolution 1325 has put gender issues on the agenda of the Council. The resolution has proven to be an important tool to promote the direct involvement of women in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. It is now finally recognized that women have a crucial role to play in peace processes and in achieving sustainable peace in conflict regions.

Since the adoption of resolution 1325, considerable attention has been paid to its implementation at the UN level. Last year we welcomed the UN System Wide Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325, as an instrument to mainstream a gender perspective throughout the work of the organization dealing with peace and security. In order to reach the Millennium Development Goals a gender perspective must be integrated into all strategies and programmes.

The report of the Secretary General indicates that some progress has been made in the implementation of the System Wide Action Plan, in particular, in areas such as peacekeeping and peacemaking. Nonetheless, much more remains to be done at the UN level, both at Headquarters and in the field. We would like to underline the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office in the promotion of the full implementation of resolution 1325. We fully share the opinion of the Secretary General that gender equality should be recognised as a core issue in the maintenance of peace and security.

We must ensure that the provisions of resolution 1325 are realized and that women can fully and equally participate in all levels of decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and peace-building. Women must be full agents in the shaping and rebuilding of their communities in the aftermath of war. It is our duty to continue our work towards the full implementation of resolution 1325, at the national, regional and international level.

Iceland is fully committed to implementing resolution 1325. This includes promoting the rights of women and girls and mainstreaming gender concerns in the UN system and in our foreign policy. In Iceland's Policy on Development Co-operation 2005-2009 special emphasis is placed on the importance of issues of women in conflict areas. Much of Iceland's development cooperation is directed towards facilitating a smooth transition from conflict situations with special emphasis on women and their role in peacebuilding. Mrs. Valgerður Sverrisdóttir, Iceland's Minister for Foreign Affairs has recently reinforced Iceland's commitment to gender mainstreaming by focusing the work of the Iceland Crisis Response Unit on certain main themes for selection of projects and peacekeeping operations in the civil spectrum. The aim is to ensure that the overall selection of projects and assignments give opportunities to women as well as to men.

In this context Iceland attaches much importance to the valuable work of UNIFEM in advancing gender equality and women's rights. Iceland has increased its support to the work of UNIFEM more than tenfold over the last two years, and we will increase our support even further. The Icelandic Crisis Response Unit has for the past years seconded a gender expert to UNIFEM in Kosovo. The main objective of the program is to increase the awareness and obligations of the public administration in the area of women's rights and other women's issues based on UN resolutions. The project has now been expanded to six other countries in the Balkan peninsula.

I thank you, Mr. President again for convening this important meeting and we look forward to further discussions on the implementation of resolution 1325.

Ástandið í Afganistan; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á opnum fundi öryggisráðsins, 20. mars 2007

Let me first of all thank you for holding this debate and thereby affording us an opportunity to openly discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

I would like to join previous speakers in thanking Special Representative Mr. Koenigs and Mr. Costa from the UN Office for Drugs and Crime for their reports this morning. We fully share their assessments.

Iceland, a member of the European Economic Area, aligned itself with the statement made by Ambassador Matussek on behalf of the EU. We also align ourselves with what the Ambassador from Norway just said on promoting the participation of Afghan women in their society. I will therefore limit myself to a very few and brief points.

A number of previous speakers have stated that we are once again at a critical juncture in Afghanistan and that a thorough and comprehensive international approach with the government of Afghanistan is needed, encompassing firstly security of the whole country and reversing the negative trend of increased Taliban and extremist activities; secondly stronger countermeasures against the trafficking and production of narcotics are urgently needed; thirdly corruption throughout Afghanistan must be addressed seriously; fourthly legal economic activities should be strengthened and thereby more government revenue will be created; fifthly infrastructure in Afghanistan must be enhanced and sixthly the government of Afghanistan must be able to rely on long term international support. In this connection Afghanistan's neighbours, UNAMA, ISAF, EU and others are key.

Iceland has two persons in the NATO Headquarters in Kabul. One is a political advisor in the Special Representative's office, mainly focusing on the Aviation Sector of Afghanistan. The other is Chief Administrator in the Public Information Office, dealing with media and internal information for HQ.

Currently Iceland holds six positions at Kabul Airport, and as of 1 April, there will be 7 positions manned by Icelanders. The staff deployed to Kabul International Airport mainly work on overseeing maintenance, operations and support at the airport and the camp at KAIA. They deal with engineering, logistics, motorpool, billeting and overview of the manpower of KAIA to name a few tasks. Iceland is currently in co-operation with NATO looking into how the transition of the airport to Afghan authorities can be prepared, by starting training of local staff. This is a part of a bigger overall plan for Kabul International Airport as such, and requires the assistance of many international organisations, such as ICAO. Iceland will follow closely the preparation for such a transition and is ready to commit more people to work within such a transition and even manage it.

Iceland has for the past 1 ½ year operated a MLOT team (Mobile Liaison and Observation Team) of 6 people in the PRT (Provincial Reconstruction Team) in Chaghcharan under Lithuanian control, as well as deploying one development officer to the PRT to assist with reconstruction and development plans in the area. A decision has been taken to

discontinue the MLOT team and look to assisting in more civilian assignments and positions instead, if possible.

This is currently being looked into and information has been sought from Lithuanian officials on the positions that need to be filled within the PRT and could be available for Iceland.

Orka, öryggi og loftslagsbreytingar; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á opnum fundi öryggisráðsins, 17. apríl 2007

Thank you Mr. President for organizing this important and relevant open debate on energy, security and climate. I thank you also for your concept paper and I will try to focus on the issues raised in the questions for discussion.

The fact that development and the fight against poverty is an important aspect of security has been recognized globally. It is clear to all, that "there will be no security without development and there will be no development without security".

Increasingly we have become aware of the seriousness of climate change to the security and well-being of mankind. The latest evidence was presented in the report "Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability," released in Brussels earlier this month by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). From this report it is clear that climate change will hit the poorest hardest; we can expect more extreme weather events, glaciers will melt and the sea level will rise. There will be more severe droughts, and floods and desertification will increase. We have clear evidence of climate change in my own country, where glaciers in the highlands are shrinking fast.

Prior to taking up my post here in New York I was Ambassador to Canada and had the good fortune to travel widely in Canada's high north. The Inuits in Nunavut complained about the melting of the ice in places where they used to travel. Now there is open water there and they have to go great distances on land instead of being able to take the direct routes on ice across fjords. One does not need to be posted a long time here at the UN before it is made abundantly clear that for a number of member states, especially small island states, climate change with rising sea levels is the greatest threat to their security.

Mr. President, Iceland agrees with your analysis that climate change is a serious security issue. In the longer run, increased migration and diminishing natural resources, especially food and freshwater, will bring increased risks of border disputes and regional, national and ethnic power struggles. In the shorter run, the highest risks are related to access to secure supplies of energy.

If climate change is to be effectively slowed and eventually halted, and if its effects, particularly on developing countries, are to be mitigated, then wide-ranging and longterm international cooperation is the only course open. But we are not fully succeeding through our international cooperation. Perhaps it is because we have been treating climate change principally as an environmental issue. At best we recognise its socio-economic implications. But with this open debate in the Security Council, climate change is finally being recognised for what it is: Climate change is a significant security issue that requires the highest attention of world leaders.

I would like to thank Secretary General Ban Ki-moon for giving this issue the prominence it deserves on his list of priorities. We share the view that it is not too late to take concrete action to avoid the worst consequences. The next 20 years are crucial. If we act quickly and effectively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will have taken significant steps towards saving millions from suffering and from conflict in the future.

The scale of the problem is such that a solution will need the commitment of every member state. Iceland as a party to the Kyoto Protocol, is fully committed to doing its part. Iceland's view is that we need to negotiate further commitments for the years beyond 2012. Iceland has recently adopted a new climate change strategy, with a vision

to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 50-75% by 2050. This vision will only be realized by dedicated domestic action in all major sectors and in the context of a comprehensive international agreement.

Mitigation measures should, however, not hinder development, for which increased energy consumption is crucial. The focus must be on alternative energy resources. Renewable energy resources have an important role to play. Within the lifetime of one generation Iceland has moved from being largely dependent on coal and oil to fulfilling 70% of our total energy needs from renewable resources, and a remarkable 100% of our electricity production is based on clean and sustainable energy. We can do even more and we are exploring new technologies, including the use of hydrogen in transportation, to increase still further the share of renewable energy in our energy profile.

Many developing countries rely heavily on imported fossil fuels today. By increasing use of renewable energy developing countries will be in a position to use their own resources, which will provide secure access to energy. We strongly believe that our experience with alternative energy sources is transferable. Indeed, hundreds of experts from developing countries in all continents have graduated from the United Nations Geothermal Training Programme, which was established in Iceland three decades ago, and most of them are now playing leading roles in the exploitation of geothermal resources in their home countries. Iceland has built up a leading position in the harnessing of geothermal energy and our energy companies are now involved in various projects in Europe, Asia, the United States and other parts of the world.

There are many possibilities to be developed to ensure sustainable energy supply. We will continue through our development co-operation strategy to focus on sustainable development and on the sustainable utilisation of natural resources, including strengthening of the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme by enabling the programmes to admit more students and by setting up training courses in developing countries. We have also strengthened collaboration with international institutions, including FAO and the World Bank, in the field of renewable energy and increased emphasis on development cooperation with small island developing states.

Mr. President, we thank you again for your initiative in holding this timely open debate exploring the relationship between energy, security and climate in the Security Council.

Náttúruauðlindir og átök; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á opnum fundi öryggisráðsins, 25. júní 2007

At the outset I would like to thank the Belgian Presidency of the Security Council for convening this open debate and giving us the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the complex relationship between natural resources and conflicts. As other speakers have pointed out before me the theme of today's debate is a cross-cutting issue that includes prevention of conflict and crises management, UN Security Council sanctions, peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding to name a few. We believe that a thematic debate by the Security Council on this issue is indeed timely.

The concept paper prepared by the Belgian Presidency provides an excellent basis for our discussion, underlining the complex link between natural resources and conflict and how effective and responsible management of resources can contribute to post-conflict recovery. In too many cases we have seen how exploitation of natural resources, even fish stocks, and high value commodities has become a direct or indirect cause of conflict, as well as the financial means for maintaining it. Good and transparent governance of natural resources is an essential ingredient in maintaining stability.

In this context, we recognize the impact and value of the Kimberley process on the exploitation of „blood diamonds“. Access to water is in some parts of the world also increasingly becoming a source of conflicts that we need to address with a more

integrated approach. As fossil fuels will become less accessible in the future we need to ensure access to alternate energy.

In a broader context, I would also like to mention clear threats to security and democracy such as poverty, debt and environmental pollution. One of the biggest threats to stability and democracy in the future will be unsustainable use of the world's resources and irreversible pollution. Iceland participated in and welcomed the timely open debate in the Security Council on 17 April this year on Climate Change and Security, organised by the British Presidency of the Council.

Peacekeeping operations are one of the most important areas of UN activities with a growing number of operations. We need to ensure that the current UN's peacekeeping and peacebuilding work places sufficient attention to responsible and effective resource management. The Peacebuilding Commission should also be an effective and flexible instrument in this context. We would favour a stronger role for the Peacebuilding Commission to post-conflict utilization of natural resources and environmental preservation. We need to address how the Security Council and other UN institutions can be better equipped to tackle this issue, but the Council has a key role to play as outlined in resolution 1625 (2005). There is a need to further enhance and promote systematic international cooperation on resource related security, including regional cooperation.

This debate will help to advance greater focus on this increasingly important issue.

III. viðauki: Ræður í allsherjarþinginu og undirnefndum

Umbætur á Sameinuðu þjóðunum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa við umræðu á allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna um árskýrsla aðalritara SP, Kofi Annan, 2. október 2006

The annual report of the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, on the work of the Organization is an excellent overview of the achievements during the past year, and indeed, before, as well as of the complex challenges facing us.

It serves as a clear reminder, and for some it might be a revelation that the United Nations is not a talking shop. At the same time as we debate this report, there are 30.000 civilian staff serving in the field, 65.000 troops and military observers, 7500 police officers and more than 15.000 international and local civilian personnel serving in 15 peacebuilding operations and 3 special political or peacebuilding missions, to mention only one important aspect of UN operations, peace and security.

The report also helps us keep a focus on the main issues – on the need for good governance and accountability, both within the Organisation, but also in Member States.

Strengthening of the United Nations will continue to be one of the principal tasks at the 61st session of the General Assembly. Certainly, real progress was made during the last session of the General Assembly with the establishment of a new Human Rights Council, a Peacebuilding Commission and a Central Emergency Response Fund. We have, however, only established the framework. The real work is ahead of us. Iceland trusts that the new mechanisms, along with the determination of Member States, will contribute to the strengthening of the UN.

Iceland concurs with the Secretary-General that a reform of the UN should include reform of the Security Council. As stated on many occasions, Iceland wants a comprehensive reform of the Security Council, both in expansion and working methods. Both the permanent and non-permanent members of the Council should increase in numbers, in order to better reflect the world today.

In her statement in the general debate last week, the Foreign Minister of Iceland emphasized **development** issues and in particular, sustainable development. The Foreign Minister reiterated Iceland's strong commitment to the Doha Development Agenda. Iceland sees the suspension of the global trade talks as a major setback. We welcome and support international efforts for debt relief to the poorest countries. We also applaud those countries that have committed to increasing official development assistance (ODA). Over the next three years Iceland's development assistance will almost triple in size and we are determined to do even more.

Iceland supports what Ambassador Kirsti Lintonen of Finland said earlier today on the global response to HIV/AIDS and the urgent need for concerted action in all areas of the development of the African Continent; indeed the bulk of Iceland's development cooperation is with African countries.

Iceland wants to see more determined efforts by development partners and UN agencies to pursue gender equality. In that connection we suggest that the work of UNIFEM must be given more weight within the UN.

Iceland agrees with the Secretary-General that "a major challenge for all countries in the years ahead is the development of new and sustainable energy sources". Iceland will continue to contribute to work in this field.

The protection and promotion of fundamental human rights is one of the primary aims of the United Nations. The Secretary-General notes in his report the significant increased importance of **human rights** in the work of the Organization. Iceland welcomes this development. The establishment of the Human Rights Council is an example of this progress. In this connection, it is important that the Universal Peer Review system in the new Human Rights Council is up and running soon. Member States have also accepted that we have the responsibility to protect all people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. Now we have to make sure that we fulfill this responsibility.

The United Nations is the premier international organization responsible for maintaining **peace and security**. This is a complex, multidimensional task. The UN has begun to put more emphasis on preventing conflict before it develops. This is indeed in line with the holistic approach we have increasingly applied to our work. "No security without development and no development without security" as has so often been said in this hall.

For the past decade and especially after September 11 2001, we have been confronted with terrorism, which now constitutes one of the major threats to international peace and security. While welcoming the new UN Terrorism Strategy, adopted by consensus in this Assembly, Iceland emphasizes the importance that Member States agree on the next step, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. We need a concerted effort, including at the highest political levels in capitals, in order to reach agreement on the outstanding issues in the draft comprehensive convention.

Also essential to longterm peace and security is to rein in proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reinvigorate initiatives towards disarmament. The Summit, the NPT review conference as well as the Review Conference on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and light Weapons sadly yielded no results. The Secretary-General is right to point out the danger of terrorism linked to weapons of mass destruction. Iceland supports his call for more concerted action on small arms, which create intolerable destruction on large sections of the world's population.

Finally, Madam President, Your predecessor, Mr. Jan Eliasson, repeatedly reminded us that the United Nations and multilateralism are indispensable in our world today, where threats are often global in scale. All of us need to be reminded of this and indeed we agree with what Ambassador Munir Akram of Pakistan said on the subject earlier in this debate. The United Nations will continue to need a visionary, courageous and skilful leadership. The Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, has during his 10 years at the helm of the UN Secretariat played a leading role in "bringing new life to the United Nations" to quote the Norwegian Nobel Committee. As this is the last report of Mr. Annan on the work of the UN, I take this opportunity in thanking the Secretary-General for his leadership and for working tirelessly "for a better organized and more peaceful world".

Afvopnunar- og öryggismál; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 1. nefnd allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna, sem fjallar um afvopnunar- og öryggismál, 3. október 2006

Let me begin by saying how pleased I am to see you, Ambassador Juul of Norway, a close friend, chairing the First Committee this session. I would also like to congratulate other members of the bureau on their election.

Iceland, as a member of the European Economic Area, but not of the EU, aligned itself with the statement of the European Union, delivered by Finland at the commencement of the general debate, but I would like to make further brief remarks.

For a small country like Iceland, a world where relations among states is governed by the rule of law is of fundamental importance. The international community has developed various ways and means to govern international activity and interaction between states where rights and obligations of states are stipulated. Disarmament and arms control treaties and conventions which have been negotiated over the recent decades form an

integral part of this system. In recent years, however, and as so many have mentioned in this debate, we have seen setbacks in the multilateral field of disarmament and non-proliferation. We strongly agree with what my colleague from the Philippines said a few minutes ago that now is the time to break the impasse in multilateral negotiations and bring disarmament back on the international agenda.

Two weeks ago, on 20 September, a joint Ministerial Statement was launched to support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), on the 10th anniversary of the Treaty's opening for signature. The Foreign Minister of Iceland was among the ministers who put her name on the statement. Nuclear testing has been regarded as the engine of nuclear proliferation. The ratification of the CTBT is crucial in halting and reversing the reliance on weapons of mass destruction. In spite of strong global aspirations, manifested in 176 signatures and 135 ratifications, the entry into force of this important treaty has regrettably not been achieved. We encourage states that have not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.

We express our great concern over the announcement of North Korea to conduct a nuclear test in the future. We urge the North Korean authorities to reconsider their plan and not to proceed with it.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has served as the main pillar in global efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Credible and effective verification is a key component of the NPT-regime in order to prevent violations. Iceland supports efforts to find diplomatic solutions to the many questions surrounding Iran's nuclear program. The Iranian authorities must fully comply with the International Atomic Energy Authority's requirements for transparency in the development of their nuclear program.

In his report on the work of the Organization (A/61/1) the Secretary-General shares his concern that the international community faces two divergent courses, and I quote: "One path, that of active engagement by all Member States, can take us to a world in which the proliferation of nuclear weapons is restricted and reversed through trust, dialogue and negotiated agreement. The other more dangerous course could lead to a world of fearful instability where such weapons are the currency of international relations and in which non-State actors acquire the means to carry out terrorism with potentially catastrophic consequences." All of us want to make the world a better and safer place. We should all make our contributions to ensure that the former path, which the Secretary-General describes, is taken.

I would like to highlight the issue of small arms and light weapons. Our understanding of the use and impact of such weapons has increased during the last few years. The toll such weapons take is widespread and complex, threatening stability of states and security and well-being of people. Iceland is deeply disappointed that during the past summer we were unable to reach an agreement on the best way forward to tackle illegal trade in small arms and light weapons.

In line with the need to control the undesirable proliferation of conventional arms, Iceland favours an international treaty to establish common standards for the global trade in conventional arms. We support the initiative of a group of Member States, that will in the course of this session, introduce a draft resolution to establish a group of governmental experts to examine the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding instrument establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms.

Finally Madam Chairperson, Iceland attaches great importance to the reform of the United Nations. This includes improvements in working methods of the General Assembly and its main committees. In this context we can subscribe to the view expressed by Japan yesterday, that we simply make sure that we implement resolution 59/95 on Improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the First Committee.

Málefni kvenna rædd hjá Sameinuðu þjóðunum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 3. nefnd allsherjarþingsins um réttindi kvenna, 10. október 2006

Let me begin by congratulating you and the other members of the Bureau on your election. I assure you of the full cooperation and support of my delegation.

At the UN World Summit last year our leaders reaffirmed the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration, the Platform of Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session.

Although some progress has been made towards gender equality since Beijing, a large gap still remains between existing commitments and implementation. We must therefore continue our efforts for further fulfillment of these commitments and translate them into action.

We welcome the agreed conclusions adopted at the fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) on the two themes and we look forward to contributing actively to its work at its next session devoted to the Girl Child.

We warmly welcome the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General, contained in document A/61/122, on all forms of Violence against Women, launched yesterday. The report confirms that violence against women is a widespread and serious problem, affecting countless women. The report shows that the level of violence is not only serious, it is pervasive and persistent. It consolidates the notion that violence against women is both a human rights violation (*in international law*) and that it should be seen as a crime (*in national law*).

We agree with the report in recognizing state responsibility for the prevention of violence against women and the need to establish effective accountability/justice mechanisms for the punishment of such violence. We agree with the Secretary General that as long as violence against women continues, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development and peace.

We share the report's emphasis on the importance of full and effective implementation of international standards on violence against women. The recommendations of the report constitute a clear strategy for Member States and the UN system to make measurable progress in preventing and eliminating violence against women.

Iceland is of the opinion that the level of violence against women deserves to be seen as a human rights crisis. In armed conflicts around the globe, women are in many instances terrorised with rape, sexual and other physical violence, and harassment. These tactics are tools of war designed to hurt and punish women, wrench communities apart, and force women and girls to flee their homes. The use of rape as an organized and systematic weapon of war is a phenomenon that the international community must address with greater vigor.

Unfortunately, thousands of women and children become victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution. The fight against human trafficking is a burning issue which affects all states, either as places of origin, transit or destination, with women and girls being the most frequent victims.

It is clear that much needs to be done to combat this evil. Iceland has emphasised the role of regional institutions in combating trafficking in human beings and has contributed actively to the anti-trafficking work of the OSCE.

Iceland attaches much importance to the work of UNIFEM. We believe that UNIFEM must be given more weight within the UN. Iceland has increased its support to the work of UNIFEM more than tenfold over the last two years, and we will increase our support even further.

An important instrument to ensure the advancement of women is Security Council resolution 1325. Women in war and women who have survived war must enjoy protection and justice and women must be full agents in the shaping and rebuilding of

their communities in the aftermath of war. Iceland continues to strongly support the implementation of resolution 1325.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to underline our commitment to the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, both of which we have ratified. We urge all States that have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention and the Protocol as soon as possible.

Mikilvægi verndar barna gegn ofbeldisverkum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 3. nefnd allsherjarþingsins, þar sem fjallað var um réttindi barna í heiminum, 12. október 2006

First of all allow me to express our appreciation of the Report from the independent expert, Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, on the UN study on violence against children.

This comprehensive study provides a new and strengthened basis to address a key issue: the promotion of the well-being and healthy development of the world's children by taking decisive measures to protect them from violence in all forms and context. Violence against children is in itself a grave violation of human rights. But in addition, it also stacks the odds against children growing into balanced and productive members of society. Violence therefore has serious implications for the functioning and development of societies as a whole.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has in the past proven to be an invaluable tool in our efforts to further the rights of children all over the world. We believe that the report has already proven to be a significant contribution towards this same goal and we look forward to studying its recommendations even more carefully. The active involvement of governments, international organizations, the contribution of civil society, NGO's and last but not least, the participation of children themselves all over the world, must be recognized as a major achievement. The publication of the report will strengthen this dynamic process, create new understanding and insights, and make possible the development of new policies and strategies in different parts of the world. In particular, it is important to develop programs at both national and local level.

The outcome of the Ljubljana Regional Consultation on the UN Study on Violence Against Children for Europe and Central Asia in July 2005 had a significant impact on awareness among governments. The Council of Europe launched the program "Building a Europe for and with children", in Monaco in April 2006.

Iceland welcomes the integrated approach of this program in which the key concepts are "partnership" and "communication". I should also like to highlight two additional activities of the Council of Europe on developing strategies to protect children against violence that Iceland has contributed to: the project on "Parenting skills and non-violent upbringing" and the future Council of Europe treaty against sexual exploitation and abuse.

The report underlines that the key to a healthy and harmonious development of the child is the quality of the upbringing of the parents throughout childhood and adolescence. The work within the Council of Europe on improving parental skills has the aim of embodying the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into Guidelines for Governments and professionals.

Iceland would like to emphasize the importance of child-friendly judicial procedures to protect the children from trauma and re-victimization. Iceland has already reorganized the procedures for the investigation of child sexual abuse, by establishing an interdisciplinary and multi-agency child-friendly setting, a "Children's House", where child protection services, the medical professions, law enforcement, prosecution and even court judges work together under one roof.

We are pleased to note that other governments have implemented this model in addressing the grave issues of sexual violence against children that are elaborated in the report.

Mr. Chairman, The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Iceland has recently invited Mr. Pinheiro to visit Iceland to introduce the report. We hope that Mr. Pinheiro will be able to accept the invitation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to underline the important contribution of UNICEF in safeguarding the rights and interests of children. Iceland's emphasis on the work of UNICEF is reflected in our substantially increased financial contributions to UNICEF. I am also proud of the fact that the people of Iceland have been particularly active and make the highest contribution per capita to UNICEF of national societies.

Aðgerðir gegn alþjóðlegum hryðjuverkum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 6. nefnd allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna um baráttuna gegn hryðjuverkum, 16. október 2006

Since this is the first time I take the floor I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Sixth Committee. Congratulations also go to other members of the Bureau on their election and I would like to reassure you of my delegation's full cooperation and support.

Allow me, at the outset, to thank Secretary General, Kofi Annan, for the leadership he has shown over a number of years in helping the UN to address the scourge of terrorism. I would also like to express appreciation for the unstinting efforts of former president of the General Assembly, Mr. Jan Eliasson, in working for consensus on the global counter terrorism strategy.

The peace, security, wellbeing and prosperity of individuals and nations alike is at stake in the fight against terrorists. The potential for catastrophic terrorism using weapons of mass destruction is real and present. It has been said already that terrorism affects disproportionately developing countries, both because many terrorism acts take place in these countries and because the economic ramifications of terrorist acts in industrialised countries has a knock-on effect on developing countries.

The only viable response against it is a collective response of all nations and it is for this reason that the United Nations have a crucial role to play in this field. No other institution in the world has the means of unifying nations in the fight against this evil and there is no better venue for nations to forge their protective measures against it.

The UN have taken many important steps to fight terrorism and many things have been achieved. There are already 16 UN counter-terrorism conventions and protocols in place. We have adopted the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The template provided by the strategy establishes a balanced approach to addressing terrorism taking into account exacerbating factors, hard measures, capacity building and the need to keep the issue of human rights in the forefront. This strategy should be our guide in the ongoing struggle against terrorism.

But there is more to be done. The next obvious step to take is to conclude the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and we urge all Member States to work towards that important goal. Iceland is of the view that it would be of value to define terrorism. The Secretary-General presented the basis of a definition which deserves further attention. The deliberate targeting of civilians is unacceptable. The clear moral force which such a definition carries would of itself concentrate the minds of governments and assist them in bringing measures to bear against terrorist organisations.

It is our hope that we can make progress on the Convention during this General Assembly. Iceland is willing to work with colleagues to this end.

Alþjóðavæðing og samvirkni; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 2. nefnd allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna um flæði fólks á milli landa og þróun, 19. október 2006

Since this is the first time Iceland takes the floor in the Second Committee during the 61st Session of the General Assembly, allow me to congratulate you and the members of the bureau on your election. I wish to express our support and we stand ready to work with you.

I will today limit my comments to only one Item on our agenda, namely Item 55(b) International migration and development.

We thank the Secretary General for his comprehensive report and the emphasis he has placed on this important and highly relevant matter.

The report highlights the fact that a new era of mass international migration has recently begun. Iceland is acutely aware of this. Only ten years ago, my country had a very small number of residents of foreign origin. The island was considered by many to be too far away, and the climate too harsh, for massive inflow of migrants. Today, a higher portion of our labour market is occupied by immigrants than in the other Nordic Countries, of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and as of today, 7% of the labour force are immigrants of more than 100 nationalities. Our experience has been largely positive and the many people of foreign origin who have come to Iceland have made a valuable contribution to the Icelandic society.

International migration can contribute in a positive manner to sustainable development and economic growth, both in the countries of origin and destination. And migration can also benefit substantially the migrants themselves if appropriately regulated and controlled. But if we are to reduce the negative effects on the migrants themselves we must recognize the need to promote and to protect their human rights.

The gender equality perspectives are highly important in migration because gender inequality can both be the cause and the consequence of international migration. Promotion of gender equality will, therefore, contribute to the reduction of the negative impact of migration.

We have to be aware that globalization at the world's labour markets has both positive and negative side effects, both for women and men. While it gives many employees greater opportunities it also can lead to the loss of formal contracts, social security and protection. However, it is very important that we bear in mind that these effects can act differently on the situation of women and men.

I would like to highlight the fact that the cross-border movements of persons has become the main vehicle for greater participation by women in exports of services in developing countries, which is a positive side of increased international trade in services.

It is worrying, however, that the current trends in women's employment are heading in the wrong direction, with lower wages and deterioration in the terms and conditions of employment. One of the reasons is that women are more likely to find employment in the informal economy than men.

Another challenge that is closely linked to migration is the rapid growth of human trafficking and smuggling. Attempts have been made to use Iceland as a country of transit on the route over the Atlantic and the Icelandic authorities have taken vigorous steps to combat this activity.

Trafficking in human beings is a global problem and as such needs to be dealt with by the international community as well as at the national level. Iceland has signed the UN convention against transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and has emphasised the role of regional institutions in combating trafficking in human beings and has consequently contributed actively to the anti-trafficking work of the OSCE.

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

The fight against trafficking in human beings should be a priority for all, as most states are affected either as countries of origin, countries of transit or countries of destination. It remains one of Iceland's priorities and we have put considerable efforts into raising public awareness on what such trafficking involves.

We welcome the substantive exchange of views at the High-level dialogue on international migration and development, held in September here in New York. The number of speakers testifies to the importance and urgency of the issue. The need for dialogue and cooperation between governments and international organisations on migration and development has become more important than ever.

Sjálfbær þróun og sjálfbær orka í þágu þróunarríkja; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 2. nefnd allsherjarpings Sameinuðu þjóðanna um sjálfbæra þróun, 25. október 2006

I will today limit my comments to two Items on our agenda, namely Item 53(a) on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and Item 53(b) on the follow-up and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States.

I would like to thank the Secretary General for the report on the implementation of Agenda 21. I am pleased to see in the report that many Governments have taken the lead in moving the process of implementation forward.

We are satisfied with the outcome of the fourteenth session of the Committee on Sustainable Development. At this review session we focused on identifying barriers and constraints, as well as lessons learned and best practices in implementation in the thematic cluster. We highlighted important issues such as air pollution, increased energy access for the poor, energy efficiency and the importance of increasing the role of renewable energy. Iceland holds high expectations for the policy session, due to take place in the spring.

The cluster of themes on the agenda of these two sessions of the CSD is highly relevant for all of us. As we come to understand that improving energy services in developing countries is key to eradicating poverty, we learn more and more of the complex relationship between the use of energy resources and changes in the global climate. Our challenge is to find a way to safeguard the world's ecosystems, while raising the level of development and fostering economic growth. We should not have to make choices between development and a clean environment.

We realise that in the foreseeable future most countries will continue to rely on fossil fuel, and much can be done to diminish the negative impact on the environment, including improving energy efficiency. But over the long term we will also have to reduce our dependency on fossil energy and substantially expand the share of renewables in the world energy demand.

Increased use of renewable energy offers various economic, environmental, security and reliability benefits. The basic technologies are already at hand. What is needed is an enabling policy framework and leadership. The International Financial Institutions should be encouraged to raise the profile of renewables in their lending strategies. Therefore, Iceland was pleased to hear the special representative of the World Bank to the UN announce, at the General Debate of this committee, that the Bank is developing a Clean Energy Investment framework to meet the challenge of securing affordable and cost-effective energy for growth while preserving the environment. He also said that the Bank would continue to explore financing the options to support investment in clean energy. We commend the World Bank for this initiative.

Iceland's journey from poverty to economic growth was mostly fuelled by harnessing the country's resources, including its renewable energy sources. Today geothermal energy

and hydropower account for more than 70 percent of Iceland's primary energy consumption. Iceland has a long-standing commitment to international cooperation on the sustainable use of energy and the Geothermal Department of the United Nations University, hosted by Iceland, has for many years been a valuable tool for the sharing of expertise with developing countries.

Madame Chair, now I briefly turn to Item 53(b) on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. We would like to thank the Secretary General for the two reports on the issue. Although much has been done to implement the Mauritius Strategy, we need to shift from framework setting into real implementation. I am pleased to see that the regional infrastructure has been strengthened and that the three SIDS regions; Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific, have all identified targets and priorities for the implementation. We look forward to receiving the outcome of their work in a consolidated format, which will undoubtedly serve as a guide to our cooperation for successful implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.

We are committed to doing our part in promoting the implementation of the Mauritius strategy. As an island state, Iceland shares many of the SIDS concerns in the area of sustainable development. There is scope for cooperation in many areas. At Mauritius, Iceland pledged one million US dollars over a three year period to support projects and programmes promoting the implementation of the strategy, which is just the beginning of a fruitful partnership and cooperation.

Skýrsla Alþjóðakjarnorkumálastofnunarinnar; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna, 30. október 2006

At the outset let me thank the Director General, Dr ElBaradei, for his report on the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Iceland is one of the co-sponsoring States of the draft resolution on the report of the IAEA.

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the IAEA and on this occasion we look back with appreciation on the accomplishments of the IAEA and its important work. The IAEA is the world's focal point for peaceful nuclear co-operation and nuclear safety and it has an indispensable global role in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and countering new threats of nuclear terrorism.

The accomplishments of the Agency and its valuable work were highlighted by the Nobel Peace Prize received by the IAEA and its Director General for 2005. Iceland congratulates Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and his staff for this recognition of their important work.

We reaffirm our commitment to the three pillars of the IAEA statute, namely verification, safety and technology, which form the basis for the activities of the Agency. States must honour their commitments and we urge Member States to comply transparently and effectively with the NPT and IAEA safeguard obligations and allow for full IAEA verification of all nuclear activities. In this context, Iceland has strongly condemned the recent nuclear test carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). We urge the DPRK to return to compliance with the NPT and IAEA safeguards obligations and allow for full IAEA verification of all nuclear activities of the DPRK.

Iceland supports the Director General and the IAEA in their efforts to seek clarifications from Iran and to verify its nuclear programme. It is of concern that the Director General's assessment that, after four years of intense inspections, the Agency remains unable to make further progress in its efforts to verify the correctness and completeness of Iran's declaration in order to confirm the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

Iceland attaches the greatest importance to a high level of safety in all nuclear and radiation applications. Safety is a national responsibility but has implications well beyond

national boundaries. International co-operation is therefore indispensable in order to maintain and improve safety in all nuclear and radiation applications.

Iceland appreciates the activities of the IAEA in fostering a global nuclear safety regime and welcomes the efforts over the last years to update and extend the IAEA Safety Standards to cover all important thematic areas, facilities and activities. To assist in this effort Iceland has undertaken to chair the IAEA Radiation Safety Standards Committee for the period 2005 - 2007.

On a national level, I would like to mention that Iceland has this year ratified the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and urge other Member States to do so. Iceland has also ratified the Convention on Assistance in the case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

Finally, Mr. President, Iceland attaches much importance to the IAEA efforts to improve the quality of technical co-operation in the interest of all Member States, in particular, the developing countries. Iceland contributes annually to the IAEA Technical Co-operation Fund.

Skýrsla Efnahags- og félagsmálaráðsins (ECOSOC); Ávarp fastafulltrúa í allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna, 3. nóvember 2007

I would like to begin by thanking my dear friend and colleague Ambassador Ali Hachani, the President of the Economic and Social Council, for introducing the 2006 report of the ECOSOC, which provides a very good overview of the work of the Council.

I would first like to highlight a few issues that emerged from this year's substantive session of the ECOSOC.

The theme for the high-level segment this year was well chosen. Decent work for all is a key tool to harness the energy of individuals in the fight against poverty and threats to our security. A decent job constitutes a stake in the society and therefore a contribution to stability – sustainability follows. We are therefore of the view that an employment strategy should be a fundamental component of any development strategy. In the outcome of the segment the Ministers and Heads of Delegations highlighted the importance of harnessing this societal energy; they recognized the important role of the International Labour Organization to that effect, as well as the importance of ratification of and implementation of the ILO conventions.

I would like to draw your special attention to the importance of promoting gender equality in this context. By empowering women and ensuring equal opportunity, countries can achieve great gains, both economically and socially. There is, however, a long way to go. Women are still much more likely than men to be poor, malnourished and illiterate. They usually have less access than men to employment and they are far less likely than men to be politically active. Women's empowerment should be at the center of any employment strategy and ensuring gender equality is vital to sustainable development and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

During the operational activities segment ECOSOC launched the triennial review of funding for development cooperation. The substantive resolution adopted by the Council on operational activities shows its determination to perform its role by providing detailed guidance to the UN development system to improve its functions at the country level, as well as guidance to the UN Secretariat to strengthen its assessment and analytical work.

Let me turn now to the coordination segment, which dealt with another central issue for the on-going efforts to implement the development agenda: how to translate economic growth into effective social development, including eradication of poverty and hunger. It became clear during the deliberations that we do not have definite answers in this regard and the Council asked the UN system to continue to study this question.

From all the issues covered by the general segment, I would like to highlight only the decisions dealing with the Ad-hoc Advisory Groups on countries emerging from conflict where we have once again established the primary importance of ECOSOC in the area of long-term sustainable development in post-conflict situations. Continuation of the groups on Haiti and Guinea Bissau is an indication of this importance.

We can be fairly satisfied with the overall outcome of this year's substantive session. I would now like to turn to the future role of ECOSOC, which is facing new challenges with its new functions mandated by the Summit. It is now more important than ever that we avoid overlap and duplication of work. The new Annual Ministerial Review of ECOSOC and the annual meeting at the General Assembly, mandated by the development follow-up resolution (60/265), para 56, should, for example, build on each others' outcome, rather than to duplicate what the other is doing. ECOSOC should follow closely the work of the Peace Building Commission and prepare for a long term foundation of the economies concerned, rather than waste its energy on duplicating the PBC. Another new challenge for ECOSOC will be the outcome of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence. Co-ordination remains central to ECOSOC functions and I am sure that the outcome of the panel will strengthen the work of ECOSOC in that area.

As I have had the honour to serve as the Vice-President of the Council this year, the ECOSOC has become closer to my heart than before. I would, therefore, like to express my deep concern for the lack of progress in the negotiations on the strengthening of ECOSOC. If we are to have a meaningful session of the Council next year, we all have to show flexibility and find compromises very soon.

Landahópar í sérstökum aðstæðum; Ávarp varafastafulltrúa í 2. nefnd allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna um landahópa í sérstökum aðstæðum, 8. nóvember 2006

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm Iceland's full commitment to the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action, which is a crucial element in the global strategy to improve the situation of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). We are fully committed to reaching the UN target of 0.15% to 0.2% of Gross National Income for official development assistance to the LDCs.

In the progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action, we see some positive signs and that some LDCs have met the target of annual growth rate of 7 per cent. It is, however, worrying that extreme poverty decreases in only few LDCs and is increasing in many. There is an urgent need for a substantial international effort to reverse this trend. Much is to be done during the remaining 5 years of the Programme of Action and we stand ready to play our part.

Iceland is a supporter and financier of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and welcomes and supports the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) initiative to cancel 100% of outstanding debt of eligible HIPCs.

Around 70% of our bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) has gone to the LDCs, and the core of Iceland's multilateral development activities has been support for the International Development Agency (IDA), which directs its efforts principally to the assistance of LDCs. Iceland will continue to maintain its policy of channelling the largest share of its development cooperation to the LDCs.

Food security has been an important aspect of our development cooperation. Fish is one of the principal sources of protein for people in many of the LDCs. Iceland's bilateral fisheries projects have therefore contributed to the improvement of food security and reduction of malnutrition. We have also increased our emphasis on food security through increased support for the UN World Food Programme. The campaign against hunger will continue to be an important aspect of Iceland's development cooperation.

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Education has been a core aspect of our development cooperation. Projects in this area have primarily involved education of fishermen in the partner countries and of experts in the field of geothermal technology and fisheries in the UN University training programmes in Iceland. Recognising the close link between poverty and illiteracy; basic education and adult literacy programmes have also become a significant part of our bilateral development cooperation. A special emphasis has been placed on education and training of people from the LDC's.

Poor health care is among the principal problems of the LDC's. People living in poor health cannot participate fully in their communities. The fact that three out of the eight Millennium Development Goals focus on health, signifies the pressing need for assistance in this area. For that reason we have launched efforts to support the health sector in two of the LDC's. The Government of Iceland has supported the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and we will continue to support multilateral efforts in this area.

Women play a fundamental role in the development of the LDC's, and experience has shown that support for the education, health and economic activities of women has a multiplier effect for their communities. For this reason we have increasingly directed our development cooperation at gender specific projects in the LDC's. This has been done through our bilateral work and we have also supported the work of UNIFEM in these countries.

I will now turn to the Landlocked Developing Countries. We are fully committed to the implementation of the five priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action of 2003. We recognise that the specific situations of these countries, with the lack of access to the sea and distance from world markets, contribute to increased poverty. Aid for trade, which Iceland supports, is an important initiative that can reduce the adverse effect of the LLDC's geographic location and should be a part of a broader development policy for the LLDC's.

We will continue to advocate increased liberalisation of international trade. The setback of the Doha Development Round could slow down the integration of the groups of countries in special situations into the world economy. A breakdown of the negotiations would have negative consequences for the developing countries, especially the LDC's and the LLDC's. We need to bring the trade negotiators back to the table without a delay.

Háskóli Sameinuðu þjóðanna; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í 2. nefnd allsherjarþings Sameinuðu þjóðanna um dagskrárlíð 59, þjálfun og rannsóknir, 14. nóvember 2006

I will today limit my comments to Agenda Item 59 (a). First of all I would like to commend the Rector of the United Nations University on the thorough report which he has produced.

As the report points out, the UNU receives no funds from the regular United Nations budget. Iceland is therefore very proud to contribute through the hosting of two important programmes, on geothermal energy and on fisheries.

One of the four pillars of Iceland's policy on development cooperation is sustainable development. We aim to increase our focus on sustainable development, emphasising the sustainable use of natural resources. Further we aim to strengthen the UN university fisheries training programme and geothermal training programme.

Since the foundation of the UNU geothermal training programme, in 1979, 359 scientists and engineers from 40 countries have completed the annual six month courses. Of these, 44% have come from countries in Asia, 26% from Africa, 16% from Central and Eastern Europe, and 14% from Latin America. In 2000, a Master of Science programme was started in cooperation with the University of Iceland.

During the academic year for 2006, twenty-one UNU Fellows from twelve countries completed the traditional six month specialized courses this year. They came from Azerbaijan 1, China 2, Costa Rica 2, Indonesia 3, Iran 2, Kenya 2, Mongolia 2, Nicaragua 1, Philippines 2, Tanzania 1, Turkey 1, and Uganda 2.

Nine former UNU Fellows (from China 1, Djibouti 1, Iran 2, Kenya 3, Mongolia 1, and Philippines 1), have undertaken MSc studies in 2006 under a cooperation agreement with the University of Iceland.

The Government of Iceland has secured core funding for the UNU geothermal programme to expand its capacity building activities through annual workshops and short courses in geothermal development in selected countries in Africa (started in 2005), Central America (will start in 2006), and later in Asia (probably starting in 2007).

The first workshop in Africa (“Workshop for Decision Makers on Geothermal Projects and their Management”) was held in Kenya in November 2005 with participants from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It was co-hosted by the UNU-Geothermal Training Programme and KenGen, and organized in co-operation with UNEP and ICEIDA (Icelandic International Development Agency). The second workshop in Africa will be held in Kenya later this month (“Surface exploration for geothermal resources”).

In Iceland’s policy on Development Co-operation it is stated clearly that the government will increase its focus on capacity building in sustainable use of natural resources. A considerable part of that emphasis is by strengthening the UNU programmes. In the budget proposals for the year 2007 we are once again increasing the core funding to the UNU Geothermal Training Programme by around 30%.

As to the Fisheries programme, so far, 103 fellows from 20 countries have completed the programme, including 36 women. Almost half the fellows come from Africa (47%), about one-third from Asia (31%), 14% from Central and South America and 8% from Eastern Europe. This year 23 fellows started their training, including 10 women. Finance from the Icelandic Government increased by nearly 40% from 2004-2005 and will increase further for the coming financial year.

Information and training on sustainable development is vital to ensuring long term development around the world. Iceland will therefore continue to be committed to the geothermal and fisheries programmes of the UNU.

Ástandið í Afganistan og áhrif þess á heimsfrið og öryggi; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna við almenna umræðu um Afganistan, 28. nóvember 2006

First of all I would like to thank the Secretary-General for his latest report on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for peace and security. Iceland is pleased to be a traditional co-sponsor of the draft resolution on Afghanistan. We thank Germany for preparing and facilitating the drafting of the resolution.

On the 19th of this month Afghanistan, Sweden and Iceland celebrated the 60th anniversary of their entry, in 1946, into the United Nations as the first three new members after the founding of the organisation and we are mindful of this close and historical link although geographic distance is great.

Five years have now passed since the toppling of the Taliban regime which ruled by tyranny and oppression and allowed Afghanistan to be used as a base for the export of terrorism. Since then the international community has assisted the Afghan people with tackling the challenges facing the nation. Significant progress has been made towards building a democratic state in Afghanistan and towards the rehabilitation of the basic infrastructure of the country. The National Assembly has been operating effectively and provincial councils are now functioning in all 34 of Afghanistan’s provinces.

However, serious challenges remain in Afghanistan, some of them critical. Let me briefly touch upon three of these challenges;

The upsurge of violence is a fundamental threat to the stability of the country. It also has grave implications for the human rights situation.

The increase in poppy cultivation is very alarming and constitutes a growing threat to national security, social stability and governmental effectiveness.

Similarly, the Secretary-General identifies corruption as a threat to Afghanistan's transition. Indeed, corruption is among the greatest obstacles to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends. Iceland therefore would like to echo the encouragement to the Government of Afghanistan, in the resolution before us, to "vigorously pursue its efforts to establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at all levels of Government leading the fight against corruption in accordance with Afghanistan Compact."

We recognize the interconnected nature of those challenges and that sustainable progress is mutually reinforcing. In this context we stress the important role that neighbouring countries can play in tackling many of the difficult issues that the Afghans face, for example as my colleague from Pakistan just stated.

On the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) I would like to align Iceland with what our colleague from Finland said, a few minutes ago, on the even stronger role by UNAMA in finding political and regional solutions to the challenges facing Afghanistan.

In addition, I would like to echo my German colleague earlier this morning that we should neither overestimate what has been achieved nor underestimate the serious challenges ahead in Afghanistan.

Secure aviation and transport by air is essential for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), for pilgrim flights of the Afghan people, as well as humanitarian aid and reconstruction work in the area. Iceland has supported the reconstruction work in the aviation sector in Afghanistan both by providing advisors and staff at the international airport in Kabul and also by preparing a transition plan for the airport. The aim of the plan is to train local staff and provide sufficient facilities for an international standard of aviation at the airport.

Iceland has also participated in provincial reconstruction in Ghor district, the poorest area of Afghanistan, where an observation team and a development officer are situated. Recently, a course was held for midwives in the area, where experts from Iceland held a two week course for midwives and traditional birth assistants in the area, as mortality rate of mothers and children is still very high in Afghanistan.

I am also pleased to announce that Iceland will be making a contribution to the UNDP Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan.

Finally, Madam President, The necessary work of nation-building and reconstruction of Afghanistan continues. The long list of co-sponsors of the draft resolution before us is a testament to the commitment and solidarity of the international community with the Afghan Government and its people. Iceland will continue to be committed to making its contribution to establishing security in Afghanistan and its reconstruction.

Málefni hafsins; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna í umræðu um dagskrárlið 71, málefni hafsins, 7. desember 2006

I would like at the outset to thank the Secretariat for its comprehensive reports on oceans and the law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries and acknowledge the professional manner in which the two coordinators, Mr. Carlos Duarte of Brazil and Ms. Holly R.

Koehler of the United States, conducted the informal consultations on the draft resolutions before us.

* * *

The Convention on the Law of the Sea provides the legal framework for all our deliberations on the oceans and the law of the sea. Iceland welcomes recent ratifications of the Convention by Belarus, Niue and Montenegro and urges states that have not ratified the Convention to do so. By ratifying and implementing the Convention, one of the greatest achievements in the history of the United Nations, the international community sustains and promotes a number of its most cherished goals. Every effort must be made to utilize existing instruments to the full before other options, including possible new implementation agreements under the Convention, are seriously considered.

The three institutions established under the Law of the Sea Convention are functioning well and progress is being made in the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. The Commission is currently considering five submissions regarding the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, and a number of coastal states, including Iceland, have advised of their intention to make submissions in the near future.

As the final date for making submissions to the Commission, 13 May 2009, approaches, the workload of the Commission is anticipated to increase, placing additional demands on its members and on the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea. Iceland supports the decision of the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to address, as a matter of priority, issues related to the workload of the Commission and funding for its members attending the sessions of the Commission and the meetings of the sub commissions. We also support the call by the Meeting to strengthen the Division, serving as the secretariat of the Commission, for the purpose of enhancing its technical support for the Commission. Furthermore, we support the actions recommended in chapter VII of the draft omnibus resolution where states are, *inter alia*, encouraged to make contributions to the two voluntary trust funds in this field.

In this context, it gives me pleasure to inform the General Assembly of the decision by the Government of Iceland to make an additional contribution of \$100,000 to the voluntary trust fund to facilitate the preparation of submissions to the Commission by developing states, in particular the least developed states and small island developing states, and compliance with article 76 of the Convention. Furthermore, Iceland has decided to make an additional contribution of \$100,000 to the voluntary trust fund to defray the cost of participation of the members of the Commission from developing states in the meetings of the Commission.

* * *

A successful Review Conference on the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement was concluded in New York last May. The recommendations of the Conference, aiming to strengthen the substance and methods of implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, were adopted by consensus by all participating states, both parties and non-parties. Iceland welcomes in particular the general reaffirmation by the Review Conference of the regional approach to high seas fisheries management.

The effectiveness of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement depends in large part on its wide ratification and implementation. We welcome ratifications of the Agreement this year by Poland, Slovenia, Estonia, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Niue, and note that many other states have served notice of their intention to ratify the Agreement in the near future.

* * *

The world's marine ecosystems are coming under increasing strain from different sources, including marine pollution, over fishing, destructive fishing practices and

climate change. While recognizing these and other challenges to the health of our oceans, we need to refrain from indiscriminate generalizations that fail to take account of regional and local circumstances. At the same time, more effort should be devoted to scientific assessments and the need to ensure that management policies are always informed by the best available scientific information.

In this connection, Iceland values in particular the recently initiated assessment of assessments, designed as a preparatory stage towards the setting up of a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects.

Marine pollution from land-based activities continues to be of considerable concern in most coastal zones in the world. The Intergovernmental Review of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, held in Beijing last October, confirmed that despite positive developments in some areas of the combat against marine pollution, general trends, especially with regard to eutrophication and physical degradation, are continuing in the wrong direction.

The Beijing Declaration, adopted by ministers and heads of delegations at the Intergovernmental Review, stressed the need for governments to strengthen efforts to develop and implement national and regional programmes of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities. It was furthermore recognised that implementing the global programme of action would contribute substantially to internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and those highlighted in Agenda 21, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Mauritius Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Iceland fully endorses the Global Programme of Action as a means to ensure the sustainability of the world's oceans and would like to urge all governments and International Financial Institutions to put more emphasis on implementation of the programme.

Over the past few years, member states have been able to draw on the open-ended informal consultative process on oceans and the law of the sea to focus attention on some of the main challenges to the marine environment. At the seventh meeting of the consultative process last June, United Nations member states decided for the first time to consider a set of agreed consensual elements relating to ecosystem approaches and oceans. This outcome constitutes a good basis to build on as we tackle the manifold risks and dangers confronting our marine ecosystems.

* * *

In Iceland's view, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) should be included on a short list of priority issues in this regard. The General Assembly has repeatedly urged states to combat IUU fishing and the current draft fisheries resolution contains many important recommendations to that end. For example, the need for enhanced port state controls to combat IUU fishing is recognized and states are urged to cooperate at the regional level to adopt all necessary port measures. In that context, states are encouraged to initiate, as soon as possible, a process within the FAO to develop, as appropriate, a legally binding instrument on minimum standards for port state measures, building on the FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing and the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.

Based on a proposal initially made by Iceland, the draft fisheries resolution furthermore urges states to take effective measures, at the national, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including IUU fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by regional fisheries management organizations in accordance with international law. Importantly, the measures to be taken in order to deter IUU fishing are not limited to those of flag states.

In Iceland's view, the development of exemptions from, and limitations to, the general principle of exclusive flag state jurisdiction with respect to fishing vessels on the high seas is paramount if our combat against these illegal and unregulated practices is to succeed. To put an end to such practices, their financial and economic incentives must effectively be removed and adequate enforcement and monitoring measures put in place.

There is growing pressure among the international community to develop the necessary legal basis for meaningful and effective measures in order to eliminate IUU fishing practices. Efforts need also to be made to coordinate the activities of a number of organisations and agencies, including the FAO and the IMO, in meeting this urgent challenge.

Should the combined efforts of the international community not bear the desired fruit, coastal states with substantial interests at stake could be constrained to contemplate taking unilateral action.

* * *

As called for in fisheries resolution 59/25, the General Assembly this fall conducted a review of actions taken by states and regional fisheries management organizations in response to the recommendations contained therein concerning the impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems. We fully endorse the draft fisheries resolution. It welcomes the important progress made during the last two years by states and regional fisheries management organizations to give effect to these recommendations, including negotiations to establish new regional organizations as needed. In the view of Iceland, the recommendations contained in operative paragraphs 80-91 of the draft fisheries resolution, which reflect the compromise reached on this issue in the informal consultations, are both targeted and meaningful.

Iceland fully shares concerns that have been expressed about the effects of destructive fishing methods on vulnerable marine ecosystems. In this instance also, there is need for more extensive research and scientific advice as to the types of fishing gear used, on a case by case basis.

We also agree that where it can be demonstrated that fishing practices cause damage to biological diversity and vulnerable marine ecosystems, in particular seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, further options in the form of restrictions on such practices could be considered, in case other means have been exhausted or proven inadequate. Consistent with the spirit of the actions urged in the present draft fisheries resolution, The North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, NEAFC, has adopted fishing gear restrictions in designated areas, offering a good example of the contribution of regional fisheries management organizations in tackling the problem of destructive fishing practices.

Such measures can though and should only be taken by flag states, coastal states or regional fisheries management organizations and within the framework of the Convention of the Law of the Sea.

We welcome the decision in the draft fisheries resolution to conduct a review of actions taken by states and regional fisheries management organizations in response to these recommendations during the 64th session of the General Assembly in 2009, with a view to further recommendations, where necessary.

Iceland has for a long time been active in the work of the United Nations on ocean and fisheries issues and has always supported effective means to safeguard vulnerable marine ecosystems in order to halt the loss of biological diversity as indicated in the Johannesburg Plan of Action, and promote the sustainable use of living marine resources. We will continue to work with other nations towards this common goal and spare no effort in our joint endeavours to find an effective and manageable solution to a real and growing danger to the ecosystems of the sea.

Endurskoðun skipunar og starfshátta öryggisráðsins; Ávarp fastafulltrúa í allsherjarþingi Sameinuðu þjóðanna í umræðu um skýrslu öryggisráðsins um endurskoðun skipunar og starfshátta öryggisráðsins, 11. desember 2006

At the outset, I, as others, would like to thank the President of the Security Council for the month of December for presenting the Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. I will, however, limit my brief statement to the other agenda issue, namely the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters.

On 22 November in Geneva Secretary-General Kofi Annan made a strong statement for the reform of the Security Council, saying for example that unless the Security Council is expanded, solutions to various issues are more difficult or even not possible to reach. We have, as the President of the General Assembly stated this morning, to (and I quote) “be prepared to look at this matter with a fresh and open mind so that we can make substantial progress”.

Through the discussions year after year in the open ended working group and elsewhere everyone knows the fundamental arguments of most other member states on the composition of the Security Council. Unfortunately nothing new in that field has taken place during more than one year now and there is as a result in fact a certain loss of momentum to be felt now. Or as my Japanese colleague stated a few minutes ago, and I quote “discussion on the expansion of the Council has stalemated”, end of quote. We do indeed need to move forward with the open minds as my Egyptian colleague described before our lunch break and my Czech colleague this afternoon and my German colleague just now.

The General Assembly has discussed reform of the Security Council for more than a decade without a comprehensive agreement on reforms in sight. The 2005 High Level Summit expressly acknowledged that early reform of the Security Council was an “essential element of our overall effort to reform the United Nations - in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions.” Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, has also repeatedly stated that no reform of the United Nations will be complete without the reform of the Security Council. Iceland concurs with his view, as do so many others.

The position of Iceland in this matter is on record. We have for many years advocated reform of the Security Council. The reform should in our view entail a comprehensive reform of the Security Council both in expansion and working methods. There should be an expansion of both the number of permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. We have hitherto supported the proposal of the G-4 that the membership of the Security Council should be increased from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members and we co-sponsored draft resolution A/59/L.64.

I very much liked the expose of my German colleague just now on the relationship between effectiveness and legitimacy and would like to align myself with those words.

Iceland has for many years advocated increased transparency of the work of the Security Council and welcomed the proposal of the so-called S-5 states. We are of the view that the proposal is in harmony with the working methods part of the the G-4 proposal. We all want the Security Council to observe in its activities, approaches and procedures the key elements of transparency, openness and consistency, to paraphrase my Cuban colleague this morning, when he spoke on behalf of the NAM and I would agree with my colleagues from Switzerland and Liechtenstein earlier in this debate that there is still a lot of room for improvement in the working methods of the Security Council.

Iceland attaches great importance to the work of the Security Council and has announced its candidature for a non-permanent seat on the Council for the term 2009 – 2010.

Iceland, a UN member since 1946, has never before been a candidate for a seat in the Security Council. We believe that a comprehensive reform of the Security Council is essential in order to represent today's global realities. We will continue to be actively engaged in seeking progress in this matter. Discussing the matter for another 10 years is not an option, as Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, also said in Geneva, and he continued by saying and I quote: "We need to bring the Council's structure and membership in line with the realities of the 21st century, and not maintain agreements that cover geopolitical realities of 1945".

It is clear that compromises are needed to break the seemingly no-end-in-sight discussions. The goal must be to come as close to a consensus as possible through new consultations where the respect for each others' views are the guiding light. I am sure Ambassador Kenzo of Japan spoke what many of us are thinking when he expressed the hope that the next stage in our consultations will be one that is not only open, but also flexible and creative on all sides.

Fríðarupþyggjarnefnd SP; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á sérstökum fundi allsherjarþings SP sem tileinkaður var starfsemi fríðarupþyggjarnefndar SP, 6. febrúar 2007

At the outset I would like to welcome the opportunity to participate in this special meeting of the General Assembly devoted to the UN Peacebuilding Commission. Iceland as a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), but not a member of the European Union, aligned itself with the statement made by the EU during the open debate in the Security Council on this subject on 31 January. I will therefore refrain from repeating myself and only highlight a few points.

The Government of Iceland attaches great importance to the Peacebuilding Commission. Iceland has underlined its support with a contribution of one million dollars to the Peacebuilding Fund. That is done in the spirit of the collective responsibility of all UN Member States in strengthening the peacebuilding architecture, as the President of the General Assembly stated in her speech this morning. I also take this opportunity to echo what Ambassador Wolf from Jamaica said on behalf of the NAM this morning, that the disbursement of financial and other support must be accompanied by swift action. The establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission, with the Peacebuilding Support Office and Peacebuilding Fund, is a key achievement of the United Nations reform process and should be developed to become the centre point of the United Nations to help to strengthen post conflict countries. The need to do better is obvious, as my Norwegian colleague said in his speech.

To achieve this we must ensure that the work of the Peacebuilding Commission is both flexible and result-oriented, focusing on country specific situations. We believe that the approach of the Peacebuilding Commission should be comprehensive with a strong focus on concrete recommendations for action on the ground. Respect for human rights is a fundamental and integral aspect of this approach. There is also need to ensure the necessary follow up and practical implementation of its recommendations in a systematic manner, through regular review meetings.

We note the progress achieved during the first seven months of the Peacebuilding Commission to assist the first countries under consideration, Burundi and Sierra Leone. In this context our gratitude goes to the two Chairmen of the two country specific meetings, Ambassador Frank Majoor for Sierra Leone and Ambassador Johann Løvald for Burundi, for their important inputs and reports earlier in this debate. I also thank the Chairman of the Organizational Committee of the PBC, my colleague from Angola. The Peacebuilding Commission must now build on this work in the months ahead, to develop its strategic goals and rules of procedure, as well as strengthening its cooperation and consultations with all relevant actors. We underline the role of the Peacebuilding Support Office in this process. As many speakers have pointed out there is a need to develop

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

further the working relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission, the Security Council, the General Assembly and ECOSOC. In this context we must focus on effectiveness and complementarity and strive to avoid duplication of efforts. We look forward to further discussions to this end, and, like the President of ECOSOC earlier this morning stated, we are already encouraged by the emerging consensus that interaction between the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council enhances the effective functioning of the Peacebuilding Commission.

The PBC has an ambitious agenda to fulfil. Its success and effectiveness will ultimately depend on the full involvement and commitment of the countries concerned, Member states, UN bodies on the ground and not least NGO's, the private sector and civil society.

Samræming aðgerða SP í mannúðar-, umhverfis- og þróunarmálum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á fundi allsherjarþings SP um skýrslu hóps háttsettra einstaklinga, 17. apríl 2007

I thank you for organizing this timely meeting and for your statement yesterday in which i.a. you appeal to all of us to offer our views and suggestions on the substantive issues. I furthermore thank the Secretary General for introducing his ideas on the follow-up of the Report of the High-level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence, which we broadly share with him.

Iceland, as a member of the European Economic Area (the EEA), aligned itself with the statement made yesterday by Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul from Germany on behalf of the European Union, but in addition I would like to make a few brief remarks.

Generally we support the proposals made by the panel and we should use this opportunity to make the UN more effective and coherent on the basis of the Panel's report as well as the Secretary General's report. It should always be kept in mind that the reason behind this exercise is to foster more effective development cooperation, focusing on the concerns and needs of the developing countries. There should be no "one size fits all" and the idea to use pilot countries to test the "One United Nations" approach is a good method to find the most effective way to respect the varying needs of each country.

Most proposals of the Panel could be implemented within the existing reform processes and Iceland shares the Secretary General's views that on these issues we should move ahead and avoid duplication of efforts. There are, however, a few issues that need separate processes, such as governance and gender architecture.

I would like to place a special emphasis on gender equality and women's; empowerment. The empowerment of women is a pre-requisite for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The MDG's related to women are lagging behind and cannot be met without radical changes in the work of the UN. The recommendations of the panel provide us with an important opportunity to strengthen the UN architecture that promotes gender equality throughout the UN system. Establishing a post of an Under-Secretary General for gender equality issues is one important step in that regard. At the same time we emphasise that gender mainstreaming must be more thoroughly and systematically addressed throughout the whole UN system at all levels.

To conclude, Madame President, I would like to thank you again for organizing this meeting and we look forward to discussing these issues further and in more detail.

Markviss nýting netmiðla og umbætur á kynningarstarfi SP; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á 29. ársfundi upplýsinganefndar SP, 2. maí 2007

At the outset, I would like to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Committee on Information. You may be assured of my delegation's full support and cooperation. I would also like to congratulate Under-Secretary-General Mr. Kiyo Akasaka

on his nomination as the head of the Department of Information (DPI) and wish him all success in the important work ahead.

At the same time, I would like to use this opportunity to thank the Under-Secretary-General, and my dear friend, Mr. Shashi Tharoor, for his able leadership of the Department of Public Information for the past six years. We thank him wholeheartedly for his excellent work and the dynamism and commitment that he brought during his tenure as Under-Secretary General of the United Nations.

I would also like to express our gratitude to the Department for the reports that we have in front of us for this meeting, which provide a good overview of the activities of the Department.

Iceland expresses its appreciation of the important work of the Department of Public Information. It is driven by clearly defined communications strategies that focus on targeted audiences and on integrated use of the new information and communications technologies in promotional campaigns and outreach activities. We also take note of the current emphasis on new and innovative programmes for civil society and educational institutions. We warmly welcome the DPI's work to develop a more comprehensive and strategic approach to promoting global awareness and better understanding of the work of the United Nations in priority areas. We can certainly agree with what my colleague from Kazakhstan stated a few minutes ago that special efforts should be made to try to disseminate information on the more positive developments and experiences of Member States in relevant areas of UN activity. That type of positive focus can only advance the high ideals of the United Nations.

The UN information centres (UNIC) are key to the work of the Department of Public Information. They give its global work a local accent. My delegation welcomes the report of the Secretary General on the network of UN information centres and the progress and achievements made so far in the implementation of a regional strategic communications model - by rationalizing the network of UN information centres around regional hubs. We wish to reiterate our support for this initiative and the creation of a network that more effectively addresses the needs of client audiences.

In this context, Iceland supports the work of UNICs, in particular, the UN Regional Information Centre for Western Europe in Brussels and stresses the importance of providing these offices with sufficient resources for their programme activities. The Icelandic Government financially supports the UN centre in Iceland, run by the Icelandic UN Society.

We warmly welcome the report of the Secretary General on the ongoing work of the Department to improve the UN website and make it more accessible, focusing also on webcasting, audio, video and photographic materials. The UN website is an important source of information and is growing in popularity among its users as indicated in the report. We welcome the steps taken by the Department to make the website more accessible to people with disabilities, including people with visual and hearing disabilities. We also take note of the significant progress, outlined in the report, that has been made towards reaching parity among the official languages on the website. We encourage the Department to continue these efforts.

Innovation and advances in information technology are important driving forces behind increased productivity and the creation of wealth in many parts of the world. Looking ahead, the Department of Public Information should strengthen further its efforts to meet the concerns of the Developing countries in the field of information and communication technology. The Department of Public Information can play an important role in bridging the digital divide and helping developing nations gain access to these new technologies.

The public outreach work of the United Nations is of great importance. Targeted and effective communication is a key tool for the United Nations in promoting global

awareness and greater understanding of the UN and its work in priority areas. My delegation looks forward to working with all members of this Committee in a constructive manner to improve the effectiveness of our work.

Endurbætur á öryggisráði SP; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á fundi vinnunefndar allsherjarþings SP, 3. maí 2007

Let me first of all thank you for organizing this meeting of the Open-ended Working Group [on the Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council]. Once again we state our view that no reform of the UN is complete without a comprehensive reform of the Security Council, expansion of its membership as well as increased transparency of the work of the Council.

Iceland welcomes the report of the five facilitators in which they aptly reflect on the views of the UN membership at this time and offer notions on the way forward. This Open-ended Working Group has been deliberating for so many years that it is indeed hard to come up with something that has not been launched at some earlier time.

Iceland is of the opinion that the process should now swiftly move forward towards negotiations based on the facilitators' report and thereby the perceived momentum that it has created should be put to the test. If there now is a window of opportunity it must be used, otherwise we might well have to wait for a couple of decades before we have another possibility to reach solutions in this important matter. In this connection we urge you Madame President to proceed through the appointment of two facilitators that could, before the end of this month, put together a paper with elements for negotiations.

Iceland was one of the co-sponsors of the so-called G-4 proposal, and is still of the opinion that an expansion of the Council should be in both categories, permanent and non-permanent, and that this is still the view of a majority of member states of the UN. The aim must be to make the Council more representative, increasing its effectiveness without compromising its efficiency. However, we realize that all must now show flexibility if solutions are to be found; solutions that the vast majority of UN members can agree on. Innovative ways forward should therefore be sought.

Any result of our negotiations must in particular include increased representation of developing countries on the Security Council, safeguard the possibility of smaller states to serve on the Council and increase transparency through reformed working methods.

Erfðaauðlindir hafsins; Ávarp þjóðréttarfræðings utanríkisráðuneytisins á fundi óformlegs samráðsvettvangs SP um málefni hafsins og hafréttarmál (UNICPOLOS), 28. júní 2007

At the outset I would like to thank you, the co-chairpersons, for preparing and chairing this important meeting, as well as for your contribution to strengthening and improving the efficiency of the Informal Consultative Process (UNICPOLOS) in general. I would also like to express our appreciation to the Secretariat, in particular the able staff of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, headed by the new Director, Mr. Václav Mikulka, for the comprehensive annual report on oceans and the law of the sea. This report, especially its part X on marine genetic resources, has greatly facilitated our deliberations this week.

The Law of the Sea Convention, the only treaty dealing in a comprehensive manner with the law of the sea, provides the legal framework for all uses of the oceans. We welcome recent ratifications of the Convention by Belarus, Niue, Montenegro, Moldova, Morocco and Lesotho, bringing the number of States Parties up to 155, and signals of further ratifications in the near future. It is imperative that the Convention be fully implemented and that its integrity be preserved. Issues that were settled at the Third Law of the Sea

Conference should not be reopened. In this respect it needs to be borne in mind that the conclusions of the Conference were regarded as a package, individual States prevailing in some areas but having to compromise on others.

Although the term “marine genetic resources” does not appear in the Law of the Sea Convention, activities related to these resources are governed by the relevant general principles of the Convention, as well as by other relevant international instruments, including, in particular, the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Law of the Sea Convention contains in Parts V, VI and VII provisions on the conservation and management of living marine resources, which include genetic resources, in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction. In the view of Iceland, marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction, whether in the water column, on the seabed or in the subsoil, are subject to the high seas regime of the Convention. They are not covered by Part XI of the Convention, except as part of the marine environment that must be protected in connection with mining activities in the international seabed area.

Consequently, Part VII of the Convention applies to marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in particular the general principles contained in Section 2 on the conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas. These include article 117 on the duty of States to take necessary conservation measures for their nationals and - as rightly pointed out in the statement by Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77 and China last Monday - article 118 on the duty of States to cooperate in the conservation and management of living resources. In addition, Part XII on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, Part XIII on marine scientific research and Part XIV on development and transfer of marine technology are all applicable.

We remain to be convinced of the need for a new international legal regime for marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction. In our view, the Law of the Sea Convention provides a sufficient legal framework in this respect and offers at the same time a great amount of flexibility. Iceland is willing to engage in a constructive debate for the purpose of finding fair and equitable practical solutions regarding the exploitation of marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction within the existing legal framework. A prerequisite in this respect is a good and common understanding of the nature, vulnerability, value and services of marine genetic resources, and this meeting, in particular the discussion panel for the last three days, has contributed greatly in this regard.

In our view, the recommendations contained in the General Assembly fisheries resolution 61/105 concerning the impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems are both targeted and meaningful, and we note that this now seems generally appreciated. We welcome the implementation of these recommendations at the national, regional and global level. Iceland has emphasized the role of FAO in this field and we welcome the decision at the meeting of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) last March to develop, through expert and technical consultations, technical guidelines on the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas. The guidelines will include standards and criteria for identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction and the impacts of fishing activities on such ecosystems, in order to facilitate the adoption and implementation of conservation and management measures by regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and flag States pursuant to the aforementioned recommendations of the fisheries resolution 61/105. My country has pledged a financial contribution to this important work of the FAO.

The COFI meeting also took important decisions related to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing). Firstly, it accepted the proposal of Norway to develop, through expert and technical consultations, a new legally binding instrument on port State measures, as also recommended in the fisheries resolution 61/105. Secondly, the meeting requested the FAO to consider the possibility, subject to the availability of funds, of an expert consultation to develop criteria for assessing the performance of flag

States, as well as to examine possible actions against vessels flying the flags of States not meeting such criteria. In our view, this work is particularly relevant in strengthening and developing the legal basis for meaningful and effective measures against vessels engaged in IUU fishing on the high seas, where the flag State has failed to fulfil its obligations and take action. We are, in cooperation with other interested States, considering supporting this important work of the FAO as a matter of priority.

Loftslagsbreytingar og nauðsyn aðgerða allra ríkja heims til að draga úr losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda; Ávarp fastaftullrúa á sérstökum fundi allsherjarpings SP um loftslagsbreytingar, 1. ágúst 2007

We thank you for organizing this meeting, and we welcome the upcoming high-level event on 24 September. Climate change is one of the major concerns of mankind today; in the last few months our attention has been drawn to the problem by many reports that have been published regarding the issue. Global warming is reality and a global action is needed.

The international community needs to address climate change in a more concerted way than ever. A solution will need the commitment of every nation and we welcome the signals given at the G8 and the G8+5 Summit in Heiligendamm in June. Iceland, as a party to the Kyoto Protocol, is fully committed to doing its part. Iceland's view is that it is essential to negotiate further commitments for the years beyond 2012 and that a global commitment is not only desired, but needed. Iceland has recently adopted a new climate change strategy, with a vision to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 50-75% by 2050.

We have already accomplished to meet more than 70% of our total energy consumption with renewable sources such as geothermal and hydropower. Our next steps in the reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions will be attained by application of new technology, economic instruments, net removals in the land use sector and project-based mechanisms.

Hydrogen is an example of new technology; Hydrogen is a carrier of electricity, a clean fuel that can replace fossil fuels. Already in 1999 the Icelandic Government made clear its intention to progress towards a Sustainable Hydrogen Society.

Contrary to what many people believe, exploitable geothermal resources are widely available. Geothermal energy is accessible in up to 90 countries, many of them developing states.

Iceland has a long experience of assisting in enabling developing countries to harness their geothermal energy, for heating as well as for electricity generation. Since 1979, the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme has been operated in Iceland and since then 359 fellows from 40 countries have finalized the 6 month training. The programme is an important contributor to the increase of geothermal utilization in the world. The aim of the UNU-Geothermal Training Programme is to assist developing countries with significant geothermal potential to build up or strengthen groups of specialists that cover most aspects of geothermal exploration and development. The potential for geothermal energy is large and it could become one of our major sources of energy in our efforts to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.

The Icelandic private sector has been exporting know how, particularly regarding harnessing of geothermal energy. The largest project Icelandic companies have been involved in is a geothermal district heating project in the city of Xian yang in China. The district heating is replacing the coal-fired heating facilities for the community.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that Iceland is willing to share its experience in the field of renewable resources with other nations. The threat we all are facing has to be dealt with in a global perspective. No country can think locally.

IV. viðauki: Ræður í efnahags- og félagsmálaráði SP (ECOSOC) og undirnefndum

Réttindi kvenna; Ávarp Magnúsar Stefánssonar, félagsmálaráðherra, á 51. fundi kvennanefndar SP, 28. febrúar 2007

Allow me at the outset to express my thanks and appreciation for the excellent organization of this meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women. You may be assured of our full support and co-operation.

At the fiftieth session of the Commission we agreed on new working methods, focusing our attention on one priority theme and devoting more time to the practical implementation of our earlier commitments made in this forum. We firmly believe that these improvements will make our work more effective during this session.

Iceland strongly supports the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and the Outcome Document of the twenty third session of the General Assembly. We are fully committed to the full and effective implementation of these documents. It is clear that the UN Millennium Development goals will not be reached unless gender equality strategies are incorporated into our work at national and international level.

Let me now turn to the important theme that we have chosen for this meeting of the Commission, the elimination of all discrimination and violence against the girl child, which is of high importance to Iceland. Violence against all children is an abhorrent offence against human rights. The Government of Iceland remains fully committed to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two optional Protocols, which Iceland has already ratified. These tools are the underpinnings of our efforts to combat violence against children.

Discrimination and violence against the girl child continues to persist in all parts of the world, in many cases caused by armed conflict, poverty, lack of education and insufficient protection. The study submitted to the General Assembly by Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the independent expert of the UN on violence against children, noted that girls are at greater risk than boys of early marriage, genital mutilation and sexual violence. The report of the Secretary General prepared for this meeting on discrimination and violence against the girl child further demonstrates the scope and grave seriousness of this problem. Findings of the report underline the need to address special attention to the situation of girls. We agree with the report in recognizing state responsibility for prevention of violence against girls and urge all Member states to take the necessary measures to ensure the rights of the girl child. The recommendations of the report constitute a clear strategy for Member states and the UN system to make further progress in this regard.

In this context, I would also like to mention briefly the fight against trafficking in human beings, with its victims being mostly women and girls. This burning issue deserves to be high on our agenda. Iceland has emphasized the important role of regional organizations to combat this evil, which is sadly on the rise.

Iceland is especially concerned about the severe impact armed conflict has on children. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland has recently announced a financial contribution to a project of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies in Sierra Leone, to reintegrate child soldiers and children affected by war into their society.

The Icelandic Government has during these last years taken a number of steps forward to protect the rights of the girl child. Here I would like to mention an action plan to combat domestic and sexual violence, which was recently developed through the cooperation of

various ministries and NGOs in Iceland. The action plan is twofold, focusing on the violence against women on one hand, and violence against children on the other. The plan emphasizes the prevention of domestic and sexual violence and the treatment of both victims and perpetrators of violence. Education of health care professionals, social workers, teachers and the police is also prioritized, along with general education of the public concerning domestic and sexual violence.

Icelandic children are fortunate enough to live in peace and security, enjoying good health care and education by international standards. Over 90% of all 16 year olds begin secondary education and there is a female majority both in secondary schools and universities in Iceland, which means that women are now 65% of those who complete a university degree.

In recent years, various projects have been initiated in order to increase equality in Icelandic schools and decrease the gender separation in the labour market. The Ministry of Social Affairs has contributed to this development by translating and publishing material aimed at students, teachers and parents, intended to encourage young people to choose their occupation regardless of gender.

During the 50th session, we discussed the success of the Icelandic legislation on parental leave. Iceland has one of the most generous paternity leave schemes in the world, which gives mothers and fathers equal rights to paid parental leave. This means that almost 90% of new fathers spend three months at home with their newborn children, and nearly 18% of fathers use more than their basic right to three months leave. The legislation on parental leave is intended to increase men's participation in childbearing and caring for their young children, and it continues to be very successful.

In order to combat violence against girls and women, it is important to use education to raise awareness about domestic and sexual violence. It is especially important to involve men and boys in the struggle against violence, since men are most often the perpetrators of violence against girls and women. To break the cycle of violence, it is also necessary to provide perpetrators of violence with appropriate treatment. Last year, the Ministry of Social Affairs decided to support a project which provides treatment for men who have been the perpetrators of domestic violence. In the action plan against domestic and sexual violence, this project is strengthened further. According to the plan, it will also be examined whether the methods used can help the perpetrators of sexual violence.

Violence against children is never acceptable and must be prevented. The international community has made many commitments to protect children's rights, including the girl child's. The success of our work is however absolutely dependent on the political will of the Member states to fulfill the commitments they have undertaken. We must do so without further delay. Let us hope that the Agreed conclusions on the girl child from this session of the Commission will be put to practice by all of us at the national and international level.

Alþjóðadagur samstöðu í mannúðarmálum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa og varaforseta Efnahags- og félagsmálaráðsins (ECOSOC) á fundi ECOSOC í tilefni Alþjóðlegs dags samstöðu í mannúðarmálum, 15 desember 2006

I would like to thank Ambassador Hachani, President of ECOSOC for convening this meeting today.

At the 2005 World Summit, World Leaders emphasized the indivisible link between security, development and human rights. Put simply, a world in which billions are suffering from poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease, and which is not advancing down the road of development, will not be a world of peace and prosperity.

The concept of international human solidarity cuts to the front and center of the nexus between peace, development and human rights. It is a universal value, rooted in the foundation of democracy, dignity, sustainability and international cooperation, and

connotes protection and security for all. As such, it can be applied to a broad range of “old” and new human challenges. We have seen that it holds the potential to unite the global community in addressing poverty, climate change, good governance and human rights, or in the fight against terrorism and HIV/AIDS pandemic, or in helping victims of natural disasters. Human solidarity should thus become a founding pillar of international cooperation for the 21st century.

Yet, today we see solidarity in crises around the world. One-fifth of the population survives on less than \$ 1 day, some 20 countries are involved in armed conflict, and poverty brings suffering to millions of people. These facts challenge us to start acting with tenacity in a spirit of proactive solidarity.

Solidarity acquires new meaning in the contemporary context of globalization and economic integration. Making globalization “a positive force for all” means, first and foremost, making it more equitable. And that, in turn, requires an end to approaching the social and human rights dimensions of globalization less as an afterthought. The interconnectivity of people is in some ways the most powerful product of globalization. This offers new opportunities to forge alliances that can unleash the potential for broader and faster economic and social development. But to have such impact, globalization and solidarity must go hand in hand so as to give our fellow human beings a chance to share in our prosperity.

The Nordic countries have a strong commitment to a path of human solidarity. We have spoken out in the name of equality and justice. And we have embarked on an extensive program of economic, political and social reform within our own countries. Our basic goal is to bring about a “global neighborhood” that empowers both men and women, and offers opportunity to all.

The United Nations itself is an embodiment of institutionalized solidarity. The Organization was founded on the basic premise of unity and harmony among its Members expressed in the concept of collective security that relies on the solidarity of its Members “to maintain international peace and security”. The UN system as whole should offer an exemplary leadership in giving tangibility to the universal values at the global level.

Today, one of the most visible manifestations of international solidarity and extension of opportunity is the United Nations Development Agenda, drawn from the Conferences and Summits held since the 1990s. It provides not only a comprehensive framework around which to mobilize the will to act for our common good but also the means for long-term development. This day would be a good beginning to recommit ourselves to the principle of human solidarity, which remains the foundation for collective action for the larger good of humanity.

Vetnisráðstefna í Reykjavík; Ávarp skrifstofustjóra auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu á undirbúningsfundi fyrir 15. fund nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 26. febrúar 2007

It is a privilege and honour to present to you and distinguished colleagues at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD 15, the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on the Hydrogen Economy for Sustainable Development, held in Reykjavik on 28 and 29 September 2006.

The seminar was co-organized by the Government of Iceland and the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs, and was attended by over 80 participants from 20 countries. It was convened to provide an opportunity for energy policy makers and representatives from governments, industry and academia from both developed and developing countries to exchange information on progress in the development and application of hydrogen energy technologies.

I will not enumerate all the conclusions and recommendations presented in the summary document, but it is worth touching on a few of the most salient issues. Firstly, participants were of the unanimous view that alternative energy resources and technologies must be found if the world is to meet the energy needs of the present generation in a sustainable manner. Towards that end, production and use of hydrogen (H₂) offers alternative energy pathways to sustainable development. Hydrogen can be produced by any primary energy source providing a flexible energy carrier which can substitute fossil fuels. The recent development of fuel cell technology opens new opportunities for hydrogen use. Furthermore, participants concluded that a hydrogen economy may offer an attractive opportunity for countries that lack indigenous fossil fuels but possess ample renewable energy resources.

While participants were keen as to the potential and value of hydrogen, they also recognized the challenges ahead in advancing a hydrogen economy. Among others they noted;

- That the costs of hydrogen energy technologies will have to be significantly reduced;
- Public education and capacity building must be substantially strengthened;
- Visionary thinking is required along with intensive R&D efforts, and increased cooperation across academic disciplines, industrial sub-sectors and national borders; and
- Further steps must be taken to develop indigenous renewable sources of energy.

To meet these challenges, participants noted;

- The role of international energy technology partnerships such as the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE) for the development of the hydrogen economy and collaborative projects;
- The possibility of outsourcing of research and development work on hydrogen energy technology to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition. This would decrease cost and stimulate capacity building in developing countries.
- The need for hydrogen demonstration projects in developing countries;
- The importance of international codes and standards was recognized as a precondition for the development of the hydrogen energy industry and investments in hydrogen energy infrastructure for international trade;
- The need for building capacity in cleaner energy systems, including the production and utilization of hydrogen, and the early transfer of these technologies to developing countries; and
- The role of networking and regional cooperation, both North-South and South-South cooperation among centres of excellence and research.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my report. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Department of Social and Economic Affairs for the co-operation in preparing this successful seminar. The full summary of conclusions and recommendations is available as a document of the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Samstarf Íslands við smáar eybjóðir um sjálfbæra þróun; Ávarp skrifstofustjóra auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu á undirbúningsfundi fyrir 15. fund nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 26. febrúar 2007

The themes chosen for this particular cycle of the CSD's work, CSD 14 and CSD 15, and in particular their inter-linkages, are widely acknowledged to be of particular significance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), for whom especially the impact of

climate change, should it continue at the rate projected, will be catastrophic. Iceland, an island state, shares many of the concerns of Small Island Developing States in the area of sustainable development.

Like other island states, Iceland bases its livelihood on its natural resources and is committed to utilizing those resources in a sustainable manner. In doing so there are many challenges and issues we have in common, including the issues on the agenda of CSD 15.

Iceland shares the emphasis placed on the urgent need for real action on renewable energy in the Mauritius Strategy for Sustainable Development of SIDS and is encouraged to see that steps are being taken in this direction. The issue is both to improve access for SIDS to affordable energy services and adapt emerging energy efficient technologies to the needs of SIDS and other developing countries. Iceland has sought to share its experience of harnessing geothermal energy with developing countries by hosting the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme.

Further, my Government is in the process of increasing its Official Development Assistance. A part of that increase has been and will continue to be directed towards the Small Island Developing States. Two years have now passed since the Government of Iceland launched a special Small Island Developing States initiative, with initial contribution of one million US dollars in a special Icelandic fund to support programmes addressing sustainable use of natural resources in Small Island Developing States, including renewable energy.

I am pleased to inform you that more resources have been committed to SIDS projects than was initially pledged. Since the Mauritius meeting we have at least used 1,7 million USD under the umbrella of the Icelandic SIDS initiative. Among initiatives I can mention:

- Special contribution to The Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) in the World Bank, with the aim of increasing the bank's focus on energy issues in the SIDS;
- Support for SIDS participation in CSD 13 and 14; and
- Support for private sector development in SIDS by covering the cost of including 20 small states in the World Bank's Doing Business Report, which can contribute to facilitating private investment in the energy sector. We look forward to the continuation of our cooperation.

Orka og sjálfbær þróun; Ávarp skrifstofustjóra auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu á undirbúningsfundum fyrir 15. fund nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 27. febrúar 2007

Iceland is of the view that the most effective way to advance the transition to a global energy system for sustainable development would be through substantially expanding the share of renewable energy in the world energy supply.

As we have all been made painfully aware by the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the time has run out for fossil fuels. We must look to renewable energy resources as the long term basis for sustainable development. Only by increasing the share of renewable energy supply can we hope to obtain the Millennium Development Goals.

To us, this prospect is not a mere vision but a highly probable possibility based on proven technology and national experience.

In my own country, Iceland, we have succeeded in using our own indigenous energy resources to secure the whole nation access to reliable electricity and energy for house heating – all by harnessing our renewable energy resources. Hydro- and geothermal

constitute over 90% of our stationary energy consumption and more than 70% of Iceland's total energy use.

Steps are furthermore being taken to increase the utilization of sustainable energy resources even further through the use of new and forward-looking technologies. Hydrogen technology is one option we are seriously pursuing with partners on both sides of the Atlantic for using local renewable energy resources to produce a pollution free energy carrier for vehicles and ships.

Many respond to this story of success by saying that we in Iceland are exceptionally fortunate to have generous renewable sources.

Yet most countries are endowed with some form of renewable energy resources, to a larger or smaller extent. What is required is political will and more effective international cooperation both with respect to technology transfer and innovative financing. In Iceland, we could have continued to rely on imported fuels, but we chose not to.

Technologies in the area of renewable energy are diverse. Three I would like to mention specifically, from which we have had practical experience.

On the lower cost end, we find geothermal energy. Contrary to what many people believe, economically exploitable geothermal resources are widely available. Geothermal is already used in 73 countries and known in over 90 countries, many of them developing countries. Geothermal energy has multiple use, extending from house heating, through energy exchange and industrial processes to electricity generation. Geothermal energy has also the advantage of being based on proven technologies with a century of practical experience behind it, and it can be easily transferred to developing countries.

On a larger scale we have hydro. There are vast potentials both small and large scale hydro, not the least in the developing countries. For broader nature conservation reasons, there has been a trend towards favouring small scale hydro at the cost of larger scale hydro. This overlooks rapid improvements in design and technology of highly modern hydro plants. There is also growing interest of power companies and international investors in improving the supply side energy-efficiency of existing hydro-plants. This development should be encouraged.

On the high cost end we have opportunity to progress through the deployment of leap-frog technologies like hydrogen. It is true that technology for using hydrogen as an energy carrier is still at the development stage and remains as yet quite costly. Yet, one of the main advantages of hydrogen technology is that it may enable poor developing countries make flexible use of localized renewable resources such as hydropower, wind, bio energy, geothermal resources and solar power. As is made evident in the conclusions of the International Seminar on the Hydrogen Economy for Sustainable Development, held in Reykjavik on 28 and 29 September 2006, hydrogen technology is possible and there are practical ways the world community can follow to promote its development.

Tengslin milli orku, loftslagsbreytinga, loftmengunar og iðnþróunar; Ávarp skrifstofustjóra auðlinda- og umhverfisskrifstofu á undirbúningsfundi fyrir 15. fund nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 1. mars 2007

The themes chosen for CSD 14 and 15 entail particularly close inter-linkages, especially for the small island developing states (SIDS), vulnerable groups and the least developed countries.

Energy services are a pivotal part of our economic well-being and security, but the persistently unsustainable production and consumption patterns in the industrialized world continue to drive excessive demand for fossil fuels with detrimental implications for the climate.

Likewise, providing energy access in developing countries is a key to alleviating poverty. Yet if the large share of the developing countries in the projected 60% rise in the global

energy demand by 2030, will be met by the conventional fossil based energy, the air quality and public health problems will become insurmountable, especially for the urban poor and women and children in the developing countries.

Renewable energy is already the third electricity generation source worldwide (after coal and gas). It offers various economic, environmental, security and reliability benefits as compared with fossil fuels. As was recognized at the Bonn conference in 2004, up to 1 billion people could be given access to energy services from renewable sources.

What is needed is an enabling policy framework and leadership. To mention but a few steps;

- Remove market distortions to ensure the competitiveness of renewable energy supplies in the market-place;
- Encourage International Financial Institutions to raise the profile of renewables in their lending strategies;
- Improve coordination on renewables among the various bodies within the United Nations system;
- Establish benchmarks for increased share of renewables in the energy supply of power intensive industry;
- Promote partnerships across countries and regions between power companies, private investors and local, regional and/or national authorities to invest in power supply from indigenous renewable resources for local community and business use.

Orkulandið Ísland; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á ráðherrafundi 15. fundar nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 10. maí 2007

During the lifetime of my parents, Iceland went from being totally dependent on coal, oil and other fossil fuel for our energy supply. Today nearly all the stationary energy and over 70% of total energy production in Iceland comes from renewable sources. And in my lifetime Iceland has developed from being at the receiving end of a transfer of industrial technological know-how to be at the forefront of transferring knowledge in the field of sustainable energy to developing countries.

And the key to this is of course Partnership.

Regional partnership in creating peace and security in our part of the world, political partnerships in creating a Nordic welfare society and trade partnership, both with North-American and European countries.

Within our specific fields of expertise, mainly fisheries and energy, we have later not only managed to successfully establish fully sustainable use of our resources for our economic benefit, but we have also increasingly taken part in various development and capacity building projects in partnership with stakeholders in developing countries.

For decades Iceland has been fortunate to be in the forefront of developing technology for harnessing climate-friendly, renewable energy sources, like geothermal power. Through the United Nations University Geothermal Training Program, Iceland has provided training and education in harnessing geothermal energy, to hundreds of experts from developing countries all over the world.

Icelandic authorities have been approached simultaneously by authorities in numerous Caribbean islands, as well as investors and developers in the Icelandic energy sector, with the interest of exploring the possibility of utilizing the geothermal power in the region.

Building on this interest the government of Iceland has decided to support public-private partnership with stakeholders in the Caribbean, to develop a pilot project in the geothermal energy sector.

The aim is to support the first vital steps in a process leading to a successful utilization of geothermal energy. Our government hopes to be able to bring together the relevant partners - local authorities, geothermal developers, investors and international financial institutions – to build up and encourage further investment in the geothermal sector in the Caribbean.

There are fundamental things that we can agree upon when it comes to forming policy options in the field of energy access for sustainable development. Firstly we agree that climate change is a present threat, intensified by human activities. We can therefore agree that we have to drastically limit our use of greenhouse-gas-emitting fuels. Secondly we can certainly agree that there is no one solution that fits all problems – but rather that we will have to strive for a diverse combination of methods and technologies, as well as encouraging consumer behavioral changes. And lastly we can most certainly agree that further use of renewable energy resources is a pivotal instrument in that toolbox of options.

Endurnýjanleg orka / jarðhiti; Ávarp varafastafulltrúa á 15. fundi nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 1. maí 2007

Iceland is of the view that the most effective way to advance the transition to a global energy system for sustainable development would be through substantially expanding the share of renewable energy in the world energy supply.

Some countries have succeeded in using their own indigenous energy resources to secure their citizens access to reliable energy. In Iceland, for example, we have met almost all our demand for electricity and house heating by harnessing local renewable energy resources. Hydro- and geothermal constitute almost all of our stationary energy consumption and more than 70% of Iceland's total energy use. Steps are furthermore being taken to increase the utilization of sustainable energy resources even further through the use of Hydrogen technology.

Many respond to this story of success by saying that Icelanders are exceptionally fortunate to have generous renewable sources. Yet most countries are endowed with some form of renewable energy resources, to a larger or smaller extent. Indeed, it has been estimated that up to one billion people could be given access to energy services from renewable sources. To mention just one feasible and low cost source, geothermal energy is accessible in up to 90 countries of the world.

Providing energy access in developing countries is a key to alleviating poverty. Yet if the large share of the developing countries in the projected 60% rise in the global energy demand by 2030, will be met by the conventional fossil based energy, the air quality and public health problems will become insurmountable, especially for the urban poor and women and children in the developing countries.

Icelandic authorities have been approached by authorities in Caribbean island states, as well as investors and developers in the Icelandic energy sector, with the interest of exploring the possibility of geothermal power in the region.

Building on this interest the government of Iceland is now in the process of forming a public-private partnership with stakeholders in the Caribbean, to develop a pilot project in the geothermal energy sector.

The aim is to support the first vital steps in a process leading to utilisation of geothermal energy. Our government hopes to be able to bring together the relevant partners - local authorities, geothermal developers, investors and international financial institutions – to develop a geothermal sector in the Caribbean and encourage further investments.

What is required is political will and more effective international cooperation both with respect to technology transfer and innovative financing for renewable energy projects.

This must be strongly reflected in the chapter on energy for sustainable development in the conclusions of this commission.

Loftslagsbreytingar; Ávarp varafastafulltrúa á 15. fundi nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 1. maí 2007

As the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded in its recent reports, there is new and overwhelming evidence that much of the global warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities, primarily due to the combustion of fossil fuels, agriculture, and land use changes.

This might seem to pose an almost invincible obstacle in the way to fulfillment of our commitment to reach the Millennium Development Goals, were it not for the fact that this meeting is a forum meant to deal with the unexpected; intended to define problems and look for ways out - and not accept anything less than solutions. That is our challenge.

A solution will need the commitment of every member state. Iceland as a party to the Kyoto Protocol, is fully committed to doing its part. Iceland's view is that we need to negotiate further commitments for the years beyond 2012 and that a global commitment is not only desired, but needed. Iceland has recently adopted a new climate change strategy, with a vision to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 50-75% by 2050.

If climate change is to be effectively slowed and eventually halted, and if its effects, particularly on developing countries, are to be mitigated, then wide-ranging and long-term international cooperation is the only course open. This would combine global targets to limit the emission of greenhouse gases and a number of immediate actions and tasks.

When it comes to mitigating the effects on the most vulnerable parts of the world, mainly Africa and small island states, climate related capacity-building is of the essence. For decades Iceland has been fortunate to be in the forefront of developing technology for harnessing climate-friendly, renewable energy sources, like geothermal power. Through the United Nations University, Iceland has provided training and education to hundreds of scientists from all over the world.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that the climate change chapter of the conclusions of this commission strongly call for increased share of renewable energy and of new and climate friendly technologies, like hydrogen.

Jarðhiti á Íslandi í alþjóðlegu samhengi; Ávarp fulltrúa iðnaðarráðuneytisins á norrænum hlíðarviðburði 15. fundar nefndar SP um sjálfbæra þróun (CSD), 9. maí 2007

One of the major concerns of mankind today is the ever increasing emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and the threat of global warming.

In the last few months our attention has been drawn to the problem by many reports that have been published regarding the issue of climate change. The biggest reason for this threat is our use of fossil fuels and emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases. This is no news for you. But what can we do?

Globally, it is estimated that CO₂ emissions will have to be reduced by 50%. At the same time 1,6 billion people have no access to electricity, a basic need that must be met. This is a two sided task which we have to deal with, that is to reduce greenhousegas emissions and give 1,6 billion people access to electricity. If we are to have any expectation to succeed in that task, we have to find a way to adopt new technology and use of climate friendly energy for transport and production of electricity.

In Iceland we have been blessed with our renewable energy, geothermal and hydropower, which stands for 72% of our total energy consumption. Our experience from harnessing our renewable energy resources can benefit the global efforts in combating climate

change. In particular geothermal energy can play an important role in this aspect in many parts of the world, while also bringing secure electricity to millions of people.

It is important to realise that the world primary energy demand is expected to increase by just over one-half between now and 2030, an average annual rate of 1.6%, according to a recent Scenario of the International Energy Agency (IEA). Demand grows by more than one-quarter in the period to 2015 alone. Over 70% of the increase in demand over the projection period is in the developing countries. Almost half of the increase in global primary energy use goes to generating electricity and one-fifth to meeting transport needs – almost entirely in the form of oil based fuels. (IEA – world energy outlook - 2006).

According to the International Energy Agency, fossil fuels will count for 80% of sources of energy until 2030 and geothermal energy – along with other renewables is only expected to increase from a small base the next 3 decades, although potential geothermal energy sources can easily be found and harnessed in many places around the world.

Assessments indicate that using existing geothermal technology could provide adequate energy for six hundred million people, both in the form of electricity and heat. Why are we not using this energy source to a greater extent?

There are numerous obstacles facing geothermal in particular and renewable energy in general.

This is particularly true for many developing countries and it is extremely important to increase the share of geothermal use in these countries in near future.

Contrary to what many people believe, exploitable geothermal resources are widely available. Geothermal energy is accessible in up to 90 countries, many of them developing countries. Already, geothermal energy is harvested in one way or another in 73 countries. Geothermal energy has multiple uses, including house heating, hygiene, energy exchange, industrial processes and electricity generation. Geothermal energy has also the advantage of being based on proven technologies with a century of practical experience behind it, and it can be easily transferred to developing countries.

In many places around the world where there is a great geothermal potential, it has not been harnessed due to lack of skills do so. Inadequate local technical skills can be looked at as a barrier. Renewable energy is the solution but it can be hard to adopt new technology. If the right skills are not at hand in the country, it can not be expected to thrive.

Iceland has a long experience of assisting in enabling developing countries to harness their geothermal energy. Since 1979, the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme has been operated in Iceland and since then 359 fellows from 40 countries have finalised the 6 month training. The programme is an important contributor to the increase of geothermal utilization in the world. The aim of the UNU-Geothermal Training Programme is to assist developing countries with significant geothermal potential to build up or strengthen groups of specialists that cover most aspects of geothermal exploration and development.

The Government of Iceland has moreover secured core funding for the United Nations University Geothermal Training Programme to expand its capacity building activities by annual workshops in geothermal development in selected countries. The first workshop was held in Africa in 2005 and in Central America in 2006. The next will be held in Asia, probably in 2008. This was announced at the International Conference for Renewable Energies held in Bonn, Germany in June 2004. This is a contribution of the Government of Iceland towards the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.

The “Workshop for Decision Makers on Geothermal Projects in Central America” was held in San Salvador in November 2006. The fifty participants came mainly from the four countries of Central America who are active in geothermal development, i.e. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

In Central America geothermal power stations provide about 12% of the total electricity generation of the four countries Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Only a small portion of the geothermal resources in the region have been harnessed so far. With the large untapped geothermal resources and the significant experience in geothermal as well as hydro development in the region, Central America may become an international example of how to reduce the overall emissions of greenhouse gases in a large region. This will require considerable human capacity building in geothermal research and development in the region. Many former UNU Fellows trained in Iceland are among the leading experts in their respected countries, for example in Central America.

In the sector of direct use of geothermal, the largest potential is, however, in China. Due to the geological conditions, there are widespread low-temperature geothermal resources in most provinces of China which are already widely used.

Icelandic companies have been exporting know how, particularly regarding harnessing of geothermal energy. The largest project Icelandic companies have been involved in is a geothermal district heating project in the city of Xian yang in China. The district heating is replacing the coal-fired heating facilities for the community. The first phase of the project is up and running and the 2nd phase is in construction. The air quality of the city will improve dramatically after the geothermal district heating facilities will start replacing the coal burning facilities. This renewable energy project will have a very positive impact on the living conditions in Xian yang city, while also serving as an example to other Chinese cities that can also harness geothermal resources found in many parts of China.

Though it has been emphasized that there is a great potential of geothermal in developing countries, it should not be forgotten, that there are also unused opportunities in the field of geothermal in the industrialized world, for example in Europe and North America. If that would be harnessed, it could be a contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gases related to energy production.

It is important to use all the options available in utilising renewable energy sources to combat climate change, especially where we have available clean technologies that can be used much more widely than today. Geothermal energy is very competitive in many parts of the world, and although it is not found in every country, it is estimated that hundreds of millions of people could benefit from both electricity and heat from new geothermal resources.

That opportunity should be used.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that Iceland is willing to share its experience in the field of renewable resources with other nations. The threat we all are facing has to be dealt with in a global perspective. No country can think locally.

Alheimsátak gegn fátækt og hungri í heiminum; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á ráðherrafundi efnahags- og félagsmálaráðs SP (ECOSOC) í Genf, 4. júlí 2007

This is a historical moment for we are now testing the results of our efforts to improve the work of the Council. It is up to us to make it successful and efficient. It is now more important than ever that we avoid overlap and duplication of work. We welcome this first Annual Ministerial Review of the Council and we also welcome the launching of the Development Cooperation Forum tomorrow and we look forward to a fruitful Forum in New York next year.

The theme for this first Annual Ministerial Review is well chosen. It emphasizes the important role of the Council in reviewing the progress made in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and promoting stronger efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and to encourage global partnership of all stakeholders for development. The

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Millennium Development Goal number 8, on a global partnership for development, indicates that it is our common responsibility to work towards achieving the first seven Goals. The global partnership rests on the principles of transparency, accountability, good governance, equity and commitment to poverty reduction. I would like to underline the fact that for the developing countries to achieve these Goals, it is absolutely critical that the developed countries deliver on their end.

There are many different ways to strengthen our common efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger; all very important, but time allows me only to highlight a few.

ODA

Increased Official Development Assistance (ODA) is crucial. Many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, have little chance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by the target date, unless significant additional resources are made available. We applaud those countries that have committed to increasing official development assistance. Iceland is also shouldering its responsibility. Over the next two years, Iceland's development assistance will almost have tripled in size and we are determined to do even more. Beyond 2009, our assistance should increase even further, with the ambition of reaching the UN target of zero point 7 per cent (0.7%) of GNI (Gross National Income) as soon as possible.

Gender equality

I would like to draw special attention to the importance of promoting gender equality in the fight against poverty and hunger. Women are in many ways the key to development and I agree with everything my Swedish and Danish said earlier this afternoon on the subject. By empowering women and ensuring equal opportunity, countries can achieve great gains. There is, however, a long way to go. Women are still much more likely than men to be poor, malnourished and illiterate. They usually have less access than men to employment and they are far less likely than men to be politically active. Women's empowerment should be included in any national development strategy and ensuring gender equality is vital to sustainable development and the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. We want to see more determined efforts by development partners and UN agencies to pursue gender equality. The work of UNIFEM must be given more weight within the UN. Iceland has increased its support to the work of UNIFEM more than tenfold over the last two years, and we will increase our support even further.

Women play a fundamental role in the development of the LDC's, and experience has shown that support for the education, health and economic activities of women has a multiplier effect for their communities. For this reason we have increasingly directed our development cooperation at gender specific projects in the LDC's. This has been done through our bilateral work and we have also supported the work of UNIFEM in these countries.

Food security

Food security has been an important aspect of our partnership for development. Fish is one of the principal sources of protein for many of the poorest. Iceland's bilateral fisheries projects have therefore contributed to the improvement of food security and reduction of malnutrition. We have also increased our emphasis on food security through increased support for the UN World Food Programme. The campaign against hunger will continue to be an important aspect of Iceland's development cooperation.

Capacity building

Education and capacity building are important tools for eradicating poverty and hunger. Education has been at the center of our development cooperation. Recognizing the close link between poverty and illiteracy; basic education and adult literacy programmes have also become a significant part of our bilateral development cooperation. A special emphasis has been placed on education and capacity building of people living in poverty. Projects in this area have also involved education of fishermen in the partner countries

and of experts in the field of geothermal technology and fisheries in the UN University training programmes in Iceland.

Mr. President, the list is much longer than time allows. There is no simple formula for eradication of poverty and hunger. However, the formula will need to include increased official development assistance, food security, gender equality, infrastructure development, access to energy, education and health services, fair liberal trade, good governance respecting the principles of sustainable development, a clear and secure legal environment as well as improved investment climate for private sector development and measures to reduce emissions in order to decrease global warming. It needs a global partnership for development. It needs the realization of all the eight Millennium Development Goals.

V. viðauki: Aðrar ræður

Flæði fólks á milli landa og þróun; Ávarp fastafulltrúa á alþjóðlegri ráðstefnu um flæði fólks á milli landa og þróun, 15. september 2006.

At the outset I congratulate you on your election as the President of the General Assembly and I wish you well in the important work ahead.

We thank the Secretary General for his comprehensive and enlightening report and the emphasis he has placed on this important and highly relevant matter for the United Nations. We also welcome the organization of this High-level dialogue and the efforts of the Secretary General to put the issue of migration on the global agenda.

The report highlights the fact that a new era of mass international migration has recently begun. Iceland is acutely aware of this. Only ten years ago, Iceland was one of the most homogenous societies in the world. Today, a higher portion of our labour market is occupied by immigrants than most of our neighbours.

International migration can contribute in a positive manner to development and economic growth, if appropriately regulated and controlled. But if we are to reduce the negative effects on the migrants themselves we must recognize the need to promote and to protect their human rights.

The gender equality perspectives are highly important in migration because gender inequality can both be the cause and the consequence of international migration. Promotion of gender equality will, therefore, contribute to the reduction of the negative impact of migration.

I would like to highlight the fact, mentioned in the report, that the cross-border movements of persons has become the main vehicle for greater participation by women in exports of services in developing countries, which is a positive side of increased international trade in services. The downside of it is that the flexibility of labour can lead to the loss of formal contracts, social security and other social benefits.

It is worrying that the current trends in women's employment are heading in the wrong direction, with lower wages and deterioration in the terms and conditions of employment. One of the reasons is that women are more likely to find employment in the informal economy than men.

Another challenge that is closely linked to migration is the rapid growth of human trafficking and smuggling. Attempts have been made to use Iceland as a country of transit on the route over the Atlantic and the Icelandic authorities have taken steps accordingly.

Trafficking in human beings is a global problem and as such needs to be dealt with by the international community as well as at the national level. Iceland has signed the UN convention against transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and has emphasised the role of regional institutions in combating trafficking in human beings and has contributed actively to the anti-trafficking work of the OSCE.

The fight against trafficking in human beings should be a priority for all, as most states are affected either as countries of origin, countries of transit or countries of destination. It remains one of Iceland's priorities and we have put considerable efforts into raising public awareness on what such trafficking involves.

To conclude Madame President, I would like to state that I am certain that this high-level dialogue will provide us with a better understanding of all aspects of migration and development.

Fríðarupbyggingarsjóður Sameinuðu þjóðanna; Ávarp varafastafulltrúa á stofnfundi fríðarupbyggingarsjóðs Sameinuðu þjóðanna, 11. október 2006

One of the most significant reforms decided by the Summit last year is now up and running. I would like to express appreciation for the efforts of so many to establish the Peacebuilding Commission, the Support Office and the Peacebuilding Organisational Committee.

It is clear that among the prerequisites for effective peacebuilding is an ability to act decisively and rapidly to build on what is often a very tenuous peace. This requires the availability of resources which can be targeted where they are needed quickly and efficiently.

The General Assembly Resolution requesting the Secretary-general to establish the fund was appropriately adopted under the item on follow-up to the Millennium Summit. It is appropriate because if we are to have any chance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, then peacebuilding is an essential element. All efforts at development in an environment of conflict or latent conflict, are destined to run into the sand.

As a consistent supporter of the Peacebuilding concept, I am pleased to be able to inform you, Mr. President, that Iceland pledges an initial contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund of one million USD. As this is a standing fund which will need to be replenished on a regular basis, we will review the need for further contributions in the light of developments.

Sjóður Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir neyðaraðstoð (CERF); Ávarp fastafulltrúa á ráðstefnu um sjóð Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir neyðaraðstoð, 7. desember 2006

Iceland warmly welcomes the successful launch of the Central Emergency Response Fund, in March this year.

We all know that extensive delays in getting humanitarian assistance to those in need can prove to be disastrous. For that reason, predictable, fast and sound funding in the wake of humanitarian disasters is of essence.

Here, the Central Emergency Response Fund has already proven its important role, as it can provide a reliable source of finance that helps agencies on the ground to deal with humanitarian problems quickly.

Iceland has already made a contribution of one hundred and fifty thousand USD to the CERF. The Fund has fulfilled our expectations, which in turn translates into continued and increased contribution.

We are pleased to observe the enthusiasm with which member states have pledged increased contributions to the Fund, and we are glad to inform you that the Government of Iceland will contribute two hundred and fifty thousand USD (250.000) to the Fund for the year 2007.

Last, but not least, I join all those who have thanked you, Jan Egeland, for your important inputs in the humanitarian field. *Held och lycka til dig i fremtiden*

Ár frá stofnun fríðarupbyggingarnefndar SP; Ávarp fastafulltrúa og varaforseta ECOSOC á hátíðarfundi fríðarupbyggingarnefndar SP, 28. júní 2007

I wish to thank His Excellency, Ambassador Ismael Gaspar Martins, Chairman of the Peacebuilding Commission for inviting the President of the Economic and Social Council to this important meeting to celebrate with you the completion of your first year of work. I am honoured that he has asked me, as one of his four Vice Presidents, to make this statement on his behalf. He regrets not being here with you but his duties required him to be in Geneva to address an NGO Forum in preparation for this year's High-level Segment

of the Council. I am pleased to offer to you, Sir, and the members of the Peacebuilding Commission, warm congratulations on behalf of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for successfully completing this challenging year - one which has set the course for your future work.

The Bureau of the Economic and Social Council is particularly pleased that PBC has recognized the link between poverty, weak state capacity and conflict and has ensured that the integrated peacebuilding strategies that you have endorsed include job creation, especially for youth, capacity development and the delivery of basic social services as priorities. Only by making substantial progress in these areas can the PBC help to ensure the sustainability of national peacebuilding efforts.

As the Economic and Social Council begins its 2007 annual session in Geneva next week with its first ever Annual Ministerial Review of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the launch of the Development Cooperation Forum, I can assure you that the best practices and lessons learned that are relevant to the economic and social recovery of countries emerging from conflict will be transmitted to you for your consideration.

The various discussions that have taken place in the General Assembly, the Security Council and in the PBC itself seem to suggest that there is consensus that the Council and the Commission will need to *establish an* appropriate institutional relationship to ensure coherence and synergy of their respective roles towards the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental aspects of recovery, integration and reconstruction in countries emerging from conflict. As the President reiterated in his statement to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the work of the Peacebuilding Commission early this year, the Council is ready to explore practical modalities for interaction between ECOSOC and the PBC, in line with General Assembly resolutions 60/180 on the establishment of the Commission and 61/16 on ECOSOC reform.

The results from a close working relationship could help to enrich the PBC's deliberations on country situations, which will in turn be able to inform the activities of ECOSOC, including evaluating lessons learned in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental fields of peacebuilding and integrating these into policy guidance for the UN Funds, Programmes and Specialised Agencies, thereby strengthening the Council's own mandate on coordination in these areas.

The Council also stands ready to respond to and implement the recommendations of the Peacebuilding Commission, as appropriate, when they are made available. Our common objective should be to mobilize the whole institutional machinery of the United Nations, including the Council's own subsidiary bodies, to promote a wide array of policy approaches and best practices to develop answers to the complex and difficult needs of post-conflict countries and prevent their relapse into conflict. We in the Council want to work with you to bring tangible and sustained results to people who have suffered so much from conflict.

VI. viðauki: Ályktanir allsherjarþingsins

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/1	Yfirlýsing ráðherrafundar allsherjarþingsins um áfangaskýrslu um stöðu mála í minnst þróuðu ríkjum heims fyrir áratuginn 2001-2010 (Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010)	Án atkv.gr.
61/2	Ákvarðanir um frestun greiðslu framlaga til SP hjá þjóðum þar sem slíkt er óhjákvæmilegt (Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter)	Án atkv.gr.
61/3	Skipun aðalfrankvæmdastjóra SP (Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations)	Án atkv.gr.
61/4 59/259	Samstarf SP og Efnahagssamvinnustofnunar Svartahafsríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization)	Án atkv.gr.
61/5 59/3	Samstarf SP og lagasamráðsstofnunar Asíu og Afríkuríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization)	Án atkv.gr.
61/6 59/19	Samstarf SP og alþjóðaðingmannasambandsins (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/7 59/22	Samstarf SP og samtaka frönskumælandi ríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie)	Án atkv.gr.
61/8 60/6	Skýrsla alþjóðakjarnorkumálastofnunarinnar (Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency)	114-1-1 ☺ ESB ☺
61/10 60/9	Íþróttir í þágu menntunar, heilsu, þróunar og friðar (Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace)	Án atkv.gr.
61/11 60/12	Afnám viðskiptabanns Bandaríkjanna gagnvart Kúbu (Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba)	183-4-1 ☺ ESB ☺
61/12 59/4	Samstarf SP og samtakanna um alþjóðlega efnahagssamvinnu (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization)	Án atkv.gr.
61/13 59/139	Samstarf SP og Evrópuráðsins (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/14 59/9	Samstarf SP og arababandalagsins (Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States)	Án atkv.gr.
61/15	Skýrsla alþjóðasakamáladómstólsins	Án atkv.gr.

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
60/29	(Report of the International Criminal Court)	Ísl. meðfl.
61/16	Styrking Efnahags- og félagsmálaráðsins (Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council)	Án atkv.gr.
61/17	Alþjóðlegt ár sátta, 2009 (International Year of Reconciliation, 2009)	Án atkv.gr.
61/18 60/32	Ástandið í Afganistan (The situation in Afghanistan)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/19	Tvö hundruð ár frá lokum þrælaverslunar yfir Atlantshafið (Commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/22 60/36	Nefnd um óumdeilanleg réttindi Palestínuranna (Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People)	101-7-62 ☺ ESB 23 og Noregur ☺, Kýpur, Malta ☺
61/23 60/37	Sérstök deild fyrir réttindi Palestínufólks á aðalskrifstofu SP. (Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat)	101-7-62 ☺ ESB 23 og Noregur ☺, Kýpur, Malta ☺
61/24 60/38	Sérstök upplýsingaáætlun um Palestínu innan upplýsingadeildar SP (Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat)	157-7-9 ☺ ESB og Noregur ☺
61/25 60/39	Fríðsamleg lausn Palestínamálsins (Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine)	157-7-10 ☺ ESB og Noregur ☺
61/26 60/41	Staða Jerúsalemborgar (Jerusalem)	157-6-10 ☺ ESB og Noregur ☺
61/27 60/40	The Syrian Golan (Gólanhæðir / Síryland)	107-6-60 ☺ ESB og Noregur ☺
61/28 60/182	Hlutur demanta í ófriði (The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts)	Án atkv.gr.
61/45 60/3	Alþjóða áratugur friðarmenningar og gegn ofbeldi fyrir börn heimsins, 2001-2010 (International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non- Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010)	Án atkv.gr.
61/46 59/5	Samstarf SP og samtaka Suðaustur-Asíuríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations)	Án atkv.gr.
61/47 59/6	Samstarf SP og undirbúningsnefndar skrifstofu sammingsins um allsherjARBann við tilraunum með kjarnorkuvopn (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-	133-1-0 ☺ ESB ☺ Noregur fjarverandi

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	Test-Ban Treaty Organization)	
61/48 59/20	Samstarf SP og Kyrrahafseyja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum)	Án atkv.gr.
61/495 59/8	Samstarf SP og stofnunar íslamskra ríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference)	Án atkv.gr.
61/50 59/138	Samstarf SP og Karíbahafsríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community)	Án atkv.gr.
61/51 59/140	Samstarf SP og þróunarsambands ríkja í sunnanverðri Afríku (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community)	Án atkv.gr.
61/52 58/17	Skil menningarverðmæta (Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/105 60/31	Sjálfbærar fiskveiðar, m.a. á grundvelli úthafsveiðisamnings SP (Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/106	Sáttmáli um réttindi fatlaðra (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)	Án atkv.gr.
61/107	Kofi Annan, aðalframkvæmdastjóri SP, heiðraður (Tribute to Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations)	Án atkv.gr.
61/131 60/125	Alþjóðlegt samstarf um neyðaraðstoð vegna náttúruhamfara (International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/132 60/15	Neyðaraðstoð í kjölfar jarðskjálftans og flóðbylgjunnar í Indlandshafi (Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/133 60/123	Öryggi starfsfólks SP við neyðarhjálp (Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/134 60/124	Styrking og samræming á neyðar- og mannúðaraðstoð á vegum SP (Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/135 60/126	Aðstoð við Palestínnumenn (Assistance to the Palestinian people)	159-0-7 © ESB og Noregur ©

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
		Ísl. meðfl.
61/221 60/10	Stuðlað að umræðum milli trúarhópa fyrir friði (Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace)	Án atkv.gr.
61/222 60/30	Höfin og hafréttarsamningurinn (Oceans and the law of the sea)	157-1-3 © ESB og Noregur © Ísl. meðfl.
61/223 59/21	Samstarf SP og samtaka portúgölskumælandi ríkja (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries)	Án atkv.gr.
61/224 59/7	Samstarf SP og samtaka um bann við notkun efnavopna (Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/225	Ö-Dagur sykursjúkra á heimsvísu (World Diabetes Day)	Án atkv.gr.
61/226 60/253	Stuðningur SP við endurreisn lýðræðis (Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/227	Kjörbréf fulltrúa á 61. allsherjarþingi (Credentials of representatives to the sixty-first session of the General Assembly)	Án atkv.gr.
61/228 60/221	2001-2010: Áratugur gegn Malaríu í þróunarríkjum, einkum í Afríku (2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa)	Án atkv.gr.
61/229 60/222	Nýtt þróunarsamstarf Afríkurríkja, NEPAD, áfangaskýrsla (New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support)	Án atkv.gr.
61/230 60/223	Rætur ófriðar og mótun varanlegs friðar og sjálfbærrar þróunar í Afríku (Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa)	Án atkv.gr.
61/255 60/7	Gegn afneitun helfararinnar (Holocaust denial)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/256	Styrking skrifstofu SP í friðargæslu (Strengthening of the capacity of the Organization on peacekeeping operations)	Án atkv.gr.
61/257	Styrking skrifstofu SP í afvopnunarmálum (Strengthening of the capacity of the Organization to advance the disarmament agenda)	Án atkv.gr.
61/266	Fjöiltyngi (Multilingualism)	Án atkv.gr.
61/268	Heiðursnafnbót mannfjöldasjóðs SP (United Nations Population Award)	Án atkv.gr.
61/269	Fundur háttsettra um samstarf fyrir friði og gagnkvæmum skilningi á trúarbrögðum og menningu (High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace)	Án atkv.gr.

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/270	Þúsaldamót í Eþjópíu (The Ethiopian Millennium)	Án atkv.gr.
61/271	Alþjóðlegur dagur gegn ofbeldi (International Day of Non-Violence)	Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/272	Minningarfundur háttsettra um réttindi barna (Commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children)	Án atkv.gr.

VII. viðauki: Ályktanir 1. nefndar

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/53	Viðhald alþjóðlegs öryggis, stöðugleika og þróunar Suð-Austur Evrópu. (Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe.)	Ísl. meðfl. Án atkv.gr.
61/54	Þróun á sviði upplýsinga og fjarskipta í tengslum við alþjóðlegt öryggi og afvopnun. (Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security)	176-1-0 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/55	Hlutverk vísinda og tækni í tengslum við alþjóðaöryggi og afvopnun. (Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.)	108-54-16 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/56	Kjarnavopnalaus svæði í Mið-Austurlöndum. (Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.)	Án atkv.gr.
61/57	Alþjóðlegar ráðstafanir til að tryggja kjarnavopnalaus ríki gegn beitingu eða hótunum um beitingu kjarnavopna. (Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.)	119-1-59 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/58	Aðgerðir til að koma í veg fyrir vígbúnaðarkapphaup í geimnum. (Prevention of an arms race in outer space.)	178-1-1 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/59	Flugskeyti. (Missiles)	115-7-54 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/60	Boðun fjórða aukaallsherjarþingsins um afvopnunarmál. (Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament)	175-1-0 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/61	Aðgerðir til styrktar Genfarsamningnum frá 1925. (Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.)	173-0-4 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/62	Efling fjölþjóðasamstarfs í afvopnunarmálum og gegn útbreiðslu vopna. (Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation)	120-7-51 ☺ ESB (24) ☺ Bretland ☺
61/63	Virðing við umhverfisverndarstaðla við gerð og framkvæmd samninga um afvopnun og takmörkun vígbúnaðar. (Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control)	175-1-4 ☺ ESB(23) ☺ Frakkl./Bretl. ☺
61/64	Tengsl afvopunar og þróunar. (Relationship between disarmament and development)	178-1-2 ☺ ESB (24) ☺ Frakkland ☺
61/65	Í átt að kjarnavopnalausum heimi: Efling á framkvæmd	Ályktun í

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	skuldbindinga á sviði afvopnunar kjarnavopna. (Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments)	heild 153-5-20 ☺ ESB (18) ☺ Frakkland, Bretland ☺ Grikkland, Ungverjal., Lettland, Pólland, Slóvenía ☺
61/66	Ólögleg viðskipti með handvopn. (The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects)	176-1-0 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/67	Yfirlýsing um áratug helgaður afvopnun. (Declaration of a fourth disarmament decade)	123-1-52 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/68	Framkvæmd samningsins um bann við þróun, framleiðslu, söfnun og notkun efnavopna og um eyðingu þeirra. (Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction)	Án atkv.gr.
61/69	Kjarnavopnalaust suðurhvel og nærliggjandi svæði. (Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas)	Ályktun í heild: 167-3-9 ☺ ESB (22)☺ Frakkland/ Bretland ☺ Spánn ☺ 5.m.gr.: síðustu þrjú orðin 162-2-9 ☺ ESB (22)☺ Frakkland/ Bretland/ Spánn ☺ 5. m.gr. í heild sinni 162-1-9 ☺ ESB (22) ☺ Frakkland/ Spánn / Bretland ☺
61/70	Endurskoðunarráðstefna samningsins gegn útbreiðslu kjarnavopna sem haldin verður 2010. (2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee)	Ályktun í heild 175-0-3 ☺ ESB (25)☺
61/71	Aðstoð við ríki til að setja skorður við ólöglegum viðskiptum með handvopn og gera þau upptæk. (Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them).	Án atkv.gr.

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/72	Vandamál sem hlýst af birgðasöfnun vopna umfram varabirgðir. - (Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus)	175-1-1 ☺ 7. mgr. 172-2-0 ☺
61/73	Athugun Sameinuðu þjóðanna á kennslu um afvopnunarmál. (United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education.)	Án atkv.gr.
61/74	Endanleg útrýming kjarnavopna. (Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons)	167-4-7 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/75	Gagnsæi og traustvekjandi aðgerðir varðandi verkefni í himingimnum. - (Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities)	178-1-1 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/76	Efling friðar með raunhæfum aðgerðum á sviði afvopunar. - (Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures.)	Ísland meðfl. 178-1-0 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/77	Gagnsæi upplýsinga um vígbúnað (Transparency in armaments)	Ályktun í heild 158-0-21 ☺ Ísland meðfl. ESB (25) ☺ 2. mgr. 154-0-21 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 3. mgr. 153-0-21 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 4. mgr. 154-0-21 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 5. mgr. 154-0-21 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 6. mgr. 153-0-20 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 7b mgr. 154-0-20 ☺ ESB (25) ☺ 9. mgr. 155-0-20 ☺ ESB (25)☺
61/78	Afvopnun kjarnavopna. (Nuclear disarmament)	115-48-18 ☺ ESB (22) ☺ Írland/Malta/ Svþjóð ☺
61/79	Miðlun upplýsinga um traustvekjandi aðgerðir á sviði hefðbundinna vopna. (Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms)	Ísl. meðfl. Án atkv.gr.
61/80	Svæðisbundin afvopnun. (Regional disarmament)	Án atkv.gr.
61/81	Traustvekjandi aðgerðir.	Án atkv.gr.

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	(Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context)	
61/82	Vopnaeftirlit í svæðisbundnu samstarfi. (Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels)	177-1-1 ☺ ESB (25)☺
61/83	Eftirleikur ráðgefandi álits alþjóðadómstólsins um lögmæti þess að beita eða hóta að beita kjarnavopnum. (Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the <i>Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons</i>)	Ályktun í heild: 125-27-29 ☺ ESB (19)☺ Írland/Malta/ Svíþjóð ☺ Finnland/ Eistland/ Kýpur ☺ 1. m.gr. 168-3-5 ☺ ESB (22) ☺ Bretland, Frakkland, Lettland ☺
61/84	Framkvæmd samningsins um bann við notkun, birgðasöfnun, framleiðslu og flutningi jarðsprengna gegn liðsafla og um eyðingu þeirra. (Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction)	161-0-17 ☺ Ísl. meðfl. ESB (25)☺
61/85	Takmörkun hættu af völdum kjarnavopna. (Reducing nuclear danger)	118-52-13 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/86	Aðgerðir til að koma í veg fyrir að hryðjuverkamenn fái gjöreyðingarvopn í hendur. (Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction)	Án atkv.gr.
61/87	Öryggi Mongólíu sem kjarnavopnalaus ríkis. (Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status.)	Án atkv.gr.
61/88	Kjarnorkuvopnalaust svæði í Mið-Asíu. (Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia)	141-3-37 ☺ ESB (18) ☺ Bret/Frakk☺ Austurr/ Kýpur/ Finnl/Írl/ Svíþjóð ☺
61/89	Gerð alþjóðasamnings um vopnaviðskipti. (Towards and arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms)	Ísland meðfl. Ályktun í heild: 155-1-24 ☺ ESB (25)☺ 2. m.gr. 148-1-22 ☺ ESB (25) ☺

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
		3. m.gr. 147-1-21 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/90	Svæðisskrifstofur Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir frið og afvopnun. (United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament)	Án atkv.gr.
61/91	Styrkja-, þjálfunar- og ráðgjafaráætlun Sameinuðu þjóðanna. (United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv.gr
61/92	Svæðisskrifstofa Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir friði, afvopnun og þróun í Suður-Ameríku og Karíbahafsvæðinu. (United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean)	Án atkv.gr.
61/93	Svæðisskrifstofa Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir frið og afvopnun í Afríku. (United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.)	Án atkv.gr.
61/94	Svæðisskrifstofa Sameinuðu þjóðanna fyrir friði og afvopnun í Asíu og á Kyrrahafssvæðinu. (United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific)	Án atkv.gr.
61/95	Upplýsingaáætlun Sameinuðu þjóðanna um afvopnunarmál. (United Nations Disarmament Information)	Án atkv.gr
61/96	Svæðisbundnar traustvekjandi aðgerðir: Nefnd SP um öryggismál í Mið-Afríku. (Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa)	Án atkv.gr.
61/97	Samningurinn um bann við notkun kjarnavopna. (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons)	119-52-10 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/98	Skýrsla afvopnunarnefndar. (Report of the Disarmament Commission)	Án atkv.gr.
61/99	Skýrsla afvopnunarráðstefnunnar. (Report of the Conference on Disarmament)	Án atkv.gr.
61/100	Hætta á útbreiðslu kjarnavopna í Mið-Austurlöndum. (The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East)	Ályktun í heild: 166-5-6 ☺ ESB (25) ☺ 6. m.gr. í formála: 165-2-6 ☺ ESB (25) ☺
61/101	Samningur um bann við hefðbundnum vopnum sem valdið geta ódæma þjáningum. (Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv.gr

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.)	
61/102	Öryggi og samvinna á Miðjarðarhafssvæðinu (Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv.gr.
61/103	Samningurinn um bann við kjarnavopnatilraunum (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty)	172-2-4 ☺ ESB (25)☺ Ísland meðfl.
61/104	Framkvæmd samningsins um bann við þróun, framleiðslu og söfnun sýkla- og eiturvopna og um eyðingu þeirra. (Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction)	Án atkv.gr.
Ákvörðun	Eftirlit með framkvæmd allra þátta afvopnarsamninga, þ.á.m. hlutverk Sameinuðu þjóðanna við eftirlit. (Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification.)	Án atkv.gr.
Ákvörðun	Ráðstefna á vegum Sameinuðu þjóðanna til að leita leiða til að koma megi í veg fyrir hættu af völdum kjarnorku í sambandi við afvopnun kjarnavopna. (United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament)	128-3-44 ☺ ESB (19) ☺ Frakkland/ Bretland/☺ Írland/ Svíþjóð/ Kýpur/ Malta ☺

VIII. viðauki: Ályktanir 2. nefndar

Nr.	Heiti	Afgreitt
61/20	Til minningar um að 60 ár eru liðin frá stofnun UNICEF. (Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund)	17/11 Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/184	Endanlegur yferráðaréttur Palestínnumanna yfir hernumdu palestínsku landssvæði, þ.á m. Jerúsalem, og yferráðaréttur Araba á hinum hernumda sýrlenska hluta Gólanhæða yfir náttúrulegum auðlindum (Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources)	10/11 164-6-9 ☺ ESB: 25 ☺
61/185	Yfirlýsingar um alþjóðleg ár (Proclamation of international years)	1/12 Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/186	Alþjóðaviðskipti og þróun (International trade and development)	1/12 129-2-52☺ ESB: 25☺
61/187	Alþjóðlegt fjármálakerfi og þróun (International Financial System and Development)	22/11 Án atkv.gr.
61/188	Aukin alþjóðasamvinna til að leysa erlenda skuldabyrði þróunarríkja (External debt crisis and development)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/189	Alþjóðlegt ár náttúrutrefja, 2009 (International Year of Natural Fibres, 2009)	1/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/190 63. þing næst	Hráefnaviðskipti (Commodities)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/191	Framkvæmd og eftirfylgni við niðurstöðu alþjóðlegrar ráðstefnu um öflun fjár til þróunarmála (Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development)	10/11 Án atkv.gr.
61/192	Alþjóðlegt ár hreinlætis (International year of Sanitation)	1/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/193	Alþjóðlegt ár skóga (International Year of Forests)	1/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/194	Olíumengun við strendur Líbanon (Oil slick on Lebanese shores)	22/11 170-6-0 ☺ ESB: 25 ☺
61/195	Framkvæmd Dagskrár 21 og niðurstaða leiðtogafundarins um sjálfbæra þróun (Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/196	Framkvæmdaáætlun um sjálfbæra þróun þróunarríkja á smáeyjum (Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the Sustainable	17/11 Án atkv.gr.

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Nr.	Heiti	Afgreitt
	Development of Small Island Developing States)	
61/197 63. þing næst	Sjálfbær þróun Karfbahafs fyrir komandi kynslóðir (Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/198	Alþjóðlegar aðgerðir gegn afleiðingum náttúruhamfara (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/199 63. þing næst	Alþjóðleg samvinna um að takmarka neikvæð áhrif af El Nino (International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Nino phenomenon)	22/11 Án atkv.gr.
61/200	Varnarleysi gagnvart náttúruhamförum (Natural disasters and vulnerability)	17/11 Án atkv.gr.
61/201	Vernð loftslagsins fyrir mannkynið (Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind)	8/12 137-0-47⊕ ESB: 25⊕
61/202	Framkvæmd samnings SP um baráttuna gegn eyðimerkurmyndun í ríkjum sem glíma við alvarlegan þurrk og/eða eyðimerkurmyndun, sérstaklega í Afríku (Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/203 66. þing næst	Alþjóðlegt ár líffræðilegs fjölbreytileika, 2010 (International Year of Biodiversity, 2010)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/204	Samningur um fjölbreytni líffræðisins (Convention on Biological Diversity)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/205	Skýrsla UNEP um níunda þing sitt (Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/206	Framkvæmd niðurstöðu ráðstefnu SP um byggðaáætlun SP (Habitat-II) og styrking á hlutverki búsetunefndar SP (UN-Habitat) (Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the Twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/207	Hlutverk Sameinuðu þjóðanna í eflingu þróunar í tengslum við hnattvæðingu og samvirkni (Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/208	Alþjóðlegir fólksflutningar og þróun (International migration and development)	1/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/209	Hindrun peningaþvættis og flutninga illa fengins fjár (Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/210 63. þing næst	Aðlögun umbættra efnahagskerfa að hagkerfi heimsins	6/11 Án atkv.gr.

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Nr.	Heiti	Afgreitt
	(Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy)	Ísl. meðfl.
61/211	Þriðja ráðstefna SP um fátækustu ríkin (Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/212	Sérstakar þarfir landluktra þróunarríkja innan / skv. hnattrænni rammaáætlun um vöruflytninga um slík ríki. (Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/213	Framkvæmd fyrsta áratugar SP um baráttuna gegn fátækt (1997-2006). (Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006))	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/214 63. þing næst	Hlutverk smálána í baráttunni gegn fátækt (Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty)	6/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/215 63. þing næst	Samvinna um iðnþróun (Industrial development cooperation)	8/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/216 63. þing næst	Háskóli Sameinuðu þjóðanna (United Nations University)	6/12 Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/217	Efnahagsaðstoð við Filippseyjar (Special economic assistance for the Philippines)	6/11 Án atkv.gr.
61/218 63. þing næst	Aðstoð við enduruppbyggingu í Líberíu (Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia)	6/11 Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.
61/219	Alþjóðleg aðstoð við enduruppbyggingu í Angóla (International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola)	1/12 Án atkv.gr.
61/220 64. þing næst	Þátttaka sjálfboðaliða, "Hvítu hjálmannanna", í hjálpar- og þróunarstarfi SP. (Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development)	6/11 Án atkv.gr. Ísl. meðfl.

IX. viðauki: Ályktanir 3. nefndar

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/136 60/127	Fjölgun í framkvæmdanefnd Flóttamannastofnunar Sameinuðu Þjóðanna (Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	Án atkv. gr.
61/137 60/129	Skrifstofa Flóttamannafulltrúa Sameinuðu Þjóðanna (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/138 59/171	Ný skipan á mannúðarmálum (New international humanitarian order)	Án atkv. gr.
61/139 60/128	Aðstoð við flóttamenn í Afríku (Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/140 59/149	Menntun fyrir alla (United Nations Literacy Decade: Education for all)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/141 60/130	Framkvæmd niðurstaðna leiðtogafundar um félagslega þróun og 24. allsherjarþings SP (Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/142 60/135	Eftirfylgni vegna 2. alþjóðþings um málefni aldraðra (Follow-up on the Second World Assembly on Ageing)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/143	Efling aðgerða til að afnema allt ofbeldi gagnvart konum (Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/144 59/166	Mansal kvenna og stúlkna (Trafficking in women and girls)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/145 60/140	Eftirfylgni við Peking-yfirlýsinguna og framkvæmdaáætlunina og niðurstaðna 23. aukaallsherjarþings SP (Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly)	Án atkv. gr.
61/146 60/231	Réttindi barnsins (Rights of the Child)	Ísland meðfl. 185-1-0 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/147 60/143	Andstaða gegn aðgerðum sem ýtt geta undir fordóma (Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance)	121-4-60 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/148 59/176	Alþjóðlegur samningur um útrýmingu alls kynþáttamisréttis (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/149	Aðgerðir í baráttunni gegn kynþáttafordómum,	179-2-4 ☺

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
60/144	kynþáttamisrétti, útlendingahatri ofl. – eftirfylgni alþjóðaráðstefnunnar í Durban (Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action)	ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/150 60/145	Viðurkenning á rétti þjóða til sjálfsákvörðunar (Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/151 59/178	Notkun málaaliða (Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination)	127-51-7 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/152 60/146	Réttur palestínsku þjóðarinnar til sjálfsákvörðunar (The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination)	Ísland meðfl. 176-5-5 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US+Israel ☹
61/153 60/148	Pyntingar og önnur vanvirðandi meðferð eða refsingar (Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/154	Mannréttindaástand vegna hernáðaraðgerða Ísrael í Líbanon (The human rights situation arising from the recent Israeli military operations in Lebanon)	112-7-64 ☹ NL ☹ ESB ☹ US ☹
61/155 59/189	Týnt fólk (Missing persons)	Án atkv. gr.
61/156 60/152	Alþjóðavæðing og áhrif hennar á öll mannréttindi (Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights)	130-54-3 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/157 59/186	Mannréttindi og fátækt (Human rights and extreme poverty)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/158 60/151	Svæðamiðstöð fyrir mannréttindi og lýðræði í Mið-Afríku (Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa)	Án atkv. gr.
61/159	Samsetning starfslíðs mannréttindafulltrúa SP (Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)	118-7-55 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/160 59/193	Þróun lýðræðislegrar og réttlátrar skipunar alþjóðamála (Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order)	124-56-4 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/161 60/166	Útrýming alls umburðarleysis vegna trúar (Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/162 59/203	Rétturinn til frjálstrar farar og mikilvægi þess að sameina fjölskyldur (Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification)	122-4-58 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/163 60/165	Rétturinn til matar (The right to food)	185-1-0 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/164 60/150	Barátta gegn ærumeiðingum vegna trúarbragða (Combating defamation of religions)	111-54-18 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/165 60/169	Vernd farandfólks (Protection of migrants)	Án atkv. gr.
61/166	Efling mannréttindaumræðu á jafnræðisgrundvelli (Promotion of equitable and mutually respectful dialogue on human rights)	86-64-26 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/167 59/196	Svæðasamstarf til að vinna að vernd mannréttinda (Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights)	Án atkv. gr.
61/168 60/156	Styrking alþjóðlegrar samvinnu á sviði mannréttindamála (Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights)	Án atkv. gr.
61/169 60/157	Rétturinn til þróunar (The right to development)	134-53-0 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/170 60/155	Mannréttindi og einhliða þvingunaraðgerðir (Human rights and unilateral coercive measures)	131-54-0 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/171 60/158	Verndun mannréttinda í baráttunni gegn hryðjuverkum while countering terrorism)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/172	Gíslataka (Hostage-taking)	Án atkv. gr.
61/173 59/197	Aftökur án dóms og laga (Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions)	Ísland meðfl. 137-0-43 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/174 60/173	Ástand mannréttinda í Norður-Kóreu (Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ísland meðfl. 99-21-56 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/175	Ástand mannréttinda í Hvíta-Rússlandi (Situation of human rights in Belarus)	Ísland meðfl. 72-32-69 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/176 60/171	Ástand mannréttinda í Íran (Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ísland meðfl. 72-50-55 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
		US ☺
61/177	Alþjóðasamningur SP um mannhvörf (International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/178	Vinnuhópur mannréttindanefndar SP (Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994)	85-0-89 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/179 59/154	Alþjóðleg samvinna til að sporna við mannránunum (International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims)	Án atkv. gr.
61/180	Efling aðgerða gegn mansali (Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons)	Án atkv. gr.
61/181 60/175	Styrking SP í afbrotavörnum og meðferð sakamála, aðallega tæknilegri samvinnu (Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/182 60/176	Afríkustofnun SP til að sporna við glæpum og meðferð sakamanna (United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/183 60/178	Alþjóðleg samvinna gegn misnotkun, framleiðslu og viðskiptum með eiturlýf (International cooperation against the world drug problem)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/232	Ástand mannréttinda í Mjanmar (Situation of human rights in Myanmar)	Ísland meðfl. 82-25-45 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺

X. viðauki: Ályktanir 4. nefndar

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
61/108	Friðarháskóli (University for Peace)	Án atkv. gr.
61/109 60/98	Áhrif kjarnageislunar (Effects of atomic radiation)	Ísland meðfl. Án atkv. gr.
61/110	Upplýsingasöfnun gervihnatta til að greina náttúruhamfarir á jörðu niðri (United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response)	Án atkv. gr.
61/111 60/99	Friðsamleg nýting himingeimsins (International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space)	Án atkv. gr.
61/112 60/100	Aðstoð við Palestínufloftafólk, UNRWA (Assistance to Palestine refugees)	173-1-10 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/113 60/101	Flóttafólk vegna sex daga-stríðsins 1967 (Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities)	170-6-8 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/114 60/102	Aðstoð UNRWA við Palestínufloftafólk í Mið- Austurlöndum (Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East)	169-6-8 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/115 60/103	Eignir og tekjur Palestínufloftafólks (Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues)	170-6-8 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/116 60/104	Skýrsla sérstöku rannsóknarnefndarinnar um ísraelsk mannréttindabrot á hernumdu svæðunum (Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories)	90-9-81 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/117 60/105	Gildi Genfarsamningsins (IV) um óbreytta borgara á stríðstímum á hernumdu svæðunum (Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories)	165-7-10 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/118 60/106	Landnemabyggðir Ísraelsmanna á hernumdu svæðunum (Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan)	162-8-10 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺ US ☺
61/119 60/107	Aðgerðir Ísraelsmanna, sem hafa áhrif á mannréttindi Palestínnumanna (Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the	157-9-14 ☺ ESB ☺ NL ☺

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem)	US ☹
61/120 60/108	Hernundar Gólanhæðir (The occupied Syrian Golan)	163-2-16 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/121 60/109	Upplýsingamiðlun SP A. Upplýsingamiðlun í þágu mannúðar. B. Stefna og starfsemi SP í upplýsingamiðlun. (Questions relating to information A. Information in the service of humanity B. United Nations public information policies and activities)	Án atkv. gr.
61/122 60/110	Upplýsingar frá nýlendusvæðunum skv. 73. gr. sáttmála Sameinuðu þjóðanna (Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations)	179-0-4 ☹ ESB(25) ☹ Frakkland og UK ☹ US ☹
61/123 60/111	Áhrif erlendra hagsmuna á nýlendusvæði (Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories)	179-2-2 ☹ ESB (25) ☹ Frakkland og UK ☹ US ☹
61/124 60/113	Tilboð aðildarríkja SP um nám og þjálfunaraðstöðu fyrir íbúa nýlendusvæða (Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories)	Án atkv. gr.
61/125 60/114	Málefni Vestur-Sahara (Question of Western Sahara)	70-0-91 ☹ Noregur, Finland og Svíþjóð ☹ DK ☹ US ☹
61/126 60/115	Málefni Nýju Kaledóníu (Question of New Caledonia)	Án atkv. gr.
61/127 60/116	Málefni Tókelá (Question of Tokelau)	Án atkv. gr.
61/128 60/117	Almennt um málefni Amerísku Samóa-eyja og fleiri smáeyja (Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands)	173-0-4 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/129 60/118	Miðlun upplýsinga um nýlendusvæði (Dissemination of information on decolonization)	176-3-1 ☹ ESB (25) ☹ Frakkland ☹ UK ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/130 60/119	Framkvæmd yfirlýsingarinnar um sjálfstæði nýlendusvæða (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of	176-3-2 ☹ ESB (25) ☹ Frakkl. og

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Nr.	Ályktun	Atkvæði
	Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples)	Belgía ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/231 60/112	Framkvæmd undirstofnana SP á yfirlýsingu um sjálfstæði nýlendna (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations)	100-1-52 ☹ ESB ☹ NL ☹ US ☹
61/267	Heildarendurskoðun áætlunar um að koma í veg fyrir kynferðislega misbeitingu af hálfu friðargæsluliða (Comprehensive review of a strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations)	Án atkv. gr.

XI. viðauki: Ályktanir 5. nefndar

Nr.	Ályktun
61/2	Framlagaskali SP: beiðnir skv. 19. gr. Sáttmála SP (Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter)
61/9 A-B	Friðargæsla SP í Búrúndí (Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi)
61/21	Endurnýjun húsnæðis aðalframkvæmdastjórans (Renovation of the residence of the Secretary-General)
61/233 A-B	Fjárhagsskýrslur og endurskoðaðar fjárhagsyfirlýsingar og skýrslur endurskoðunarnefndar (Financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors)
61/234	Styrking hlutverks undirsvæðaskrifstofa efnahagsnefndarinnar fyrir Afríku (Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa)
61/235	Áætlanagerð (Programme planning)
61/236	Þinghald og ráðstefnur (Pattern of conferences)
61/237	Framlagaskali SP (Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations)
61/238	Sameiginlega eftirlitssveitin (Joint Inspection Unit)
61/239	Sameiginlega kerfi SP: skýrsla alþjóðanefndar opinberra starfsmanna (United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission)
61/240	Eftirlaunakerfi SP (United Nations pension system)
61/241	Fjármögnun stríðsglæpadómstóls fyrir Rúanda (Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994)
61/242	Fjármögnun stríðsglæpadómstóls fyrir fyrrum Júgóslavíu (Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991)
61/243	Framlagaskali SP vegna friðargæslu (Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations)
61/244	Mannauðsstjórnun (Human Resources Management)
61/245	Allsherjarendurskoðun stjórnunar og eftirlits hjá SP, sjóðum þeirra, áætlunum og sérhæfðum stofnunum (Comprehensive review of governance and oversight within the United Nations and its funds, programmes and specialized agencies)

Nr.	Ályktun
61/246	Endurbætur á innkaupareglum (Procurement Reform)
61/247 A-B	Friðargæsla SP á Filabeinsströndinni (Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire)
61/248 A-B	Friðargæsla SP í Eþíópíu og Eritreu (Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea)
61/249 A-C	Friðargæsla SP á Austur-Tímor (Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste)
61/250 A-C	Friðargæsla SP í Líbanon (Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon)
61/251	Endurbygging höfuðstöðva Sameinuðu þjóðanna (Capital Master Plan)
61/252	Álitaefni varðandi verkefnafjárlög fyrir tvíærið 2006-2007 (Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007)
61/253 A-C	Verkefnafjárlög fyrir tvíærið 2006-2007 A: Endurskoðuð fjárlagaútgjöld fyrir tvíærið 2006-2007 B: Endurskoðuð tekjuáætlun fyrir tvíærið 2006-2007 C: Fjármögnun útgjalda ársins 2007 (Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 A: Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 2006-2007 B: Revised income estimates for the biennium 2006-2007 C: Financing of the appropriations for the year 2007)
61/254	Áætluð verkefnafjárlög fyrir tvíærið 2008-2009 Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009
61/258	Mat varðandi sérstakar pólitískar sendinefndir, góða rekstrarstjórnun og önnur pólitísk verkefni heimiluð af allsherjarþinginu og/eða öryggisráðinu (Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council)
61/260	Starfsáætlun sameiginlegu eftirlitsdeildarinnar (Programme of work for the Joint Inspection Unit)
61/261	Réttarframkvæmd hjá SP (Administration of Justice at the United Nations)
61/262	Starfsaðstæður og laun fyrir embættismenn aðra en starfsmenn á skrifstofu SP: meðlimir alþjóðadómstólsins í Haag og dómarmar við alþjóðlega sakamáladómstólinn fyrir fyrrverandi ríki Júgóslavíu og alþjóðlega sakamáladómstólsins fyrir Rúanda (Conditions of service and compensations for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice and judges and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda)
61/263	Styrkt og sameinað öryggisstjórnunarkerfi (Strengthened and unified security management system)
61/264	Áhætta og áætluð fjármögnun fyrir heilsugæslufríðindi að lokinni þjónustu (Liabilities and proposed funding for after-service health insurance benefits)
61/265	Endurskoðun og rannsókn tsunami hjálparaðgerða sem framkvæmdar voru af SP, sjóðum og áætlunum og sérhæfðum stofnunum

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Nr.	Ályktun
	(Audit and investigative reviews of the tsunami relief operations conducted by the United Nations Secretariat, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies)
61/273	Sérstök viðfangsefni varðandi fjárlagarammann 2006-2007 (Special Subjects relating to the Proposed Programme Budget for the biennium 2006-2007)
61/274	Heildartillaga um viðeigandi hvatningaraðgerðir til að halda starfslíði við alþjóðlega sakamáladómstólinn fyrir Rúanda og alþjóðlega sakamáladómstólinn fyrir fyrrverandi ríki Júgóslavíu (Comprehensive proposal on appropriate incentives to retain staff of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia)
61/275	Viðmiðanir fyrir sjálfstæðu endurskoðunarráðgjafarnefndina (Terms of reference for the Independent Audit Advisory Committee and strengthening the Office of Internal Oversight Services)
61/276	Stjórnunar- og fjárhagslegir þættir við fjármögnun friðgargæsluverkefna SP (Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the UN peacekeeping operations: cross-cutting issues)
61/277	Birgðastöð SP í Brindisi á Ítalíu (Financing of the UN Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy)
61/278	Sameining friðgæslureikninga (Consolidation of peacekeeping accounts)
61/279	Styrking á getu SP til að stjórna og viðhalda friðgæsluverkefnum (Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations)
61/280	Friðgæsla SP á Kýpur (Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus)
61/281	Eftirlitssveit SP í Kongó (Financing of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)
61/282	Stuðningsveit SP á Austur-Tímor (Financing of the United Nations mission of Support in East Timor)
61/283	Eftirlitssveit SP í Georgíu (Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia)
61/284	Eftirlitssveit SP á Haítí (Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti)
61/285	Gæsluveit vegna bráðabirgðastjórnar í Kósóvó (Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo)
61/286	Friðgæsla SP í Líberíu (Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia)
61/287	Aðskilnaðareftirlitssveit SP (Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)
61/288	Friðgæsla SP í Sierra Leone (Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone)
61/289	Eftirlitssveit SP í Súdan (Financing of the UN Mission in Sudan)
61/290	Eftirlitssveit SP í Vestur-Sahara (Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara)

XII. viðauki: Ályktanir 6. nefndar

Nr.	Ályktun
61/29	Refsiábyrgð embættismanna SP og sérfræðinga í sendinefndum (Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission)
61/30	Staða fylgiviðauka með Genfarsáttmálunum frá 1949 varðandi vernd fórnarlamba vopnaðra átaka (Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts)
61/31	Íhugun áhrifaríkra aðgerða til að auka vernd og öryggi diplómátskra- og ræðismannsskrifstofa og -fulltrúa (Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives)
61/32	Skýrsla viðskiptalaganefndar SP um starf nefndarinnar í 39. fundalotu hennar (Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-ninth session)
61/33	Endurskoðaðar greinar fordæmislega viðskiptalaganefndar SP um alþjóðlega viðskiptagerðardóma og tillögur varðandi túlkun 2. mgr. II. gr. og 1 mgr. VII. gr. sáttmála um viðurkenningu og framkvæmd erlendra gerðardóma, sem gerður var í New York 10. júní 1958 (Revised articles of the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, and the recommendation regarding the interpretations of article II, paragraph 2, and article VII, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, 10 June 1958)
61/34	Skýrsla alþjóðlegu laganeftdarinnar um 58. fundalotu hennar (Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session)
61/35	Diplómátsk vernd (Diplomatic protection)
61/36	Dreifing tjóns við skaða vegna hættulegra aðgerða sem hafa áhrif yfir landamæri (Allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)
61/37	Míningaráhátíð vegna sextugsafmælis alþjóðadómstólsins í Haag (Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the international Court of Justice)
61/38	Skýrsla sérstakrar nefndar um sáttmála SP og um eflingu hlutverks samtakanna (Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization)
61/39	Gildi réttarins á landsstigi og á alþjóðavettvangi (The rule of law at the national and international levels)
61/40	Aðgerðir til að útrýma alþjóðlegum hryðjuverkum (Measures to eliminate international terrorism)
61/41	Skýrsla gæstiríkisneftdar SP (Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country)

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Nr.	Ályktun
61/42	Áheyrnarfulltrúastaða fyrir OPEC Fund for International Development í allsherjarþinginu (Observer status for the OPEC Fund for International Development in the General Assembly)
61/43	Áheyrnarfulltrúastaða fyrir Indian Ocean Commission í allsherjarþinginu (Observer status for the Indian Ocean Commission in the General Assembly)
61/44	Áheyrnarfulltrúastaða fyrir Association of Southeast Asian Nations í allsherjarþinginu (Observer status for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the General Assembly)
61/259	Áheyrnarfulltrúastaða fyrir Islamic Development Bank Group í allsherjarþinginu (Observer status for the Islamic Development Bank in the General Assembly)

XIII. viðauki: Hlutfallslegt skylduframlag aðildarríkja til almenns rekstrar SP

Aðildarríki	Dagsetning aðildar	Framlag %
Afganistan	19. nóvember 1946	0.001
Albanía	14. desember 1955	0.006
Alsír	8. október 1962	0.085
Andorra	28. júlí 1993	0.008
Angóla	1. desember 1976	0.003
Antígva og Barbúda	11. nóvember 1981	0.002
Argentína	24. október 1945	0.325
Armenía	2. mars 1992	0.002
Ástralía	1. nóvember 1945	1.787
Austurríki	14. desember 1955	0.887
Austur-Tímor	27. september 2002	0.001
Aserbaídsjan	2. ágúst 1992	0.005
Bahamaeyjar	18. september 1973	0.016
Bandaríkin	24. október 1945	22.000
Bangladess	17. september 1974	0.010
Barbados	9. desember 1966	0.009
Barein	21. september 1971	0.033
Belgía	27. desember 1945	1.102
Belís	25. september 1981	0.001
Benín	20. september 1960	0.001
Bosnía og Hersegóvína	22. maí 1992	0.006
Bólivía	14. nóvember 1945	0.006
Botsvana	17. október 1966	0.014
Brasilía	24. október 1945	0.876
Bretland	24. október 1945	6.642
Brúnei	21. september 1984	0.026
Búlgaríá	14. desember 1955	0.020
Búrkína Fasó	20. september 1960	0.002
Búrúndí	18. september 1962	0.001
Bútan	21. september 1971	0.001
Chíle	24. október 1945	0.161
Danmörk	24. október 1945	0.739
Djíbútí	20. september 1977	0.001
Dóminíka	18. desember 1978	0.001
Dóminíska lýðveldið	24. október 1945	0.024
Egyptaland	24. október 1945	0.088
Eistland	17. september 1991	0.016
Ekvador	21. desember 1945	0.021
El Salvador	24. október 1945	0.020
Erítrea	28. maí 1993	0.001
Epíópía	13. nóvember 1945	0.003
Filippseyjar	24. október 1945	0.078

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Finnland	14. desember 1955	0.564
Fídjíeyjar	13. október 1970	0.003
Fílabeinsströndin	20. september 1960	0.009
Frakkland	24. október 1945	6.301
Gabon	20. september 1960	0.008
Gambía	21. september 1965	0.001
Gana	8. mars 1957	0.004
Georgía	31. júlí 1992	0.003
Gínea	12. desember 1958	0.001
Gínea-Bissá	17. september 1974	0.001
Grenada	17. september 1974	0.001
Grikkland	25. október 1945	0.596
Grænhöfðaeyjar	16. september 1975	0.001
Gvatemala	21. nóvember 1945	0.032
Gvæjana	20. september 1966	0.001
Haítí	24. október 1945	0.002
Holland	10. desember 1945	1.873
Hondúras	17. desember 1945	0.005
Hvíta Rússland	24. október 1945	0.020
Indland	30. október 1945	0.450
Indónesía	28. september 1950	0.161
Írak	21. desember 1945	0.015
Íran	24. október 1945	0.180
Írland	14. desember 1955	0.445
Ísland	19. nóvember 1946	0.037
Ísrael	11. maí 1949	0.419
Ítalía	14. desember 1955	5.079
Jamaíka	18. september 1962	0.010
Japan	18. desember 1956	16.624
Jemen	30. september 1947	0.007
Jórdanía	14. desember 1955	0.012
Kambódía	14. desember 1955	0.001
Kamerún	20. september 1960	0.009
Kanada	9. nóvember 1945	2.977
Kasakstan	2. mars 1992	0.029
Katar	21. september 1971	0.085
Kenía	16. september 1963	0.010
Kirgistan	2. mars 1992	0.001
Kína	24. október 1945	2.667
Kíríbatí	14. september 1999	0.001
Kongó, Vestur- ¹	20. september 1960	0.001
Kongó, Austur- ²	20. september 1969	0.003
Kostaríka	2. nóvember 1945	0.032
Kólumbía	5. nóvember 1945	0.105
Kómoreyjar	12. nóvember 1975	0.001

¹ Lýðveldið Kongó.

² Áður Saír (Zaire), nú Alþýðulýðveldið Kongó.

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Kórea, Norður	17. september 1991	0.007
Kórea, Suður	17. september 1991	2.173
Króatía	22. maí 1992	0.050
Kúba	24. október 1945	0.054
Kúveit	14. maí 1963	0.182
Kýpur	20. september 1960	0.044
Laos	14. desember 1955	0.001
Lesótó	17. október 1966	0.001
Lettland	17. september 1991	0.018
Liechtenstein	18. september 1990	0.010
Litháen	17. september 1991	0.031
Líbanon	24. október 1945	0.034
Líbería	2. nóvember 1945	0.001
Líbía	14. desember 1955	0.062
Lúxemborg	24. október 1945	0.085
Madagaskar	20. september 1969	0.002
Makedónía	8. apríl 1993	0.005
Malasía	17. september 1957	0.190
Malaví	1. desember 1964	0.001
Maldíveyjar	21. september 1965	0.001
Malí	28. september 1960	0.001
Malta	1. desember 1964	0.017
Marokkó	12. nóvember 1956	0.042
Marshalljar	17. september 1991	0.001
Máritanía	27. október 1961	0.001
Máritíus	24. apríl 1968	0.011
Mexíkó	7. nóvember 1945	2.257
Mið-Afríkulýðveldið	20. september 1960	0.001
Miðbaugs-Gínea	12. nóvember 1968	0.002
Míkrónesía	17. september 1991	0.001
Mjanmar (Burma)	19. apríl 1948	0.005
Moldóva	2. ágúst 1992	0.001
Mongólía	27. október 1961	0.001
Mónakó	28. maí 1993	0.003
Mósambík	16. september 1975	0.001
Namibía	23. apríl 1990	0.006
Nárú	14. september 1999	0.001
Nepal	14. desember 1955	0.003
Níger	20. september 1969	0.001
Nígería	7. október 1960	0.048
Níkaragva	24. október 1945	0.002
Noregur	27. nóvember 1945	0.782
Nýja-Sjáland	24. október 1945	0.256
Óman	7. október 1971	0.073
Pakistan	30. september 1947	0.059
Palá	15. desember 1994	0.001
Panama	13. nóvember 1945	0.023
Papúa Nýja-Gínea	10. október 1975	0.002
Paragvæ	24. október 1945	0.005

Fastanefnd Íslands hjá SP í New York

Perú	31. október 1945	0.078
Portúgal	14. desember 1955	0.527
Pólland	24. október 1945	0.501
Rúanda	18. september 1962	0.001
Rúmenía	14. desember 1955	0.070
Rússland	24. október 1945	1.200
Salómonseyjar	19. september 1978	0.001
Sambía	1. desember 1964	0.001
Sameinuðu arabísku furstadæmin	9. desember 1971	0.302
Samóa	15. desember 1976	0.001
San Marínó	2. mars 1992	0.003
Sankti Kitts og Nevis	23. september 1983	0.001
Sankti Lúsía	18. september 1979	0.001
Sankti Vinsent og Grenadíneyjar	16. september 1980	0.001
Saó Tóme og Prinsípe	16. september 1975	0.001
Sádi-Arabía	24. október 1945	0.748
Senegal	28. september 1960	0.004
Serbía	1. nóvember 2000	0.021
Seychelleseyjar	21. september 1976	0.002
Singapúr	21. september 1965	0.347
Sierra Leóne	27. september 1961	0.001
Slóvakía	19. janúar 1993	0.063
Slóvenía	22. maí 1992	0.096
Sómalía	20. september 1969	0.001
Spánn	14. desember 1955	2.968
Srí Lanka	14. desember 1955	0.016
Suður-Afríka	7. nóvember 1945	0.290
Súdan	12. nóvember 1956	0.010
Súrínam	4. desember 1975	0.001
Svartfjallaland	28. júní 2006	0.001
Svasíland	24. september 1968	0.002
Sviss	10. september 2002	1.216
Svíþjóð	19. nóvember 1946	1.071
Sýrland	24. október 1945	0.016
Tadsjikistan	2. mars 1992	0.001
Taíland	16. desember 1946	0.186
Tansanía	14. desember 1961	0.006
Tékkland	19. janúar 1993	0.281
Tonga	14. september 1999	0.001
Tógó	20. september 1960	0.001
Trínidad og Tóbagó	18. september 1962	0.027
Tsjad	20. september 1960	0.001
Túnis	12. nóvember 1956	0.031
Túrkménistan	2. mars 1992	0.006
Túvalú	5. september 2000	0.001
Tyrkland	24. október 1945	0.381
Ungverjaland	14. desember 1955	0.244

Skýrsla um 61. allsherjarþing SP 2006/2007

Úganda	25. október 1962	0.003
Úkraína	24. október 1945	0.045
Úrúgvæ	18. desember 1945	0.027
Úsbekistan	2. mars 1992	0.008
Vanúatú	15. september 1981	0.001
Venesúela	15. nóvember 1945	0.200
Víetnam	20. september 1977	0.024
Zimbabwe	25. ágúst 1980	0.008
Þýskaland	18. september 1973	8.577
Páfagarður ³		0.001

³ Ekki aðildarríki en greiðir framlag