

United Nations Reform

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1. Reform of the Security Council

Brazil considers that the UN Security Council reforms process reached a dynamism and maturation level never seen before, as demonstrated the accounts on this subject in the current General Assembly. Recent debates on the strengthening and revitalizing of the United Nations, generally, and specifically the UNSC reform showed that it is prevailing nowadays the feeling according to whom it is already time to correct the lack of representativity, legitimacy and effectiveness of this body, with the entrance of new permanent and non-permanent members. As reminded by the Secretary-General Kofi Annan, we are nowadays in a historical crossroad, not less decisive than that of 1945.

This idea, reflected by the abstract of the debates on this issue written by the 49th UN General Assembly President – Minister Jean Ping of Gabon – converges to the position adopted by Brazil, and by many of our partners, as to the existence of a historical opportunity that can not be missed by the international community. Brazil is acting with determination and senses of urgency, aware that we must assume our responsibilities to this effort for the reform.

Our positions and acting procedures on the subject are informed by the following basic elements:

- i) the schedule for the submitting of the UN and UNSC reform questions can not be set by any country alone. This question transcends the nations' agendas, and gathered momentum because of recent facts, like the increasing of the danger related to the international terrorism and the intervention in Iraq, which was decided without consulting the UNSC and even confronting this body's authority. In our opinion, the decision of Kofi Annan on assuming the leadership role in a new effort to the

strengthening of the collective security system of the United Nations is due to that facts;

- ii) as shown by the name attributed to the "*High Level Commission*" established by the UN Secretary-General, the international community is facing new and old threats and has before it the challenge of changing, without whom it will be weakened in following the goals of the San Francisco Agreement. The binding to the view that inspired the writers of the UN Charter imposes the updating of the structures related to international agreement on peace and security;
- iii) face to the increasing complexity of issues under the range of the UNSC and the intensifying of its activities, the lack of permanent members from the underdeveloped world is an expressive deficiency;
- iv) therefore, Brasil is acting for a reform which provides the necessary presence of Latin America and Africa among the permanent members of an amplified Security Council;
- v) the showing up of the assymetry and limitations of the decisory structures of the UNSC is not a new event. This structure still reflects the circumstances of the immediate post-Second World War period, with its number of members altered from eleven to fifteen more than forty years ago (1961). Since then, it has not experimented any changing, although the number of UN members has been increased from 51 to 191 states;
- vi) the modern status of the Security Council shows a serious and increasing absurd. The expansion of the body's attributions without treating the representativity unbalance only tends to make worse the arguing about it, as well as compromises the effectiveness of its actions;
- vii) the boundaries of the UNSC reform have been discussed for more than a decade. However, this is a new moment, which

favors a larger agreement on this issue. On this process, Brazil wishes to contribute to a new agreement onto ideas that are able to avoid additional – and possibly unrepairable – damages to the collective security system;

- viii) the creation of the “Group of Four” (G-4) happens in the context of this acceleration of the United Nations reform process and of important conceptual progress. Fortunately the G-4 shows that the prejudicial theories against countries of the developing world, which would only make stronger the exclusion of Latin America, Caribe and Africa countries of the condition of permanent member, were overcome. It’s important to point out that the G-4 has already adopted the position for the presence of an African country among the new permanent members;
- ix) Brazil considers that the conceptions as the creation of a semi-permanent members category represent a conceptual and practical withdrawal. This formula doesn’t allow us to get over the fundamental unbalance, of sound and influence, that exists in the Security Council today, due to the representative deficit of the developing world on the category of permanent members. A creation of a category of semipermanent members would do the unbalances of the UNSC even more notorious, jeopardizing the current reform process. The mere non permanent chairs increase will as well not contribute to do the Security Council more representative and legitimate, as it will perpetuate the African and Latin/Caribbean developing countries’ exclusion from the permanent member category.
- x) Brazil shares the urges of many other countries for a greater democratization of the United Nations Security Council. Ideally a more democratic Security Council would be one that all the members were equal. Nevertheless, we should recognize that, in the current circumstances, this is a real impossibility, due to the permanent members’ present resistances. Face to this fact, Brazil defends the enlargement of the permanent members’ numbers, contributing to a greater democratization of the

Council's process of decision other than the perpetuation of the prevalent situation or only an enlargement in the non-permanent category.

- xi) Brazil is committed to a decision process which is more transparent and represents the diversity of the countries that join the international community, whose numerous majority is constituted by developing countries.
- xii) besides the desirable and necessary change in the UNSC structure, the inclusion of new permanent members and the expansion of the non-permanent members number would increase the chances of a better rotating in this last rank, with evident benefits for a larger democratization of the Council.

Based on the above mentioned elements, Brazil has stated his demand for a permanent place in a reformed Security Council. Besides the requirements related to demographic, territorial and economic aspects of the possible new permanent members, Brazil has as one of its characteristics a diplomatic action which is ruled by the principles and goals that inspired the creation of the United Nations: the peaceful solution of controversies, the peoples self-determination, the respect to the international law, the cooperation for the social and economical development. We live in peace with our neighbour countries for more than a hundred years. We have promoted the

If it's true that the condition of permanent member may bring projection, it also implies a series of burdens. When disposing to assume the responsibilities that are inherent to the permanent member condition, Brazil wants to work with its regional partners for the improvement of an effective international cooperation, able to set us free from war dangers and promote the safety and the social and economic development of the nations.

As President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has asserted " the proper name of peace is social justice". Brazil's actions on the international context, in cooperation and partnership with other countries, reflects our perception that the boundaries of a prevalent military vision con-

cerning peace and security maintenance's process in the world are clear. It explains our efforts on fighting hunger and poverty, our commitment to an UN reform which includes the Security Council's enlargement in its two categories, the General Assembly's revitalization, and the ECOSOC's strengthening. In the Brazilian point of view, ECOSOC must act in straight coordination with the UNSC in order to take an outstanding role in the post-conflict reconstruction, and, overall, in the conflicts' avoidance. As Secretary-General Kofi Annan has said on his announcement in the 59th UNGA "there will be no peace nor safety, not even for the more privileged among us, in a world that is still divided between the extremes of poverty and wealth".

2. General Assembly

The report of the High Level Panel has relevant comments concerning to the unique attributes of the General Assembly and the importance of rationalizing its agenda and of better focusing the efforts of its Commissions to restore its preeminence in the debates and deliberations of the international issues that are brought to its care.

Brazil considers that the UNGA must be politically strengthened. The UNGA must guide the efforts of the United Nations as a whole and assume its role as the major *forum* which turns real and loud the principles of the UN Charter.

By summoning a series of global conferences on social, environmental and development themes, and by adopting the Millennium Statement, the General Assembly has showed its unequal skill of *forjar consensos* on important subjects of global interest. It has also had a significant role to the development of the International Law, remarkably on guiding the International Crime Court creation process. This fact shows that an UNGA effective action is as necessary as possible.

Brazil considers that the General Assembly's works must be better focused on the contemporaneous international issues that are more relevant. Its agenda could be reorganized in order to avoid the annual repetition with less impact and visibility. Improvements on the work procedures, however, cannot replace a political decision by the State members of using the General Assembly's full potential

for the international peace and security maintenance and for international cooperation.

Some sensitive issues mentioned by the High Level Panel's report, such as the use of the "protecting responsibility" concept as a base for the use of strength and the creation of a terrorism definition which would receive generalized support, could be more seriously considered by the General Assembly, in order to reach common understandings concerning its goal and application.

3. Economic and Social Council

Brazil considers that the reform of the United Nations must strengthen the Organization's security and development dimensions. There is a constant risk that emphasis on security – detected before everything like threats which affect more affluent countries – sets aside the effort to coordinate global actions to end poverty and hunger, according to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Even if we recognize the connection between security and development, there is also a risk that the security aspects of an issue could overcome the development side. As the High Level Panel correctly asserts, power, wealth, and geography differences determine what we realize as the biggest threats to our survival and welfare. We agree that there must be a mutual threat recognition between North and South, and we also agree with the UN Millennium Project about the need of a new way to mobilize additional resources for the MDG's achieving.

There is yet a lack of a strategic vision of the globalization process that identifies the risks and that creates opportunities to the excluded groups and societies. Without a common understanding on the challenges of globalization, it will be difficult to forge a new agreement between North and South. A good beginning on this effort was done by the *World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization* report in 2004.

The UN, particularly the ECOSOC, unites peculiarly favorable conditions to develop a common globalization understanding, combining both dimensions of security and development, task that is often left to restrict groups, such as the *G7/G8*, and to the civil

society through meetings like the forum of Porto Alegre and Davos . The United Nations have three big trump cards on this area that cannot be found anywhere else: its integrating capacity to peace, security and development; its summoning power for discussions about big themes, such as demonstrated in Monterrey and Johannesburg; and its moral authority and capacity to mobilize bases' support. We could add a fourth trump card: its legitimacy derived from universal participation.

The ECOSOC revitalization could create an universal and intergovernmental counterpart to the process of Porto Alegre and Davos, and to the G7/G8. We must reject scepticism with respect to the UN as well as on economical and social themes and on ECOSOC potencial. Many proposals that were originally published by the regional economic commissions or in the General Assembly have won the battle of ideas against what is called "*Washington Consensus*". There were many improvements on the ECOSOC work methods on the last decade. The high level segment, with a thematic focus, and the dialogue with the Bretton Woods intitutions and the WTO are real advancements. The *Ad Hoc* Groups for Burundi, Guine-Bissau and Haiti represent also a progress, used as inspiration for the proposal of the creation of a Peace-Building Commission by the High Level Panel.

Brazil considers that:

- a. The post-conflict reconstruction and the conflicts' prevention must be integral parts of the ECOSOC mandate, referring to the "*ad hoc*" consultive groups experiences in the stablishment of the Peace-Building Commission context;
- b. A voluntary mechanism could be establish through which countries could require to ECOSOC its progress avaliation concerning the MDG (and, when appropriate, concerning to the "*Brussels Program*" on less developed countries and other internationally agreed goals) and a strategic concept which allows the country to reach them. The *NEPAD*'s Peer Review Mechanism experience could be an inspiration resource.
- c. The article 66 (3) could be used to end the duplication between

the UNGA and the ECOSOC. Through a resolution the UNGA could delegate to ECOSOC the task of evaluating the results from the global conferences about social and economical issues, including Monterrey, Johannesburg, and the accomplishing of the Millenium Development Goals. It would allow the General Assembly to concentrate in political issues that are priority (and in legal and budget questions) instead of execution questions.

4. Peace-Building Commission

The UNSG recommends the Security Council to establish a Peace-Building Commission (PBC) after consulting the ECOSOC. Brazil supports the creation of this Comission, and agrees with the need of a body which is institutionally in charge of considering the emerging conflict countries' situation or countries that approaches dangerously to cases which can represent threats to international peace and security.

However, we are not convinced of the wisdom of establishing such a body only under the range of the Security Council. Despite the construction of peace be a complex task, with many aspects that relates it to the Security Council, our point of view is that peace is built through an economically and socially-centered approaching and not through coercion.

This Comission must respect the sovereignty of those countries where it should be in charge of building peace. Concerning the Comission representation, it must be remembered that the participation only of the donating countries is no guarantee of success, when the receptable country's commitment and the regional countries as well as the international financial institutions' participation can be the most important factors on this subject.

In recent cases, such as Haiti, East Timor, Guiné-Bissau and Burundi, the ECOSOC has been for a long period of time closely involved with the searching of a sustainable solution, contributing, therefore, to assure that the conditions that led to a crisis will not reappear again.

Many important aspects of the constitution proposal of the Peace-Building Commission require more preparation as well as

its composition, the roles, and the participation ways of other intergovernmental institutions and its deciding process.

5. Human Rights Council

The General Secretary's recommendations in his report "In Larger Freedom" , on the human rights subject, have been taken with interest and attention by the Brazilian government as well as the recommendations about the object issued by the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Changes. It constitutes an important contribution to a reflection about the reinforcement of the human rights' international protecting system, which Brazil considers necessary, and to whom intends to participate in an active way.

The Brazilian support to the improvement of international human rights' system coincides with the foreign affairs policies which have been developed by Brazil on this subject since the end of the military dictatorship. Brazil is signatory of all the main international means of human rights, adopts an international cooperational attitude, and disposes itself to receive the HRC thematic reporters through "permanent invitation". The Brazilian commitment to the human rights' cause is reinforced by the participation of Brazil in the HRC, almost uninterrupted since 1978.

Global Report on Human Rights

In order to improve the system, Brazil has been proposing the elaboration, by the High Commissioner (HCHR), of a global report which would offer a wide and objective survey about the human rights' situation all over the world. We are convinced that a global report with independence and legitimacy attributes which would be assigned by its creation by High Commissioner would contribute a lot to reduce the politization and discerning rate that is found nowadays in the Human Rights Commission's works.

The High Level Panel offered relevant observations on the credibility of the Human Rights Commission towards the perceptions

that “double standards” are adopted in the treatment of human rights’ issues. Brazil considers that it is essential to guarantee the effectiveness and credibility of the UN human rights’ system that the High Commissioner, as recommended by the High Level Panel, prepares an annual report about the human rights situation all over the world.

Since 1998, during the 56th Human Rights Commission Section, Brazil defends a preparation of a global report about the situation of human rights all over the world. This report preparation by an independent and impartial international organization, to the Brazilian government, is shown as a fundamental attitude to the effectiveness of universality and non-selectivity principles of human rights concerning to their accountability.

This global report will also reinforce the multilateralism on the subject treatment, due to the existence of reports that are unilaterally prepared by certain countries about the human rights’ situation in all the others.

Brazil understands that the Global Report on Human Rights, besides including all the globe, must include all rights, from civil and political rights to economic, social and cultural ones. In order to guarantee more effectiveness it must content the human rights progress and problems in each country, and, concerning the observed problems, point out dialogue and cooperation possibilities.

Brazil considers that a progressive and consensual focus must be searched, in order to adopt the Global Report, and also that the States, the High Commissioner, and the non-governmental human rights organizations must join a constructive discussion about its viability, and about its possible structure.

Human Rights Council

Brazil recognizes on the human rights’ promotion and protection one of the grounds of UN construction, beside peace, security and development. The proposal of the Human Rights Council creation, which would set priority to this theme in compatibility with the current reality, beside the evolution of the international human rights’ system in the last years, deserves attentive consideration.

A more profound reflection on this issue must include more specific questions, such as nature, composition, and powers of such a Council, as well as its interacting with the rest of the UN organizations. It will be important to define in such structure the High Commissioner role and duties.

Un High Comissioner to Human Rights Strengthening

The UN Secretary-General report “In Larger Freedom”, and the High Level Panel report about “Threats, Challenges and Changes” coincides on identifying the clear contradiction between the obligation to promote and protect the human rights of the UN Charter, and the alocation of only 2% of the regular budget of the Comission for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Brazil shares the idea that is necessary to strengthen the funding of OHCHR to the adequate performance of its duties, which must be accomplished, primarily, through an increase of the regular budget of the OHCHR, as well as for not conditioned voluntary contributions.

The High Commissioner strengthening must occur not only on its observing duties but also those related to technical cooperation to promote and protect human rights in the countries.

As important as the funding strengthening of the OHCHR is the question of its staff’s strengthening, including the idea that the Office count on enough human resources for an appropriate performance of its duties at the headquarters and regional offices, and that the OHCHR staff count on appropriate geographic and regional representativity.

HCHR Relationship with the UNSC

The Secretary-General also recommends that the Security Council encompass more actively the High Commissioner in its deliberations, including the directives of peace operations, and situations in especific countries, becoming this dialogue a general rule. Brazil considers that an eventual intensifying of the relationship

between the Security Council and the High Commissioner must be an object of careful consideration, with the special concern of avoiding problems between the two organizations' mandates.

It must be considered, on one side, that the cooperation concerning the human rights' issues is the most important duty of the High Commissioner, as well as, on the other side, that the Security Council's action must be restrict to situations that reveal threats or violations to peace and to international security.

On this perspective, the most intense relationship of HCHR with the Security Council must occur only in those cases in which the situations of threat or rupture of peace and international security are associate to human rights questions.

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1. 安理會改革

經過本次聯大會議表明,巴西自評聯合國安理會改革過程已達到前所未有的活力和成熟。近期關於鞏固和活躍聯合國地位的討論,尤其是安理會改革,證明國際社會感覺到可由新加入常任和非常任理事國來修正聯合國代表,正統,效率虧欠的時機。安南(Kofi Annan)秘書長提醒我們正處於歷史十字路口,決定性不亞於 1945 年。

這感覺對影在第 59 任聯合國大會總理加蓬國部長的摘要,有關於此問題的討論。匯合巴西和許多伙伴評估後,國際社會一致認為不能浪費這歷史時機,壯明我們不能逃避改革責任,巴西有明確迅速的行動。

我們的方位和實體行動有下列數點為基礎:

- i) 聯合國改革指引時日表,尤其安理會改革,不是由任何單獨國家斷定。由於最近重大事件,譬如國際恐怖份子惡化和伊拉克戰爭,使聯合國權威受到嚴重的考驗。安理會改革於是得到猛烈回應。依我們理解,安南因此決定領導加強聯合國共同安全系統;
- ii) 聯合國秘書長設立的高級別名人小組指出:國際社會常遇上無論新舊的恐懼,聯合國都需接受挑戰。國際和平與安全要求組織更新和調整,以忠實創立聯合國舊金山憲章之宗旨;
- iii) 在安理會管理事件日益複雜和加強活動項目,發展中國家常任理事國之缺席構成嚴重的缺陷;
- iv) 因此,巴西贊助安理會改革擴大常任理事國,確保拉丁美洲與非洲的席位;
- v) 安理會決定結構的不對稱與有限度已有時日。此結構為二次大戰後的映照,會員在 1961 年從十一增至十五國。從此之後,雖然會員國幾乎增加四倍,從五十一至一百九十一國,決定結構未曾經過任何改變;
- vi) 現實安理會陳現出嚴重與越來越不均等之決定結構。機構範圍擴展但不審核它代表性不平衡,會影響機構聲譽和行動效率;
- vii) 安理會改革輪廓討論歷時已十年,但現今是全新協議時刻。這過程中,巴西希望對共同安全做出貢獻,匯合意見。避免機構腐蝕;
- viii) 四國組(G-4)之崛起發生在加強聯合國改革的思路。所謂 G-4 已表明不歧視發展中國家加入常任理事國,也同意非洲加入新常任理事國一席;
- ix) 巴西認為創立所謂“半常任理事國”的概念代表著觀念倒退。這辦法無法解決有關於發展中國家於安理會代表之不平衡。半常任理事國階級的創立只會加深已存在的不均稱,使改革過程受危害。單純增加非常任理事國的席位,對安理會的代表正宗性無所貢獻,只能排除非洲,拉丁美洲加勒比發展中國家參與常任理事國的可能性;
- x) 巴西與許多其他國家渴望聯合國安理會民主化。理想中的安理會應當是所有會員國平等,實際上,我們承認這是一個不可能的理想。因此,巴西維護安理會常任理事國的擴大,為安理會決權結構民主化做出貢獻,反對維持現狀,反對只擴大非常任理事國的席位;
- xi) 巴西許諾使決權過程明顯,更具國際社會眾多國家的代表性;
- xii) 除此之外,新常任理事國的加入與非常任理事國席位的擴大將會增加輪流執政的機會,無可置疑的使安理會民主化。

基於上述數點,巴西公開請求改革後安理會常任理事國一席位。除基本條件如人口,領土和經濟對未來新常任理事國的要求,巴西的外交特徵,基點,宗旨與創立聯合國的靈感有共鳴:和平解決爭端,人民自決心,尊重國際權力,合作開發社會經濟。我們與鄰國和平共存有一百多年,我們促進地區結合。為了達到理想中的目標,那就是所有地區國家分享財富,在安理會範圍,於九期非常任理事國任期,我們有適當的時機實現我們對跨國和平的諾言。

無可否認常任理事國的地位給予會員國聲望,但相對的付出也增大。巴西出任常任理事後,希望能和區域夥伴推動國際合作發展,同時維護世界和平。

巴西總統魯拉言:“和平不符社會平等”。在巴西的評估,世界和平的建設維護,大部分由

軍事行動為基礎。因此我們期望以打擊貧窮、飢餓為前提來進行聯合國改革，包括安理會擴大和加強經社理事會和聯大會議的重要性。以巴西眼光，經社理事會應當與安理會同步而行。戰後重建的角色該由經社理事會擔任。秘書長安南於第 59 聯大會議上說：“不論階級，貧富懸殊引爭端。”

2. 聯大會議

高級別名人小組報告中指出聯大會議的重要，其時間表的安排應注重國際事件，充分考慮所有地區組織和會員國之利益。

巴西認為聯大會議之鞏固當由安理會領導，安理會有實踐憲章宗旨的重任。

當一連串有關社會發展的世界性會議展開，聯大會議展現出它無可取代的能力。由千年宣言至創立國際刑事法庭和發展國際法律，聯大會議之重要有目共睹。

巴西認為聯大會議工作應集中在近期世界性的事務，其時間表可重整，避免年年重覆與影響不大的問題，工作程序的更改不能影響會員國使用聯大會議來維持和平安全或促進國際合作。

高級別名人小組報告中的某些敏感事件，譬如保護責任概念中之武力使用與恐怖份子的定義(此定義已被大部份會員國接受)，此二觀念皆可加入聯大會議討論範圍，講求民主，匯合意見，穩步推進，達成共識。

3. 經社理事會

巴西認為聯合國改革應加強安全和組織發展。按照千年發展目標(MDM)，安全問題常超出根除貧窮、飢餓行動，原因是較有影響力的國家受到較多的恐嚇，當安全與發展兩問題並論，安全常重於發展。高級別名人小組正確指出權力差別、財富分配、地理位置對民族生存的威脅。我們承認南北軸恐嚇存在，我們也贊成千年計劃需要適當經費的調度來實踐千年發展目標(MDM)。

另一方面，還缺乏可釐定風險和創造給被排社會之機會的遠見。若無全球理解，難達一個新南北共識。一個好指標請參見 2004 年全球社會尺度委員的 OIT 報告。

無論安全與發展，聯合國經社理事會具有達成全球性共識的條件。此重任有時交在一狹小集團如 G7/G8，有時交于平民社會如 Davos 和 Porto Alegre 等地方討論會。聯合國有三大主持此性質會議是輕重之條件：一，結融安全、發展的能力；二，召集世界性會議如 Monterrey 和 Joanesburgo；三，有權威推動基層支持。另可加上第四條件，全世界參與的正統。

更新的經社理事會或許影響如 Davos 和 Porto Alegre 等地方討論會。我們不該懷疑聯合國對此性質會議的能力。許多地區經濟委員的提議經過聯大會議皆能推展所謂華盛頓共識。高級階層、世界貿易協會 OMC 和 Bretton Woods 機構的對話都是實際改善。其他例子有布隆迪、幾內亞比紹、海地。此三例為高級別名人小組和平建設委員會方案之靈感。

巴西認為：

- 戰爭後重建事務與預防戰爭當列入經社理事會範圍，並以和平建設委員會之案例為模範；
- 可建立一個屬經社理事會審核機構，按照千年發展目標(MDM)進度為基礎。至於未開發國家的審核，可用 Bruxelles 綱要或其它國際協同目標，此機構應當指出達到目標的策略，可採用 NEPAD 雙審核制度經驗；
- 可使用憲章第 66 條(3)來排除聯大會議和經社理事會重疊。經過決議，聯大會議可委託經社理事會評審如 Monterrey 和 Joanesburgo 性質會議結果，還有實行千年發展目標 MDM。如此聯大會議可專注於優先事件如法律、經費。

4. 和平建設委員會

聯大會議建議徵求經社理事會意見由安理會建立和平建設委員會，巴西支持委員會的創建也同意該會負責戰後重建工作和預防戰爭發生以維護世界和平。

關於和平建設委員會由安理會負責創立，我們持有保留的態度。雖然和平建設的工作複雜又多元化。還與安理會有許多共同點，從我們的眼光看來，和平該由社會、經濟方面著手，而不是強制、約束。

該委員會應該尊重和平建設國的主權。關於委員會代表性，捐贈國參與與不保證成功。其它重要成功因素有接納國和鄰國的承諾，世界金融機構協助。

譬如近發生事件：海地、東帝汶、幾內瓦比紹、布隆迪。經社理事會設法實行長期性質解決

方法,使類似爭議不再復發。

和平建設委員會的結構仍需仔細討論。提議中成員,角色,範圍,決權,其它機構參與等項有待研究商討。

5. 人權理事會

秘書長於“大自由”報告中關於人權方面的建議和高級別名人小組發表有關恐嚇,挑戰,改變事項受到巴西政府重視。這些項目對於國際人權保護有非凡意義。因此巴西政府打算積極參與。

從巴西國內政府民主化開始,巴西協助國際人權保護系統是穩固持久的。巴西是所有國際性人權保護文件簽署國,持有國際合作態度,並且接受人權理事會報告人“永久性”邀請。巴西對於人權方面的承諾和貢獻可見於 1978 年無間斷於人權理事會的參與。

全球人權報告

為了系統改進,巴西提議由高級委員制作全球性報告。我們相信一個獨立,無偏的人權報告有助於減少政治挑選的地方性質,如此行動才能有效推動世界各地人權工作。

高級別名人小組表示對雙標準人權處理關心。巴西認為高級別名人小組建議由高級委員籌備年度世界性人權報告有助提高聯合國名聲,實質增加效率。

從 1998 年開始,巴西於第 56 個人權委員會維護制作全球性人權報告。由一個獨立,不受任何政府影響的機關來制做此報告。巴西認此為改革全世界和不挑選性的準則。

報告還能增強事件處理之多元化。遠勝於由某些少數國家制造出地方性人權概況。

巴西理解全球性人權報告該包括所有權利如民事,政治,經濟,社會,文化。為保證效率,應該出示各國的進步與困難,至於發現困難,該設法由對話,合作解決。

巴西也理解注意力應集中於人權進步。有可能的話,達成共識制造全球性報告。參與討論單位是全體會員國,高級委員會,非政府人權機構。

人權理事會

巴西承認保護推動人權是建造聯合國的支柱之一,其它支柱有和平,安全和發展。成立人權理事會方案。有鑒於這幾年來人權問題的進展。現今事實需要,理當認真考慮。

深思熟慮後,該包括細節如理事會性質,成員,責任与其它聯合國理事會之互動。最要關節是確定高級委員會的角色。

聯合國人權高級委員會之加強

聯大會議報告“大自由”與高級別名人小組報告之“恐嚇,挑戰,改變”同時指出聯合國憲章與維護人權義務矛盾。只有 2% 正常經費撥給人權高級委員會。

巴西認定此經費不足以供應人權高級委員會運轉。經費需提升,可討論增加正常經費百分比或會員自願奉獻。

高級委員會之加強不限於審查,應包括國於國之間的人權保護與提升的技術合作。

除資金問題,人權高級委員會人力資源仍待加強。不論總部或區域委員會,人力資源該有適當的代表性質。

人權委員會與安理會之間關係

秘書長也建議安理會加入高級委員會的事務,包括國家安全狀況。巴西理解此關係應當小心考慮,特別注意勿混淆二機構的職責。

首先應該認定人權委員會的職責範圍。另一方面安理會只負責國際安全和平的維護。

如此看來,人權委員會與安理會之間關係僅限於當國際安全和平遭受恐嚇與人權問題同時發生。