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**EUROPAUDVALGET**  
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*P. B. Olsen*

17 June 2002  
Danish-Finnish-Swedish Paper

## Declaration of Seville on the Johannesburg Summit

### People, Planet, Prosperity – a Global Deal

1. The European Council is determined that the European Union should exercise global leadership at The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which is to take place in Johannesburg 27 August - 4 September 2002, for a successful outcome of the Summit as well as in global efforts to achieve sustainable development at all levels.

Peace, security, democracy, respect for human rights, good governance, rule of law and cultural diversity are essential for achieving sustainable development in our increasingly interdependent and globalised world. In Johannesburg, we will address the challenges of globalisation with the aim of reaping its benefits for all.

The European Council recognises that progress since the Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 has not been sufficient to meet the challenges facing the world at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In Johannesburg, the European Union will work towards action-oriented outcomes with efficient means of implementation and follow-up - building on Agenda 21 and on the internationally agreed development goals and targets adopted since then, in particular the Millennium Development Goals.

In the outcomes of Johannesburg, the European Union will strive to ensure that sustainable development is addressed in a comprehensive manner through binding commitments between governments and by promoting public and private partnerships. Our key goal is to eradicate poverty by way of improved market access, better financing of development, good governance at all levels, including the fight against terrorism, and protection and sustainable use of our environment and natural resources. In this context, the EU see WSSD as part of a process building on previous results, including the Doha Development Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus, and aiming to achieve a Global Deal for sustainable development for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. A Global Deal is crucial to making globalisation a positive force for all, and for ensuring broad economic and political stability.

2. The EU and its Member States are already providing a major contribution to sustainable development in developing countries through their common and national development assistance programmes. These programs constitute more than 50% of all ODA world wide.

The EU and its Member States are committed through The Lisbon Strategy and the Göteborg Strategy for Sustainable Development to pursue policies and actions to achieve sustainable development within their own area and through decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and natural resource use. Sustainable development is also a key

objective in the EU external relations. Thus, the EU and its Member States already strive to ease the pressure on resources, the availability of which is imperative for achieving growth and development in developing countries and countries in transition.

The European Union underlines that good governance at the national level is essential for sustainable development, and that all States should strengthen their Government institutions, including by promoting the rule of law, improving legal structures and promoting participation and free access to information.

3. The European Union welcomes progress towards consensus achieved at the 4th Preparatory meeting in Bali, but remains concerned over the number of outstanding problems in the draft Plan of Implementation for the World Summit. The European Union urge all parties to consider these outstanding issues and endeavour to undertake additional or complementary contributions to the Implementation Plan.

The European Union welcomes the identification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of five priorities for the World Summit (water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity) and calls on him to mobilize the United Nations system to elaborate concrete implementation plans in these areas.

The European Union and its Member States stresses the importance of good governance at the national level and will for their part:

- Recall the Everything But Arms-initiative on market access and commit to take further actions in order to enhance benefits to developing countries for trade liberalisation, work actively for a positive outcome of the Doha development agenda, and support efforts to create regional free trade areas between developing countries.
- Encourage reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and that are incompatible with sustainable development.
- Confirm that those Member States that have not yet reached the UN goal of 0.7 % ODA/GNI have committed themselves, as part of their undertakings at the Barcelona European Summit, to increase their ODA volume in the next four years within their respective budget allocation processes, whilst the other Member States renew their efforts to remain at or above the target of 0.7 % ODA, so that a collective European Union average of 0.39 % is reached by 2006.
- Stand ready, as part of their commitment to provide assistance for sustainable development, to give priority to requests from developing countries for assistance to capacity building for good governance in general and in the trade area to enable countries to benefit in practice from the improved market access resulting from the Trade and Development Round as well as to capacity building in the financial sector facilitating the flow of FDI's into developing countries.

- Actively work for the adoption of clear and achievable targets with specific time frames to reverse environmental degradation, for a significant increase in resources to address global environments problems, and for support to developing countries to the ratification, swift entry into force and effective implementation of international agreements and conventions in the area of sustainable development, including of the Kyoto protocol in 2002.
- Support the development of a ten-year work programme to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns by decoupling the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.
- Be prepared for the Member States to pledge themselves to ensure that their aggregated contribution to the 3<sup>rd</sup> replenishment of the Global Environment Fund will be equal to their share of the targeted replenishment, corresponding to the amount of 3 billion USD.
- In order to enhance the implementation of the WSSD commitments launch concrete partnership initiatives in the fields of water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy services, health, trade, facilitation of exports from developing countries, sustainable consumption and production patterns, global public goods and Africa (NEPAD). The EU will invite other partners to participate. Ownership of the developing countries will be important. The initiatives will be developed through an open dialogue with developing countries, international institutions and other possible partners from the civil society, NGOs and the business sector.
- Consider, no later than at the European Council in March 2003, possible further actions based on the results from the World Summit and ensure a regular follow-up and evaluation of progress made in meeting agreed goals.