



United Nations  
Associations  
of Australia



Academic Council  
on the  
United Nations  
Systems

Colloquium outcomes

# **Re-Engaging with the United Nations**

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March 7, 2008,  
Griffith University  
Institute for Ethics, Governance & Law

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## Background

Australia was a founding member of the UN and until the last decade actively engaged in the UN's major policy forums as well as the rule of law, human rights, social development, and refugee work of the organization. The United Nations Association of Australia (UNAA) issued a Report Card in 2007 faulting performance of the Australian Government in specific areas. With a new government, there are new opportunities to re-engage in concrete ways.

A process of consultation with non-governmental organizations and academics was initiated in 2008 in Melbourne, Canberra, and Sydney by the Academic Council for the United Nations System (ACUNS). It was decided to hold a further brainstorming session in Brisbane, with participants from Bond University, Griffith University, University of Melbourne, University of Queensland, Queensland University of Technology, University of Sydney, Amnesty International, Greencross Australia, Inter-country Adoptee Support Network, Rights Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Queensland Department of Main Roads, and the UNAA.

This all-day colloquium was hosted by the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL) of Griffith University at its Mt Gravatt Campus. It was chaired by Professor John Langmore, President of the UNAA.

As the new Prime Minister has already announced a change of policy with respect to climate change and indigenous people, it was decided to concentrate in this colloquium on the rule of law, human rights, and the movement of people.

The following report reflects a summary of the main recommendations of the group that met in Brisbane, as well as suggestions from persons and organizations consulted before and after.

## Welcome from Griffith University



***Leneen Forde***

**Chancellor, Griffith University**

The Chancellor of the University welcomed the participants of the Colloquium, wishing the participants success, and hoped that it would provide the foundations for government and civil society cooperation in the area.

## Introduction



### ***Professor John Langmore***

#### **President of the UN Association of Australia**

Professor John Langmore reminded the participants of the four pillars of the United Nations: international peace and security, social and economic development, human rights and the rule of law. He noted that most Australians are supportive of the UN. The invasion of Iraq, however, caused a crisis in the international system of law. Multilateral institutions are the key to maintaining the rule of law. Prime Minister Rudd has now recommitted Australia to multilateralism.

### **General Recommendations**

- ◆ Adopting a more mature international strategy – reaffirmation of a rules-based international order
- ◆ Having ratified the Kyoto Protocol, making post-Kyoto commitments
- ◆ Reducing wasteful and conflict provocative military expenditures
  - There are more cost-effective ways of ensuring security
- ◆ Advocacy of a nuclear-weapons convention – spear-headed by Gareth Evans
  - Prime Minister Rudd wants to re-establish the Canberra Commission which recommended abolition of nuclear-weapons
- ◆ Adopting the Millenium Development Goals as the focus of the aid program – increasing the proportion of aid that goes to multilateral agencies
  - Additional sources of financing – carbon tax, currency transaction tax, solidarity levy on international travel
- ◆ Undertaking active study, research, and consultation on feasible means for improving the UN system
  - Supporting initiatives of NGOs
- ◆ Importance of Australia displaying commitment to multilateralism via regular reports to parliament on UN proceedings, including an annual ministerial statement to Parliament
- ◆ Renewed participation in Human Rights activities; reformed policies in regard to asylum seekers, indigenous issues

## A DFAT Perspective



**Andrew Goledzinowski**

**Assistant Secretary, International Organisations Branch, DFAT**

Mr Andrew Goledzinowski noted that DFAT policy is influenced by varied perspectives, including the Australian Labour Party platform, the Foreign Minister's vision, and submissions to government. Under the ALP platform, there is an emphasis on the responsibility to protect and the Peacebuilding Commission. The Foreign Minister indicated there are three pillars of Australia's foreign policy: membership in the UN, Australia's relationship with the US, and Australia's policy of engagement with Asia. The Foreign Minister has requested a review of Australia's recent voting patterns in the UN, a re-engagement with the Human Rights Council, and a consideration of Security Council membership. Policy is beginning to emerge, but is still under construction. The Department welcomes new ideas. The 2020 Summit may assist in policy formulation. For Australia, re-engaging means utilizing the UN to achieve goals, reform, resources and addressing the north-south divide.

Currently on the DFAT international organisations branch agenda:

- ◆ Australia will take a higher profile in 5<sup>th</sup> committee: to strengthen Department of Political Affairs
- ◆ Adjust Zero-Nominal-Growth, as needed
- ◆ Terrorism; what to do in terms of regional cooperation
- ◆ NPT/CTBT – current concerns regarding the demise of the nuclear non proliferation and test ban treaties
- ◆ Asia-Pacific region - multiplicity of structures; how can UN best relate to them
- ◆ People movements – how to deal with non-traditional threats to human security: Climate change, economic crises in the region, people smuggling/trafficking (now that the Pacific Solution is gone, how to deal with people smuggling)
- ◆ Human Rights – a significant statement of commitment has just been made at the 7<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council (see annex)
- ◆ Responsibility to protect – examining how to implement this policy

### **Recommendations:**

- ◆ The role of civil society in policy making and engaging on such issues:
  - Standing study group of NGO and academics, including referring particular issues for advice or development
  - Regular reports to parliament on UN activities, through an annual statement or through the Joint Parliamentary Committee
  - high-level representation at UN events

- ODA – Labour has committed 0.5% of GDP by 2015, but more consideration needed on how to use this money effectively
  - Increase amount as a means to gaining credibility; issue is how to use this money effectively

## The UN Charter & the International Rule of Law



### ***Professor Charles Sampford***

#### **Director, Institute for Ethics, Governance & Law (IEGL)**

General discussion of recommitting to the UN Charter and UN values, in particular the rule of law in international affairs, followed by more specific discussion of Peacebuilding, Governance, Corruption and UN Reform.

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Professor Charles Sampford said that governance involves stating ideals and values and then building institutions that will realize them. To this end, recognizing the values and idealism of the UN is paramount. He cited the Preamble to the UN Charter in this connection. Those values require action by, and changes to, international institutions, national institutions, corporations and NGOs. Furthermore, these values are not owned by any political party, neither Liberal, nor Labor.

Australia joined the US retreat from multilateralism and international law. Australia has since paid lip service to the rule of law. The Australian military originally had a model for effective peace building and peace keeping.

The rule of law is foundational for democracy, the environment, development, and human rights. The invasion of Iraq was Australia's biggest failure. Prime Minister Howard altered Australia's recognition of compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice twelve months prior to invading Iraq.

### **Recommendations:**

- ◆ Emphasize our commitment to multilateralism, the Charter, UN conventions and treaty obligations
- ◆ Recommit to compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ including matters involving the use of force
- ◆ Be more than willing to accept suit in the ICJ – and emphasize that we would counter sue for breaches of international law
- ◆ Explicitly commit to use of force subject to international law
- ◆ Be Willing to use force to further UN values through international law
- ◆ Adhere to UNSC resolutions
- ◆ Push for a strengthened treaty system for the environment
- ◆ Promote an alliance between the traditional defenders of the rule of law (conservatives) and the recent defenders
- ◆ Having demonstrated our commitment to the rule of law, we can then be a source of ideas for how it can be strengthened domestically and internationally
- As a middle power we have a great opportunity and responsibility to lead in this area

**Specific actions:**

- ◆ Move to define the crime of aggression under Rome Statute
- ◆ Treat terrorism as a crime – Bali model
- ◆ Develop guidelines and mechanisms to decide when R2P intervention is appropriate
- ◆ Control private military corporations – set out enforceable rules for their operation and criminalize those who do not commit to it
- ◆ Improve tracing of funds so that no rational corrupt official would place his or her funds in the international banking system ( so that the probability of discovery will be high)
- ◆ Develop means for protecting democracies from coups (Pakistan) or erosion (Zimbabwe)
- ◆ Provide assistance with governance reform for other countries and international bodies
  - Starting in our region
  - Particularly Commonwealth approach to admin law and
  - Queensland approach to public sector ethics
- ◆ Press for corporations to adopt PRI and Global Compact then develop means to build them into corporate practice
- ◆ Build governance and rule of law into the start of peacekeeping missions
- ◆ Support the UN Rule of Law Unit at UN
- ◆ Campaign for Security Council to be subject to rule of law
  - Use of force ('all necessary means') would only be authorized for countries that accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ and International Criminal Court for that intervention
  - Allow ICJ to determine the extent of the mandate
- ◆ Use our middle power status to project these ideas for strengthening governance
  - Work with other nations to refine and promote values such as the liberty, equality, citizenship, democracy, rule of law and the sustainable good life
  - Propose institutional means to achieve those values
  - Use Australia's UN delegation as a medium for transmitting such ideas to the UN
  - Use UNAA, ACUNS, IEGL (the UNU centre tasked with these issues)
- ◆ More general support for community of democracies grouping at the UN
- ◆ Having demonstrated our commitment to the rule of law, we can then be a source of ideas for how it can be strengthened domestically and internationally
- ◆ Not incompatible with the US alliance
  - Rule of law part of our culture and history- UN forged during the period of strongest US-Australia military cooperation
  - Both strongly committed to the UN at the beginning
  - Eisenhower, a Republican, was a strong supporter of the UN
  - ANZUS treaty requires it

- ◆ Our shared culture and values
- ◆ A lot of treaties are going to have to be made to save the planet
- ◆ Australians have more to gain than lose from the effective system of international law

There followed a discussion on the positions of the two democratic candidates for the US presidency, the influence of arms manufacturers, politicians being swayed by corporate interests, companies responsible for mining uranium and manufacturing landmines. It was recommended that the corporate sector re-engage with the UN (Global Compact).

Another speaker suggested that the term “re-engagement” overlooks that over the past decade Australia has been engaged, but to the detriment of multilateralism and the UN system. The past engagement should be re-examined and challenged, including reconsidering the positions that we have taken in response to treaty bodies’ reports about Australia. National mechanisms within Australia should be strengthened. It needed to be acknowledged that the NGO sector has been weakened, and will need rebuilding.

It was noted that the Peacebuilding Commission is on the ALP’s party platform and that Australia is taking more active role in the PBC, particularly vis a vis East Timor. It was suggested that there should be more civil society and government engagement in the development of principles of best practice for the Commission and that Australia should be concerned about other countries.

It was noted that a new regional Centre for Excellence was being established in Queanbeyan to train defence forces, police and civilian humanitarian workers on a broader vision of peacekeeping operations.

Australia should re-engage with the UN in areas that reflect the country’s priorities such as S-E Asia. There is a need to define Australia’s goals and objectives, before devising strategies.

## Human Rights



***Dr Michael Platzer***

**Academic Council for the United Nations System (ACUNS)**

Discussion of issues pertaining to Human Rights Council, Human Rights Committee, Crime Commission, CEDAW, ICCPR/ICESR reports, indigenous people, disabled, prisoners with mental illness, anti-terror legislation .

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The chair suggested nine actions for Australia to re-engage in the human rights area: 1) seek membership in the Human Rights Council, Crime Commission and Commission on Status of Women 2) increase the financial contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 3) lead diplomatic efforts in West Papua and Myanmar 4) provide increased support for AU/UN mission in Darfur (logistics, humanitarian protection) 5) increase agricultural development assistance in Africa (support twinning arrangements with semi-arid research and training institutions) 6) provide more practical multi-sectoral rule of law/ governance cooperation to requesting states 7) support regional responsibility to protect centres, and humanitarian protection programs 8) support work of Peace Building Commissions in more countries 9) become active in the Crime Commission and lead implementation of criminal justice standards, penal reform, restorative justice, prevention of violence against women, and criminal justice training programs 10) provide more resources to the poorest countries

Several participants thought it more important to get ASEAN countries to take a lead on human rights issues in the region but others thought Australia should also devote more humanitarian and development resources to Africa.

The right to food is a primordial right. Australia is ideally placed to lead initiatives to eliminate poverty, eradicate malaria, provide clean water, and establish a "Safe Box" for emergency food aid.

Howard Glenn, National Director of Rights of Australia outlined a number of complementary steps that could be taken:

- ◆ Prepare to seek membership of the Human Rights Council, and support initiatives to build its credibility – possibly sponsor a seminar or study
- ◆ Welcome the announcement of the intention to ratify the Torture Convention protocol, and work towards ratification of other treaties like the Convention on Disabilities and the optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- ◆ Commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – in a joint program between Government and NGOs

- + Issue standing invitations to the special mechanisms and rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council to visit Australia and re-assess our responses to previous criticism
  - ◆ Review and resubmit the “core document” on Australia and human rights, taking account of the criticisms in the NGO shadow report
  - ◆ Improve partnerships with NGOs, with more frequent and well-structured dialogues, inclusion in delegations and initiatives to rebuild and support civil society organizations; various past models were discussed
  - ◆ Review and rebuild domestic human rights protections, starting with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission

The example of the European Parliament preparing detailed positions for each session of the Human Rights Council was cited. Some participants thought cooperation with the EU would be advantageous. Others thought Norway provided a good model. Less than half of the 47 members of the Human Rights Council could be considered human rights champions, but it is still believed that articulate members joined with others could improve operations.

Graham Wright, one of the organizers of the International Conference on Engaging Communities, held in Brisbane in August 2005 reminded the participants of the Brisbane Declaration, noted the willingness of the Queensland Government to support knowledge sharing and capacity building and that the tertiary sector and professional organizations were encouraged to facilitate research and teaching, policy and practice development, evaluation and networking. It was also mentioned that Queensland played an active role in the 7<sup>th</sup> Global forum on Reinventing Government, held in Vienna in June 2007, which dealt with Challenges in Crisis and Post Conflict Countries and building trust through civic engagement (Greg Hoffman, Neil Doyle, Peter Oliver, Paul Bell, and Michael Cuthill). Brisbane has offered to host the 8<sup>th</sup> Global Forum in 2009.

The recent Workshop on the Eradication of Armed Conflict, held by Global Action to Prevent War, a New York-based transnational network dedicated to reducing global levels of conflict, and hosted by the Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Queensland, also promoted the active application of the responsibility to protect concept, respect for human security, automatic access to human rights monitors, a convention on minority rights, the publication of state failures to comply with Human Rights Treaties, the increased use of the International Criminal Court, the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Peace Service, strengthening the role of NGOs at the United Nations, as well as fostering local, national, and regional programs to strengthen tolerance and respect for diversity among ethnic, cultural and religious groups while opposing political and religious extremism. It also supported programs aimed at reducing community and national violence, including humanitarian aid, refugee relief, economic development, economic justice, human rights, prevention of domestic and youth violence, and protection of the environment.

A representative of the University of Sydney, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies explained the concept of the United Nations Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) which would prevent genocide and crimes against humanity. UNEPS would be a permanent standing capacity based at UN-designated sites, capable of responding to an emergency within 48 hours of authorization. It would be coherently organized under a unified UN command and comprise up to 15,000 personnel, individually recruited from many different countries, with skills in conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance, law enforcement and other peacekeeping capacities. UNEPS would provide comprehensive, expert training in peacekeeping for all personnel with an emphasis on human rights and gender issues. Finally, it would supplement existing UN and regional peacekeeping operations, providing another tool to prevent genocidal-like disasters.

## The Movement of People



**Professor Laurence Boulle**

**Bond University**

Discussion of issues concerning Refugees and Asylum seekers, obligations under UN Refugee Convention, Convention on the Protection of Migrants, Protocol against Trafficking of Persons

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“Australia has an appalling record in its global humanitarian responsibilities to refugees and asylum seekers. The government has continued to violate fundamental human rights in the detention and treatment of asylum seekers/unauthorized arrivals”. (UNAA – Annual Report Card 2007).

The chair referred to the rule of law as regards the movement of people, in addition to the obligations under the refugee conventions that Australia has ratified. The chair noted that despite the free movement of global capital, goods and services, there has been a re-nationalisation of the movement of people. Australia has failed in the domestic practice of complying with the international rule of law.

The chair further noted that security walls have become the biggest growth industry.

It was further suggested that Australia, under the former government was pursuing contradictory policies between asylum seekers and overstayers. 60% of students come to Australia seeking permanent residency. Citizenship can be bought. The real issue is legal vs. “illegal” migrants (unauthorized or irregular). These migrants have no access to the rights and remedies of domestic law. Australia has no bill of rights and has not implemented international law into domestic law, nor accepted customary international law. However, international judicial decisions do have a demonstration effect for Australia (one participant stated that Australia was in fact giving bad examples with regard to deportation and treatment of irregular migrants).

It was noted that ALP policy on treatment of asylum seekers had been negotiated between the current Deputy Prime Minister and NGOs to better adhere to international law, particularly with minimal detention, rapid consideration and rights to review. Implementation of this policy quickly is important. While Nauru and Manus Island closure is welcome, the next boat arriving without the new standards in place could provoke the same sort of fear-based responses we have seen in the past.

One participant noted that Australian migration policy has largely determined by employers – skilled categories now make up the bulk of permanent migrants

(55.3%), followed by family categories (30.7%) and a distant last humanitarian entrants (special program 5.5% and refugees 4.6%).

Participants felt the issue was primarily one of the universality of human rights versus cultural relativism. Some ethnic groups are feared more than others. It was felt that UN universal values and community support for new arrivals would facilitate their integration.

It was urged that Australia ratify the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families, and implement the UN-ILO recommendations into domestic law. It has been found that temporary workers have been exploited in terms of pay levels, accommodation and health cover and are reluctant to protest. It was argued that refugees should be allowed to work and obtain access to benefits while their status is being determined.

Australia leads the developed countries in deportation numbers. Often voluntary repatriation is agreed, however the children who have lived their entire lives in Australia do not want to go.

There followed a discussion on environmental refugees which have no legal status so far. However, UNHCR has been assisting victims of environmental disasters and internally displaced persons in other countries. Australia provides temporary visa status to trafficked persons who agree to testify against their traffickers.

In this connection the recent UN symposium held in Brisbane, 18-19 October 2007, together with Griffith University, School of Public Health, was mentioned. The purpose of the symposium was the development of an HIV referral model to allow people vulnerable to human trafficking, “rescued” or otherwise, timely access to sexual and reproductive health services, particularly voluntary counseling and therapy and if indicated, anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs). This “Brisbane model” is to be made available to countries in South East Asia and the Pacific.

It was recognized that public opinion does determine policies in this area. Mobilized community information campaigns about low-crime rates, readiness to integrate, and acceptance of values such as those in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may lessen the fear of “uninvited guests/queue jumpers”. Leadership in this area may also change policies so that Australia will be in conformity with international law and human rights and will not be seen to be hypocritical.

## Round Up and Next Steps

### *Professor John Langmore*

#### Summary of Recommendations:

##### **1. Obligations**

- ◆ Rule of law proposals (see above)
- ◆ Human Rights (see above)
- ◆ Peacekeeping & recognition of Australia's good record
- ◆ Increasing aid, and increasing the proportion going to multilateral organizations
- ◆ Asylum seekers and refugees – fulfilling our treaty and convention obligations
- ◆ Strengthening indigenous rights
- ◆ Ratifying protocols such as those relating to the rights of women, children and people with disabilities
- ◆ Being an active participant in the UN

##### **2. Priorities for Australian advocacy and leadership in UN fora**

- ◆ To be intimately involved in the climate change debate
- ◆ Advocating improved resourcing of the UN; ending ZNG policy
- ◆ Contributing more actively to development, concentrating on the MDGs
- ◆ Strong commitment to R2P
- ◆ Commitment to disarmament; try to find ways to strengthen the NPT and avoid collapse of negotiations and to working for nuclear disarmament
- ◆ Strengthening regional structures (ESCAP)
- ◆ Agreement on a convention relating to terrorism
- ◆ Contribute to debate about the reform of the UN

##### **3. Process/partnerships and community roles**

- ◆ Establishing a Centre for UN Studies
- ◆ Funding for the UNAA
- ◆ The role of civil society in policy making and engaging on such issues:
  - Standing study group of NGO and academics
  - Report to parliament; NGO representation on delegations
  - Generating public debate/discussion, conferences, networking through
    - ACUNS, UNAA, and upcoming events
      - Conference of NGOs – 23-27 November 2009, Sydney
      - Parliament of World Religions – December 2009, Melbourne
- ◆ high-level representation at UN events
  - Increasing ODA – 0.5% of GDP by 2015

## List of Participants

Professor John Langmore – *Professor, Political Science, Sociology and Criminology Department, University of Melbourne; President, United Nations Association of Australia (UNAA)*  
Professor Charles Sampford – *Director Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL), Griffith*  
Dr Michael Platzter – *Academic Council for the United Nations System (ACUNS)*  
Mr Andrew Goledzinowski – *Assistant Secretary, International Organisations Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)*  
Professor Laurence Boule – *Acting Dean, Law School, Bond University*  
Kevin Clements, *Director, Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UQ*  
Ms Alessandra Pecci - *Rapporteur*  
Ms Virginia Balmain – *Vice-President UNAA, President UNAA Queensland*  
Mr Clem Campbell – *A/Chair, Greencross Australia*  
Ms Donnell Davis – *Vice-President UNAA Queensland; Governing Council NGO Representative, UN Habitat; Commonwealth Human Ecology Council*  
Ms Susan Forbes – *Vice-President UNAA Queensland*  
Ms Vivian Fung – *Research Fellow, Centre for Buddhist Studies, University of Queensland*  
Mr Howard Glenn – *National Director, Rights Australia*  
Professor Nadja Alexander -*Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (ACPCS), UQ*  
Dr Wendy Lambourne – *Lecturer and Coordinator Postgraduate Peace and Conflict Studies, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney*  
Ms Annie Herro – *Principal Researcher, United Nations Emergency Peace Service Research and Advocacy Project, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney*  
Mr Afshin Khavari – *Griffith University*  
Mr Graham Wright – *Director, Trade & Industry Relations, Queensland Dept of Main Roads*  
Ms Ilan Ivory – *Inter-Adoptee Support Network*  
Ms Sasha Jespersen – *Amnesty International*  
Ms Patricia Johnson – *UNAA*  
Mr Michael Pope – *University of Queensland, student*  
Mr Chris Cox – *Queensland University of Technology (QUT), student*

## PERSONS CONSULTED

Richard A Woolcott – *former Permanent Representative to the United Nations*  
James Ingram – *former World Food Programme Executive Director*  
Major General Tim Ford – *Chair Australian Peacekeeping Memorial Project*  
Major General Michael Smith – *CEO, AUSTCARE*  
Hon. Gareth Evans, *President & CEO, International Crisis Group*

Professor Kevin Clements – *Director Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UQ )*  
Alex Bellamy – *Professor, School of Political Science & International Studies, UQ*  
Dr. Anne Brown – *Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UQ*  
Anna Nolan – *Research Assistant, Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UQ*  
Dan Druckman – *Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UQ*  
Hilary Charlesworth – *Professor of International Law and Human Rights, ANU*  
John Braithwaite – *Editor Regulation & Governance, ANU*  
Jeremy Farrall – *Australian National University*

*Dr. Peter Londey- Professor, ANU, formerly Peacekeeping Section, Australian War Memorial*  
*Dr. Rosita Dellios – Associate Professor, Head, International Relations, Bond University*  
*Dr. James Ferguson – Assistant Professor, International Relations, Bond University*  
*Paul Wilson – Head Criminology, Bond University*  
*Robyn Lincoln, Associate Professor, Criminology, Bond University*  
*Alessandra Pecci – former Teaching Fellow, International Relations, Bond University*  
*Kamil Abt – Teaching Fellow, International Relations, Bond University*  
*Alica Kizekova – Teaching Fellow, International Relations, Bond University*  
*George Earl, Head of School of Sustainable Development, Bond University*  
*Patrick Hefferan, Lecturer, School of Sustainable Development, Bond University*  
*Michael Weir, Deputy Dean, School of Law, Bond University*  
*Bee Chen Goh, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Bond University*  
*Jodie O'Leary – Assistant Professor, School of Law, Bond University*  
*Tanya Vrikkic – Graduate Student, Bond University*  
*Abdullah Saleb Mbamba, Director, United Nations Information Centre, Canberra*  
*Toni Smith, Library, United Nations Information Centre for Australia, New Zealand & Pacific*  
*Renata Sivacolundu, Information Officer, Human Rights, Dept of Public Information, UN*  
*Carmel Mulveny, Chief, UN Works Programme, UN Dept. of Public Information,*  
*Juan Carlos Brandt, Chief NGO Section, Dept of Public Information*  
*Sonia Smallcombe – Permanent Forum on Indigeneous Issues, UN Secretariat*  
*Thomas Schindlmayer – Disabled Persons Unit, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, UN*  
*Guido Bertucci, Director for Public Administration, Development Management, DESA, UN*  
*Elisabeth Turnbull-Brown, Programme Budget Officer, Office of Programme Planning, UN*  
*Maxwell Gaylord – Director United Nations Mine Action Service, Department of Peacekeeping*  
*Ivan Shearer- Professor Emeritus, Member of UN Committee on Human Rights*  
*Elizabeth Evatt – former Chair of UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women*  
*(1984-1992), Member of UN Human Rights Committee (1992-2000)*  
*Christopher Sheil, President Evatt Foundation, Fellow, School of History, Univ New South Wales*  
*Ashley Hogan, Office of Senator John Faulkner, Australian Senate*  
*Pera Wells – Secretary General, World Federation of United Nations Associations*  
*Deborah Stokes, Assistant Secretary, Dept of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ambassador to Austria*  
*Peter Shannon, Australian Ambassador to Austria and UN organizations in Vienna*  
*Robert Hill, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York*  
*Colin Milner, Director, Human Rights and Indigeneous Issues Section, DFAT*  
*David Smith, Director, Historical Information Section, DFAT*  
*Phillipe Na Champassak, DFAT, editor "Australians and the UN"*  
*Phillip Alston – Professor, New York University, UN Rapporteur for Economic and Social Rights*  
*Jake Lynch – Director Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney*  
*Stuart Rees – Professor Emeritus and Director, Sydney Peace Foundation,*  
*Duncan Chappell – Professor, Center for Transnational Crime Prevention, University Wollongong*  
*Michael Fullilove, Director, Lowy Institute, Sydney*  
*Ross Daniels, Lecturer, Queensland University of Technology*  
*Denise Conroy, School of Management, Queensland University of Technology*  
*Judy Putt – Research Manager, Australian Institute of Criminology*  
*Donald Stewart, School of Public Health, Griffith University*  
*Paul Williams – UN AIDS Advisor, UN Office of Drugs and Crime*  
*Barry Hill- Author and Journalist, The Australian*

Bev Byron – Academic Council for the United Nations System (Freemantle, WA)  
Kate Berry –Program Manager, *Protection,, AUSCARE*  
Annett Dean – *Communications Coordinator, Red Australia*  
*John Tregurtha, District Governor, Rotary of Glen Innes*  
Paula Peterson – *Director, Queensland Program of Assistance to Torture Survivors*  
*Paul Bell, President Local Government Association of Queensland,Inc*  
*Dale Gilbert, Director,Built Environment Unit, Dept of Public Works, Queensland*  
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*Patrick Bishop, Head, Dept of Politics and Public Policy, Griffith University*  
*Michael Cuthill, Director Boilerhouse Community Engagement Centre, UQ*  
*Greg Hoffman, Director, Policy and Representation, Local Govt Assn Queensland*

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## Appendices

1. Brisbane Declaration 2005
2. Statement (Smith) Human Rights Council March 2008
3. Summary John Langmore’s Book “Renewing Multinational Engagement”
4. Global Action for Peace – action plan (with phases).
5. Human Trafficking update

### Brisbane Declaration August 2005

We, representatives of countries and communities, including Indigenous peoples, international institutions, national, state and local governments, academic institutions, and business and civil society organizations from across the world, participating in the International Conference on Engaging Communities, held at Brisbane, Australia, from 15 to 17 August 2005,

1. *Acknowledge* the universal interest and importance of community engagement, founded in the inherent dignity of people and the values, rights and responsibilities of all people expressed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
2. *Welcome* the Seoul Declaration on Participatory and Transparent Governance<sup>1</sup> in its call for all actors<sup>2</sup> in societies to work together to expand and promote participatory, transparent governance for the benefit of their people.
3. *Underscore* that community engagement is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Declaration including the Millennium Goals for Development.

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<sup>1</sup> The Seoul Declaration on Participatory and Transparent Governance made at the Sixth Global Forum on Reinventing Government at Seoul, Republic of Korea, 24-27 May 2005.

<sup>2</sup> The ‘community’ or all ‘actors in society’ are all those who are potentially affected by or have an interest in an issue, decision, service delivery or evaluation, and include government, businesses, trade unions, civil society organisations, non-Government organisations and individual citizens.

4. *Express appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations and its specialised agencies in helping to advance the practice of community engagement and support of greater participatory and transparent governance.
5. *Express appreciation* to the Government of the State of Queensland, to the Indigenous peoples for their welcome to country, and to all the people of Queensland, Australia for hosting the inaugural International Conference on Engaging Communities.
6. *Express appreciation* to the other Australian governments, tertiary institutions and organisations that have sponsored and partnered in the organisation of this gathering, to the staff and volunteers, and to all those who have through participation shared their expertise and experience to build greater understanding, capability and commitment to the practice of community engagement.

### **Community Engagement**

7. *Affirm* that community engagement is critical to effective, transparent and accountable governance in the public, community and private sectors.
8. *Recognise* that community engagement is a two way process:
  - by which the aspirations, concerns, needs and values of citizens and communities are incorporated at all levels and in all sectors in policy development, planning, decision-making, service delivery and assessment; and
  - by which governments and other business and civil society organisations involve citizens, clients, communities and other stakeholders in these processes.
9. *Affirm* that effective engagement generates better decisions, delivering sustainable economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits.
  
10. *Also recognise* that effective community engagement enables the free and full development of human potential, fosters relationships based on mutual understanding, trust and respect, facilitates the sharing of responsibilities, and creates more inclusive and sustainable communities.
11. *Further recognise* that meaningful community engagement seeks to address barriers and build the capacity and confidence of people to participate in, and negotiate and partner with, institutions that affect their lives, in particular those previously excluded or disenfranchised.
12. *Further recognise* that inclusive engagement requires that the poor and marginalized, and Indigenous peoples, are adequately resourced and mainstreamed to participate meaningfully and that they have a stake in the outcome and benefit equitably as a result of being involved.
13. *Endorse* the core principles of integrity, inclusion, deliberation and influence in community engagement:
  - Integrity – when there is openness and honesty about the scope and purpose of engagement;
  - Inclusion - when there is an opportunity for a diverse range of values and perspectives to be freely and fairly expressed and heard;

- Deliberation – when there is sufficient and credible information for dialogue, choice and decisions, and when there is space to weigh options, develop common understandings and to appreciate respective roles and responsibilities;
  - Influence – when people have input in designing how they participate, when policies and services reflect their involvement and when their impact is apparent.
14. *Recognise* the availability of a wide range of methods and technologies, including new and emerging tools associated with the internet, to facilitate appropriate and effective community engagement.
  15. *Affirm* the value of education, ongoing monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge sharing about active citizenship and community engagement processes and outcomes.
  16. *Draw attention* to the materials and recommendations of the specialized panels and workshops which supplement this Declaration

### Next steps

The participants from all over the world at this conference:

17. *Request* the Host Country to bring to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations the Declaration of this inaugural International Conference on Engaging Communities so that it may provide leadership globally for its promotion and implementation.
18. *Further call on* international institutions as well as national, provincial and local governments to give effect to the values and principles of this Declaration.
19. *Express* support for more dialogue between international institutions and others with the people of the world about issues of global interest, and the availability of digital and other means to support such interaction.
20. *Encourage* the tertiary sector and other public and professional organisations to facilitate research and teaching, policy and practice development, organizational development, evaluation and networking to sustain the learnings and connections created at this inaugural International Conference on Engaging Communities.
21. *Further encourage* the private sector and civil society organisations to implement practical and meaningful ways to be responsive to, representative of, and enabling of the participation of citizens, clients, communities.
22. *Note* with appreciation the willingness of the Queensland Government to support knowledge-sharing and capacity-building for community engagement and to be involved in the follow-up to this Conference.
23. *Request* the United Nations, building on the success and legacies of this Conference, to assist countries and communities to foster effective community engagement practices by supporting research and training, and documenting successful outcomes and disseminating these widely.

## Statement by Australia to the Human Rights Council: Seventh Session, 5 March 2008

Attached is the text of a statement delivered in Geneva by Australia's representative to the Seventh Session of the Human Rights Council.

On Wednesday, 13 February 2008, a defining moment in Australia's history took place. The Prime Minister formally apologised on behalf of the Australian Parliament for the laws and policies of past governments which resulted in profound grief, suffering and loss for Indigenous Australians. The apology was broadcast live and watched across the nation in schools, communities, work places and on screens erected in public places. In so doing, Australians showed their support to those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, now known as the Stolen Generations, who, as children, were removed from their families and communities.

The National Apology heralds a new partnership with Indigenous peoples based on respect, cooperation and mutual responsibility. These principles are also core principles underlying the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Australia recognises the importance of the Declaration for Indigenous peoples globally.

The new Australian Government was elected on a platform highlighting its commitment to human rights, and with an explicit mandate to strengthen Australia's engagement with the United Nations system. In this context, we will work constructively and actively with the Human Rights Council to ensure this body is able to respond effectively to human rights situations that demand its attention. The international community needs the Council to play a strong, positive role in promoting and protecting human rights around the world. This body's credibility will hinge on its ability to act decisively and quickly on the most pressing human rights situations around the globe.

Australia also commends the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for its valuable contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights around the world, including through its engagement in the Asia-Pacific region.

Unfortunately, serious human rights abuses continue throughout the world, and we expect these to be addressed during this session. At the UN World Summit in 2005, the international community recognised the basic principle that governments have a 'responsibility to protect' their citizens. The Council, as the UN's principal human rights organ, has a critical role to play as a forum for early warning and prevention of gross and systematic human rights violations. There is no excuse for inaction in this forum, and Australia looks forward to helping the Council achieve its objectives. The lives of countless people depend on it.

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## Summary – John Langmore

### RENEWING MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT

1. Reaffirmation of a rules based international order- preference for peaceful conflict resolution than violence, negotiate rather than confront.- adhere to rule of law, stronger treaties, adherence to treat commitments
2. UN Studies- active study, research, and consultation to improve United Nations (UK, Canada, France, Germany, and Nordics sponsored public discourse) through research projects, information campaigns (support for UNAs), reform proposals
3. Sophisticated, multi-faceted strategy for tackling terrorism ; addressing political repression and exclusion that causes grievances; and tackling injustice poverty and despair;  
UPGRADING PROGRAMS FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
4. Decrease military spending (military budget 20 Billion compared to total aid \$3billion), review expenditures, increase contributions to UN peacekeeping
5. Push Nuclear Non-Proliferation, NPT adherence, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Blix Commission on Weapons of Mass Destruction, South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, scrutiny of uranium exports
6. Commit to MDGs for Australia (for indigenous people other impoverished locations): Australian aid only .25% of national income (UN target 7%), air travel tax, carbon tax, currency tax
7. Upgrade ECOSOC, reform governance structures of international finance institutions (IMF, World Bank) Australian Economy 14<sup>th</sup> largest; past been influential; exhibit autonomy
8. Commit to multilateralism; inform public how Australia voted at UN, where spent money, achievements of the United Nations, good news.

### Major Proposals:

1. Climate Change: ratify Kyoto, National Strategy with time deadlines for reducing GHG emissions; tax on carbon emissions & emissions trading; adopt renewable energy technologies (not nuclear)
2. Education- preschool education, physical infrastructure of schools, vocational training and universities: cut childhood poverty, early childhood services; lifelong learning
- 3) Employment- \$1 billion required for appropriately designed training; paying more; reducing underemployment; reduction in educational fees, work experience programs
3. The workplace- repeal of the Work Choices Act, abolish Australian Workplace Agreements; introduction of more family friendly working practices; apply ILO conventions
4. Health- reduce private insurance tax rebate, reduce health inequalities, support low income Australians needing basic health care, increase capacity for treatment of depression and anxiety, better integration of mental health workforce with health care system

5. Housing- make housing more accessible and affordable, build more public housing, increase rent assistance, buy houses for renting, decrease homelessness
6. Justice for original Australians- ensure Indigenous enjoy same access to human services, education, health, water, waste disposal, support for young children, older people, disabled; rapid expansion of employment opportunities; new structures for national political representation
7. Re-invigorated multiculturalism- comprehensive arrangements for welcoming migrants, explicit opposition to discrimination, upgrading educational and community development programs; extending decency, humanity, and recognition of human rights
8. Investing in the Future- support for research and innovation, access to business credits, interest low conducive to entrepreneurship and enterprise expansion, upgrading social capital, education and training at all levels.
9. Global Security and Justice: -renewed commitment to international rule of law; strengthen UN forums, improve global economic governance, reduce GHG emissions, increase finance for development, remove agricultural protection and subsidies in rich countries
10. Enhancing democratic Australia- replacing authoritarian tendencies with inclusive participatory opportunities for dialogue, consultative engagement, increased staffing for Parliament; greater involvement in decision making; enlivening public discussion, renewal of communication among parliamentarians, community organizations and voters; limits on donations to political parties, ethical standards for politicians and staff; independent inquiry into media ownership.

- Strong leadership needed
- Active engagement of government
- Foreign policy aiming at international cooperation
- Commitment to economic security, enhancing employment opportunities
- Improving quality and accessibility of health and education services
- Wasteful spending- irrelevant weapons systems, ineffective attempts to protect people and buildings against exaggerated terrorist threats, detention centres for asylum seekers, allowance for corporations and rich
- Improvements in human well being would reduce demand for services
- Balancing economic and social policy to improve efficiency and equity
- Community action- hope- paradigm shift

## The (Condensed) Global Action for Peace Program Points

### **I. To Prevent Internal War and Armed Conflict, Genocide, and Terrorism, We Must Strengthen Multilateral Means of Preventing and Resolving Conflicts, Protect Human Rights and Uphold International Law**

Strengthen Ways to Monitor Potential Conflicts, Give Early Warning of Escalation, Prevent Outbreaks of Armed Violence, and Foster Conflict Resolution:

1. Create Democratic, Universal-Membership Regional Cooperation and Security Organizations (ROs) in All Regions, tasked with the Prevention and Resolution of Conflict.
2. Adopt a Pro-Active Approach to Conflict Prevention in the Security Council.
3. Promote the UN Peacebuilding Commission.
4. Create Permanent Centers for Nonviolent Conflict Resolution at the UN and in ROs.
5. Employ Narrowly Targeted Economic Sanctions and Incentives to Help Prevent and End Armed Conflict and Human Rights Abuses.
6. Strengthen Emphasis on Conflict Prevention in the UN General Assembly.
7. Implement Security Council Resolution 1325 on the Role of Women in Conflict Prevention.
8. Establish Cabinet-Level Departments or Ministries of Peace in the Governments of Each UN Member State.

Strengthen Support for Human Security, Human Rights and the Global Rule of Law

9. Promote Active Application of the Responsibility to Protect Concept – Build It into an Implemented Principle of International Law.
  10. Promote Universal Understanding and Respect for the Principle of Human Security.
  11. Give Automatic Access to Human Rights Monitors.
  12. Create a Convention on Minority Rights.
  13. Ensure that all States uphold Human Rights, and Publicize State Failures to Comply with Human Rights Treaties.
  14. Support the Work of the International Criminal Court to Make Individual Leaders Refor Major Abuses of Human Rights.
  15. Increase Use of the International Court of Justice.
  16. Deal More Effectively with Terrorism.
- Strengthen Multilateral Peacekeeping Capability
17. Make Short Term Improvements in Current UN Peacekeeping Capabilities.
  18. Strengthen the UN's Ability to Respond Quickly and Effectively to Massive Loss of Life by establishing an Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS).
  19. Recognize Service in Conflict Prevention Units as National Service to Meet Conscription Requirements.

Increase the Responsiveness and Accountability of the UN System

20. Make the UN Security Council More Representative by Expanding Its Membership.
21. Reach Informal Agreement Among the Permanent Five to use the Veto Sparingly to Enable More Timely and Effective Security Council Action Against Armed Conflict.
22. Give the General Assembly President a Seat on the Security Council.

23. Establish Judicial Review of Security Council Decisions.
24. Create a World Parliamentary Assembly as an Advisory Chamber of the UN.
25. Strengthen the Advisory and Assisting Role of NGOs at the UN.
26. Ensure Adequate and Timely Funding to Maintain Full Functioning of the UN System.

***II. To Prevent International War, Reduce the Production and Flow of Arms, and Begin the Process of Transition to a More Democratic International System***

**Phase 1**

**Take Initial Steps to Reduce the Risks of Major International War, Curb the Acquisition and Transfer of Arms that Fuel Internal Wars, and Shift the International Balance of Power to a More Equitable Basis**

**Phase 1: Part A. Reduce National Armed Forces, Military Budgets, and Arms Acquisition and Trade.**

27. Convene a Global UN Conference on Reducing Conventional Forces.
28. Negotiate Measures to Reduce Global Production and Trade of Major Weapons and Small Arms
29. Promote International Agreements to Ban Weapons which are Excessively Indiscriminate and Injurious to Civilians.
30. Establish a Multilateral Committee to Monitor Verification and Elimination of all Armaments Reduced through this Disarmament Program.
31. End the Permanent Stationing of Military Forces on the Territories of other Countries.
32. Promote Democratic Oversight of Government and Privatized Military and Security Forces.
33. Restrict the Economic Benefits that can accrue from Armed Conflict.
34. Implement Individually Designed Confidence-Building Measures in Specific Conflict Areas.

**Phase 1: Part B. Move Towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.**

35. Convene a World Summit on Nuclear Disarmament.
36. Continue Measures to Combat Nuclear Proliferation and Advance Disarmament.
37. De-alert Deployed U.S. and Russian Nuclear Weapons to Reduce the risk of Accidental or Unauthorized Launch.
38. Reduce US and Russian Nuclear Forces to No More Than 1,000 Total (Strategic and Tactical) Warheads Each.
39. Include the Remaining Nuclear Weapon States in Talks on Capping or Cutting Their Arsenals.
40. Institute a Global System to Provide and Control Uranium Reactor Fuel
41. Limit Missile Defenses; Block the Weaponization of Space.
42. Seek Universal Adherence to and an Effective Verification and Compliance Protocol for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).
43. Break the Impasse in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

**Phase 1: Part C. Enhance UN and RO Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement Capabilities.**

44. Establish Two Rapidly Deployable Command and Control Headquarters Units at the

UN and Increase the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund for Rapid Deployment of Peacekeeping Operations.

45. Earmark National Forces for UN Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement.

46. Establish Rapid Response Peacekeeping Units on Every Continent.

## Phase 2

### **Make Up to One-Third Cuts in Force Size and Spending, with Deeper Cuts in Production and Trade of Conventional Weapons and Small Arms, and Further Movement Towards Nuclear Disarmament.**

Phase 2: Part A. Reduce National Armed Forces, Military Budgets, and Arms Production and Trade.

47. Conclude a Treaty on Global Cuts in Military Forces, Military Spending, Production and National Holdings of Major Weapon Systems and Small Arms.

48. Cut Worldwide Production and Trade in major Weapons and Small Arms by a Further 50 Percent.

Phase 2: Part B. Move Towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

49. Reduce Remaining Nuclear Arms to No More than 100 Warheads Per Country.

Phase 2: Part C. Increase Reliance on Enhanced UN and RO Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement Capabilities.

50. Expand the UN Standing Force; Begin to Shift Peacekeeping from National Units to UN and RO Volunteer Forces and Strengthen Those Forces.

51. Create Functioning Military Staff Committees at the UN and in Regional Cooperation and Security Organizations.

52. Give the UN Secretary-General Limited Authority to Deploy UN Police or Peacekeeping Forces.

## Phase 3

### **Trial Ban on Unilateral Military Intervention**

Phase 3: Part A. Reduce National Forces, Military Spending and Arms Production and Trade.

53. Begin Talks on Further Cuts in National Arms Holdings, Military Forces and Spending.

Phase 3: Part B. Move Towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

54. Immobilize Remaining Stocks of Nuclear Warheads and Delivery Systems by Placing Them in Internationally Monitored Storage on the Territory of the Owner States.

55. Severely Limit All Missiles, Long-Range Bombers, Attack Aircraft and Other Major Delivery Vehicles.

Phase 3: Part C. Increase Confidence in and Reliance on Enhanced UN and RO Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement Capabilities.

56. Make a Provisional Commitment Not to Deploy National Armed Forces Beyond National Borders While Rigorously Testing the Capability of the UN and ROs to

Prevent or Respond to Armed Conflict.

#### Phase 4

##### **Transfer Responsibility for Global Security from National to International Institutions Phase 4, Part A. Reduce National Military Forces, Spending and Arms Production and Trade.**

57. Make Further Deep Cuts in National Arms Holdings, Armed Forces and Military Spending.  
58. Limit Production of Both Major Weapons and Small Arms to Weapons Needed for UN Forces, Regional Cooperation and Security Organizations, and for Non-Offensive National Defense.

##### **Phase 4: Part B. Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.**

59. Eliminate All Remaining Nuclear Weapons after Agreeing to a Stringent Verification System and Contingency Plans for Non-Compliance.

##### **Phase 4: Part C. Increase Reliance on Enhanced UN and RO Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement Capabilities.**

60. Further Strengthen UN and RO Peacekeeping Capacity.  
61. Permanently Transfer the Responsibility for Preventing Armed Conflict from Individual Nations to a Global Security System Operated by the UN in Association With Regional Cooperation and Security Organizations.

#### Phase 5

##### **Limit National Armed Forces to Short-Range National Defense Phase 5: Part A. Shrink the Size and Expense of National Military Forces and End Most Production and Trade of Weapons.**

62. Limit "Force Projection" Capabilities to Relatively Small Units Maintained by the UN and Regional Peacekeeping Organizations.  
63. Fully Convert National Armed Forces to Short-Range Homeland and Non-Offensive Defence.

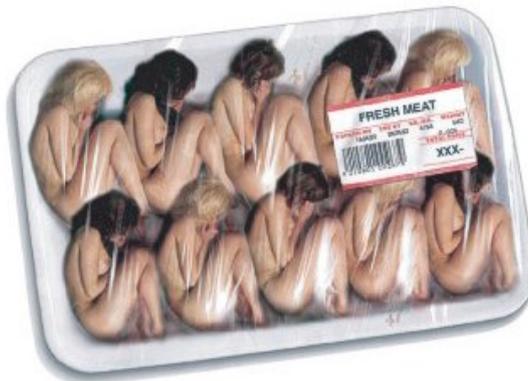
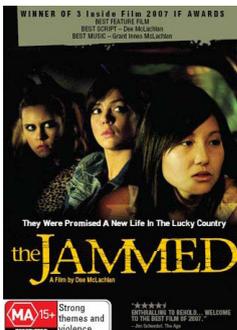
#### ***III. To Foster Support for National Policies of Peace and Disarmament, We Must Promote the Culture of Peace and Individual Programs for Disarmament and Conflict Reduction***

64. Education for Non-Violent Conflict Prevention and Resolution.  
65. Foster Local, National and Regional Programs to Strengthen Tolerance and Respect for Diversity among Ethnic, Cultural and Religious Groups While Opposing Political and Religious Extremism.  
66. Programs Aimed at Reducing Community and National Violence, Including Humanitarian Aid; Refugee Relief; Economic Development; Economic Justice; Human Rights, Including the Rights of Women and Children; Prevention of Domestic and Youth Violence; and Protection of the Environment.  
67. Awareness-Raising Programs by NGOs and Community Organizations That Build Ongoing Support for Arms Control and Disarmament Measures as Well as Conflict Prevention Initiatives.  
68. Establish Traditional Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in Post-Conflict Periods.

## Human Trafficking – Research Challenge

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi338.html>

Soroptimist International is gravely concerned about the devastating global increase in trafficking of human beings, especially women and children and the gross violation of their basic human rights. To help raise community awareness through social education, Soroptimist International Brisbane City is an authorised distributor of the Australian produced DVD **The Jammed**, which is based on a true story inspired by court transactions that highlight the issues of illegal prostitution and government deportation of victims in Australia. Proceeds from the sale of the DVD will support projects that assist survivors of human trafficking.



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### For Further information

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