



2 0 1 5

MALENE

GLOBALISATION

– PROGRESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

Priorities of the Danish Government
for Danish Development Assistance

2006-2010

August 2005

GLOBALISATION

- PROGRESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

Priorities of the Danish Government for
Danish Development Assistance 2006-2010

SUMMARY

Globalisation – Progress through Partnership

Globalisation requires action. Through its development policy, the Danish Government will strive to enable the poorest developing countries to successfully tackle the challenges of globalisation - in a freer and fairer world. With its development policy priorities for 2006-2010, the Government will seek coherent solutions to the global challenges. The Government's goal is for the EU to be a dynamic force in the efforts to promote development and combat hardship and poverty in the world. Denmark will positively influence the European cooperation to the benefit of the poorest countries.

Promotion of the UN Millennium Development Goals – a strengthened partnership

At the UN Summit in New York in September 2005, the Government will press for increased global pledges of development aid. At the summit, the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) must be given a push forward, with particular focus on Africa. The Government will conduct an analysis that will lead to the identification of a new programme country in Africa. The Danish development assistance will be maintained at a level that does not fall below 0.8 per cent of GNP in the coming years. The Government will work for a strengthened partnership regarding the MDGs that invokes a shared responsibility for their achievement among rich and poor countries alike. As a follow-up to Copenhagen Consensus, the Government will increase the development assistance to the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Government will work to promote greater coherence between the MDGs and reproductive health as well as between the MDG on environmental sustainability and the other MDGs.

Economic growth – a way out of poverty

The Danish Government will intensify its focus on promoting economic growth in developing countries. Without economic growth, there will be no way out of poverty. The Government will implement a wide range of initiatives designed to strengthen the business climate in the Danish programme countries, and to increase the benefits gained by developing countries from globalisation. A new business sector programme will be established in Africa, and the assistance given to vocational training and microfinancing programmes will be given special attention. The assistance given to trade and development will be strengthened, so as to enable developing countries to better exploit market openings.

Better development assistance – through focusing and improving effectiveness

The Government will continue its efforts to obtain maximum value for money in its development assistance - to the benefit of poor people in the developing countries. The bilateral Danish development assistance will be further targeted. The initiatives carried out in the various programme countries will be focused in fewer areas, which will intensify the need for cooperation and coordination with other donors. The Government will place greater emphasis on a quid pro quo principle, where mutually committing partnerships are established between recipient countries and the entire donor group. The Danish contributions to multilateral aid organisations will be adjusted in light of the critical review of the multilateral development assistance that the Government has conducted.

Security and development – a strong Danish voice

The Government will support the establishment of a Peacebuilding Commission under the UN. The Danish membership of the UN Security Council in 2005-2006 will be used as a platform for promoting the link between security and development. The Danish civilian-military cooperation will be enhanced, including in Iraq and in the preparations for Danish involvement in Sudan. Denmark contributes military and financial support to peacekeeping efforts in Sudan. On the basis of the assessment of the relief efforts during the Asian tsunami disaster, the Government will take steps to strengthen Denmark's and the EU's emergency response capability for delivering humanitarian aid and disaster relief.

Strengthened environmental efforts – a prerequisite for sustainable development

Strengthening Denmark's environmental efforts in the realm of development assistance and international environmental cooperation will remain a priority area. There is a close correlation between poverty and an impoverished and polluted environment. In addition, the resources available for counteracting environmental problems are often limited in poor countries. Global poverty cannot be eradicated without simultaneous action being taken to tackle the environmental problems.

Climate – a global challenge

As part of its overall climate policy, the Government will implement a climate-friendly development policy in developing countries. The basic premise is that global climate problems require global solutions. More development funding will be allocated to the planning of projects that can reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and thus also generate additional Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits. The use of mixed credits for climate change projects will be increased. Through its development assistance, the Government will contribute to strengthening the global climate in a cost-effective way for both Denmark and the developing countries.

Human rights and democracy – a free and fair world

The Government will intensify Denmark's international efforts to promote freedom, democracy and human rights. A cornerstone in the efforts to promote democracy and human rights will be a further development of the Wider Middle East Initiative – Partnership for Progress and Reform. The Government will increase the aid to bilateral projects aimed at promoting democracy and human rights to a total of DKK 200 million in 2006. Of these funds, the Government will allocate DKK 30 million to the long-term efforts to fight terrorism and extreme fundamentalism – with particular focus on Africa.

Regions of origin – coherence home and abroad

The Government will strengthen Danish development assistance in regions of origin. The policy will aim to improve the living conditions of both displaced and local populations. An important goal will be that refugees and internally displaced persons as quickly as possible are given the opportunity to return and establish themselves either where they come from or close to their home areas. The Government will increase the total funding allocated to efforts in regions of origin up to DKK 300 million in 2006 and simultaneously work for the establishment of a global repatriation facility.

I. GLOBALISATION

- PROGRESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

Globalisation has brought the world hitherto unprecedented prosperity – economically, socially and culturally. But at the same time the challenges for building a peaceful world in growth and development have never been greater.

The poverty in the world is enormous, with more than one billion people living on less than one dollar a day. Only by ensuring that the benefits derived from globalisation reach all people can poverty be effectively tackled.

Globalisation offers a huge potential for the developing countries, but action is needed if poverty in the developing countries is to be eradicated.

With its development policy priorities, the Danish Government will work to strengthen the opportunities of developing countries to capitalise on the benefits offered from globalisation – in a freer and fairer world.

Globalisation presents a major challenge particularly in Africa. Helping the African nations to meet the challenges of globalisation will be a core element of Danish development policy in the years ahead.

One of the greatest challenges will be to generate long-term economic growth and employment in the developing countries.

Economic growth is the very prerequisite for enabling poor people to feed their families, to keep disease and illness away from the door, and to give their children a proper school education. Consequently, Denmark will focus on the challenge of creating economic growth in developing countries.

The challenges of globalisation are comprehensive. The efforts to combat contagious diseases, prevent conflicts, promote respect for human rights and protect the global climate are all global challenges to which Denmark can make an important and valuable contribution. Action must be taken now if developing countries are to be able to derive the maximum benefit offered by globalisation. Otherwise, the world will face insurmountable problems in the next decade.

The greatest progress is achieved through partnership.

First and foremost, there is a need for a strong partnership between rich and poor countries; a partnership that goes beyond the traditional boundaries between donors and recipient countries and which is built around the responsibility that the developing countries assume for their own development.

The Asian tsunami in December 2004 showed the strength of global solidarity in the face of immense human suffering. Civil society and governments throughout the world demonstrated an exceptional determination to help the crisis-affected areas.

In order to tackle globalisation, there is a need for a Danish development policy that operates coherently with Danish foreign, refugee, security, environmental and trade policy. The individual policies must mutually reinforce each other.

Denmark's best opportunity to influence the global development is through the EU. Development policy is a good example of an area where Denmark can shape and influence the European cooperation.

Through the EU - the world's biggest donor - Denmark has a powerful voice, which it can make heard to the benefit of the poor developing countries.

In 2005, the international community will on several occasions focus the spotlight on the world's poorest and the global development problems. The most important international event is the UN Summit in September 2005, which will take stock of the progress made in achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A positive outcome will have considerable importance for the coming years. Denmark will work towards ensuring that the international attention currently placed on development leads to solid pledges of larger and more effective development aid.

Firm progress must be made towards strengthening the opportunities of poor countries to exploit the benefits offered by globalisation – through security and stability, through environmental protection, through human rights and good governance, and through economic growth.

In its development policy, the Government will place major emphasis on specific priorities. Denmark cannot target efforts in all areas and therefore there is a need for active cooperation with other donors. The Government will focus its efforts in those areas where Denmark has a comparative advantage and where the maximum development assistance for money can be achieved.

This paper presents the Government's development policy priorities and economic framework for 2006-2010. It provides a comprehensive outline of how Danish development policy can support developing countries in their efforts to exploit the full potential of globalisation.

The paper is based on the Government's platform (regeringsgrundlag) from February 2005 and further develops the development policy stance that the Government has set out in the previous years with the policy papers, "*A World of Difference*" (2003) and "*Security, Growth – Development*" (2004).

In short, the Government will focus on the following areas:

- Targeted efforts to promote the MDGs – especially in Africa
- Increased focus on promoting economic growth – as a way out of poverty
- More targeted and focused development assistance – maximum value for money
- Security and development – a strong Danish voice
- Strengthened environmental efforts – a prerequisite for sustainable development
- Better climate – emphasis on global solutions
- Human rights and democracy – a free and fair world
- Regions of origin – coherence home and abroad

II. PROMOTION OF THE UN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- A STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIP

It is five years since the UN member states at the Millennium Summit in New York in September 2000 committed themselves to a series of ambitious goals for international development cooperation, which included halving global poverty by 2015. Since this summit, the goals and means for their achievement have been modified and further refined at a number of other summits, in particular the UN Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey in March 2002 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in August-September 2002.

The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are at the heart of Danish development assistance. The MDGs are the expression of broad international agreement on the direction of global development efforts.

The UN Summit in September 2005 should be used to give the implementation of the MDGs a decisive push in the right direction, especially in Africa. If words are not translated into action, Africa will lag behind. Without action, the international community will have failed to fulfil its responsibility. The primary goal of the Danish efforts is to establish **a strengthened global partnership aimed at implementing the MDGs.**

The global partnership should create a joint responsibility between the developing countries and the industrialised countries. The partnership must be based on a quid pro quo approach, where the rich countries pledge increased assistance and better trading opportunities while the developing countries pledge to practise good governance and fight poverty.

The developing countries must assume primary responsibility for their own development. The will and determination to bring about development and reforms must come from within. If poverty in the developing countries is to be eradicated, it will first and foremost require that these countries themselves pursue a sensible policy.

A prerequisite for achieving the MDGs is that the developing countries commit themselves to good governance, sharpen their focus on sustainable economic growth through the development of productive sectors, fight corruption and make a concerted effort to help the poorest. The point of departure must be each developing country's own poverty reduction strategy (PRS).

Developing countries that show a determination to strengthen their governance will be helped in their efforts with development assistance. Responsibility and a determination to bring about reform will be rewarded. Development assistance can also help to ensure that developing countries which find themselves in a difficult situation do not develop into failed states.

Millennium Development Goals

- 1) Halve extreme poverty and hunger
- 2) Achieve universal primary education
- 3) Promote gender equality and empower women
- 4) Reduce infant mortality (under-five) by two-thirds
- 5) Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters
- 6) Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases
- 7) Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8) Develop a global partnership for development

As a main objective, the Government will take action at the forthcoming UN summit in New York to ensure **special focus is placed on Africa** and on the continent's problems in reaching the MDGs. There is a need for stepped-up efforts that benefit the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa; efforts which to a greater extent reflect an acknowledgement of the link between development, health and security problems. This is the very starting point for Denmark's new Africa policy. The Government's new Africa policy will be translated into action in the form of specific initiatives that can increase development assistance to the African countries.

In order for the MDGs to be achieved, **more resources must be channelled into the poorest developing countries**, especially in Africa. Denmark will have a strong voice in this connection, being one of the countries that give more than 0.7 per cent of its GNP in development assistance.

The Government will conduct analyses that will lead to the **identification of a new programme country in Africa**, and thereby increase the Danish development assistance to Africa.

The international talks in 2005 are expected to focus on finding simple solutions that can channel more capital to the developing countries, for example through the introduction of taxes on air traffic or by the establishment of an international loan facility.

The Danish Government's position is that the world's poverty problems cannot be solved by simple initiatives. What is needed is a multi-pronged approach, incorporating a range of financing sources:

- Increased development assistance (towards 0.7 per cent of GNP for all donors)
- Debt relief (up to 100 per cent)
- Better market access (a development friendly outcome of the Doha Round)
- Innovative sources of financing

Denmark will continue to be among the countries that provide the most and best quality development assistance. Denmark has a strong interest in a positive development in the world's poorest countries. The Government will therefore maintain the current real-level of development assistance through an annual price and salary regulation. By allocating the necessary funding, the Government will at the same time ensure that Denmark does not fall below 0.8 per cent of GNP in development assistance in the coming years.

In the run-up to the UN summit, the EU has decided to increase its overall development assistance to 0.56 per cent of GNP by 2010. This implies that the EU Member States will give approximately DKK 150 billion more annually in development assistance from 2010, half of which will benefit Africa. For the poor countries and Denmark, this is a crucial step forward. The group of countries that meet the UN's 0.7 per cent target looks as though it will now grow larger. At the international level, Denmark will continue its efforts to push for increased global development assistance, so that the MDGs can be achieved.

On the issue of debt relief, the Government will support the international debt-relief agreements that are currently being discussed to provide 100 per cent multilateral debt cancellation to the poorest countries. Denmark's anticipated expenditure will initially amount to approximately DKK 50 million per year, although this figure is likely to rise in the coming years.

In the efforts to achieve the MDGs, there is a special need for **intensified action to combat HIV/AIDS**. The efforts to fight HIV/AIDS are an MDG in itself and are of crucial importance for achieving several other MDGs, including the fight to reduce poverty.

Copenhagen Consensus concluded that development assistance given to the battle against HIV/AIDS is one of the specific areas where there is the most value for money. On a global level, Denmark will strive to ensure that greater focus is placed on the capacity building of developing

countries' own health sectors, in particular with a view to preventing HIV/AIDS. The framework for the Danish efforts will be the new Danish strategy for Denmark's support to the international fight against HIV/AIDS. In 2003 and 2004, the Government gave approximately DKK 400 million annually to the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Number of people living with HIV in different regions

Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0 million
Asia	7.4 million
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.0 million
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.3 million

The Government will maintain the extraordinary contribution of DKK 25 million from 2005 to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In this way, Denmark will also contribute DKK 140 million to the Global Fund in 2006.

The Government will allocate DKK 25 million to strengthening the ability of women to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS infection. The funds must, among other things, go to improving women's access to female condoms that can reduce the risk of infection with immediate effect, and also to strengthening the international research on developing anti-viral creams (microbicides).

As part of the efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, the Government will annually earmark DKK 50 million of the Danish aid contribution to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) efforts to alleviate the large and urgent need for contraception in developing countries.

The Government will launch a new phase of a health sector programme in Mozambique in 2006, incorporating an HIV/AIDS component to the amount of approximately DKK 125 million.

In cooperation with Danish NGOs, the Government will devote strong priority to efforts aimed at combating HIV/AIDS. The Government will renew the fixed-period contribution (2005-2008) allocated to innovative NGO initiatives targeted at combating HIV/AIDS, i.e. DKK 25 million will be provided annually throughout the period 2006-2010.

Another MDG of crucial importance for achieving several other MDGs concerns the goal of **environmental sustainability**. The Government will work to ensure that the resolutions adopted at the Johannesburg summit in 2002 are acknowledged as an integral part of the MDGs. At the same time, it is imperative to ensure that the efforts by countries to achieve the MDGs are not weakened or undermined by environmental degradation. On the issue of climate change, it is a very high Danish priority that the Kyoto Protocol is implemented, and that a foundation laid for formulating a long-term strategy to fight global warming after 2012.

Furthermore, in connection with the UN summit in 2005, the Government will work to strengthen the interrelationship between equal access to fundamental rights for women and men, including the **promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights**, and the achievement of the MDGs.

III. ECONOMIC GROWTH

- A WAY OUT OF POVERTY

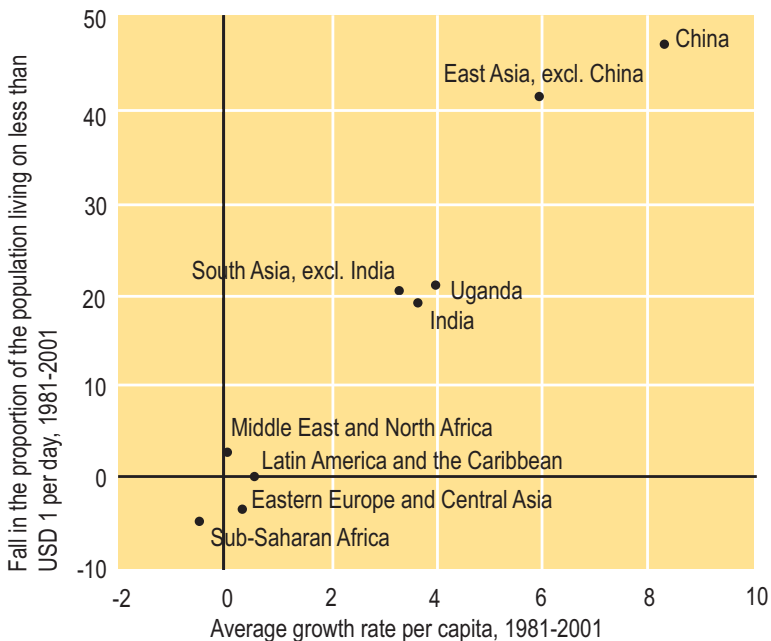
Economic growth is a necessity for fighting poverty. The economic growth seen in India and China has lifted millions of people out of poverty. In Africa, sustainable economic growth is needed if poverty is to be eradicated. Without stronger economic growth, the MDG of halving poverty also in Africa will not be realised.

Economic growth requires a positive business climate that can attract and retain both domestic and foreign investment. Better conditions must be created for private initiative, which in turn can generate employment and improve living conditions. It also entails that this economic growth must not be achieved at the detriment of the environment, in terms of causing environmental degradation and over-exploiting natural resources. In many developing countries, there will be an urgent need to overcome a large number of problems, such as the lack of credit facilities and infrastructure, ineffective regulation and slow bureaucratic procedures.

Each developing country will face its own challenges. The starting point for effective development assistance should always be to identify the crucial obstacles for the country in question.

By using the World Bank's "doing business" indicators, the Danish development assistance will incorporate concerted efforts to identify the precise obstacles hindering a positive business climate in the respective Danish programme countries. This will provide a good starting point for targeted Danish assistance, where developing countries can be helped to help themselves.

Poverty reduction - close link with economic growth



In order to strengthen the role played by development assistance in generating economic growth in developing countries, the Government has presented a **new strategy for business development** in 2005, whose aims include:

- Establishing new business sector programmes

- Assigning higher priority to microfinancing initiatives primarily within the framework of the sector programmes – with a view to empowering poor people to improve their living conditions
- Strengthening the developmental impact of the Private Sector Development (PSD) programme. In this connection, an analysis will be conducted of the results and principles behind the programme.
- Allocating increased development assistance to vocational training programmes
- Placing increased focus on promoting corporate social responsibility
- Strengthening the existing Danish business instruments, including the Mixed Credits Scheme and the Public-Private Partnerships programme
- Promoting better interplay between export promotion initiatives and business instruments in development assistance, e.g. through providing total consultancy services to enterprises and the “Go Global” concept.

In order to further enhance focus on economic growth in the Danish development assistance to Africa, the Government will establish **a new business sector programme in Africa**, which will encompass, among other things, microfinancing.

In parallel with the measures to enhance the business climate in the Danish programme countries, the Government will actively work to ensure that developing countries are afforded better opportunities to participate on equal terms in global trade. The framework for the Danish initiatives will be the **new Danish strategy presented in the policy document “Trade, Growth – Development”**. In order for developing countries to derive the full benefits of globalisation, the Government will work for the establishment of rule-based, transparent and liberal trade regimes that accommodate the interests of developing countries.

Free trade across borders on equal terms is the best form of assistance that can be given to poor developing countries. International calculations show that trade liberalisations contains a huge development potential. According to the World Bank, a development-friendly outcome of the WTO negotiations could lift 140 million people out of poverty by the end of 2015.

The benefits of free trade do not materialise automatically and will not be equally distributed among all developing countries. It is absolutely essential that also poor developing countries acquire the necessary capacity to exploit market openings. There is a need for targeted assistance. The Danish assistance will focus on reducing the developing countries’ many different kinds of bottlenecks, such as lack of education and training as well as basic infrastructure. The Government will intensify the efforts in this area through the Danish sector programmes, in particular within business, transport and agricultural sector programmes.

Denmark will work to ensure that the EU extends free market access for all goods and services, with the exception of arms and ammunitions, to encompass a larger group of poor countries than the least developed countries. This implies that Denmark will strive to expand the “Everything But Arms” arrangement to include all countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

In order to enable developing countries to benefit from globalisation, it is absolutely vital to raise the education level in developing countries. Since it took office in 2001, the Danish Government has assigned higher priority to the field of education and training. In specific terms, the Government has launched five new education sector programmes.

The Government will continue to prioritise efforts to raise education levels among the poor through spreading the provision of education for all and by making a concerted effort to reduce illiteracy among children and young people.

The Government will support the initiated reforms in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) with a further DKK 15 million per year.

Within UNICEF’s priorities, the Government will earmark part of the Danish contribution to promoting education among girls.

IV. FOCUSING AND IMPROVING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

- VALUE FOR MONEY

The Government will continue the previous years' efforts to streamline and focus the Danish development assistance. Denmark's development assistance must continue to lead the way internationally in terms of effectiveness and targeting. The goal is to derive maximum value for money to the benefit of the poor in the developing countries.

International development cooperation is still far too characterised by the involvement of too many actors, who have different interests and who impose conflicting demands on the developing countries. In order to alter this situation, Denmark will actively participate in the work to promote **greater international donor harmonisation and coordination**. Through active cooperation with other donors, Danish development assistance will be further targeted and streamlined. The common starting point for active donor cooperation should always be the developing countries' own poverty reduction strategies (PRSs).

With the 2005 Budget, the Government will introduce **a new financial management system for Danish development assistance** (commitment budgeting). Commitment budgeting will make it more feasible to conduct an annual prioritisation of the initiatives and projects carried out within Danish development assistance.

In the coming years, the Government will also implement a number of specific initiatives designed to enhance the effectiveness of Danish development assistance, which include:

- Formulating joint donor strategies in the respective developing countries; strategies which are based on each country's own PRSs and priorities
- Focusing on fewer sectors, with the activities in each programme country being implemented on the basis of fewer components and more focused sector programmes
- Implementing a limited number of sector programmes in the respective countries, in the interests of effectiveness. As a result, the establishment of new sector programmes will normally be accompanied by the discontinuation of other sector programmes
- Allocating a greater proportion of development assistance in the form of budget support to countries that meet the demand for sound public administration and show a determination to pursue an anti-poverty policy.

As part of the efforts to focus and streamline the Danish development assistance, the Government has **subjected Denmark's development aid contribution to multilateral organisations to a critical review**. This has been done firstly to identify any inconsistencies between the development assistance and the Danish development policy priorities, and secondly to identify where the maximum development assistance for money is to be achieved. In the light of the conclusions reached from the critical review, the Government has adjusted the Danish development aid contribution to multilateral aid organisations. In proportional terms, the total Danish contribution to multilateral development organisations is now more similar to the level of other like-minded countries.

In specific terms, the Government has reduced the Danish development assistance to multilateral aid organisations by approximately DKK 150 million in total. These funds will be used to finance new activities for promoting the Government's development policy priorities.

The Government places emphasis on Danish development assistance continuously being matched against the achieved results and the lessons learned in the specific development cooperation

activities and initiatives. In this connection, there is **need for flexibility in the actual implementation of the development policy**, including a strengthened capability to react swiftly to crises and humanitarian disasters.

In order to maintain this flexibility, the Government will allocate DKK 100 million as a reserve for use in launching any high-priority interventions that might be needed during the course of the financial year, for example in response to unexpected crisis situations. If there is no need to use this reserve, the money will be transferred to development funds in the following financial year.

The Government will continue its efforts to persuade all EU Member States, like Denmark, to untie development assistance, so that the ODA-financed projects and initiatives are open to free competition in the way stipulated in the EU Public Procurement Directive. Open tendering will pave the way for ODA-financed projects and initiatives to be implemented in the best and cheapest way possible to the benefit of the developing countries. The EU Commission should monitor developments in this area closely.

Over the next 3-4 years, the Government will untie the Danish food aid. In practice, this will entail the untying of all Danish development assistance. Denmark has thus taken the full step towards ensuring that the developing countries obtain maximum development assistance for money.

V. AN INTEGRATED DANISH DEVELOPMENT POLICY

With “*A World of Difference*” (2003) and “*Security, Growth – Development*” (2004), the Government focused on five thematic areas:

- Social and economic development
- Human rights, democratisation and good governance
- Stability, security and the fight against terrorism
- Refugees, emergency aid and regions of origin
- Environment

The Government has engaged in concerted efforts to promote these five thematic areas, and these efforts will be continued in the coming years. In order to strengthen the efforts in the period 2006-2010, the Government will focus upon a number of areas that reflect changing developments in the global challenges.

In order to tackle the challenges presented by globalisation, an integrated Danish policy is needed, where development policy along with, for example, foreign, refugee and environmental policy constitute a coordinated package of mutually supportive policies.

Security and development – a strong Danish voice

Development assistance is one of Denmark’s key instruments for promoting a world in security and growth with development for all. Denmark must contribute actively to promoting security and stability. Since it took office, the Government has been determined to ensure that development policy is an integrated part of a proactive Danish foreign policy.

Like terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, poverty must be regarded as a threat to global stability. At the New York Summit in September 2005, the Government will advocate for a **new perception of collective security**, which to a higher degree acknowledges development as the very foundation of peace and security.

In this connection, Denmark has a unique opportunity to exert strong influence internationally in 2005-2006 through its membership of the UN Security Council. In its work in the Security Council, Denmark assigns considerable importance to the link between development and security. In particular, the search for solutions to conflicts in poor African countries is a core element of the Danish endeavours in the Security Council. Conflict resolution in African countries constitutes around two-thirds of the Security Council’s agenda.

In order to promote the Danish priorities in the Security Council, Denmark will **actively support the establishment of a Peacebuilding Commission under the UN** that can strengthen the interrelationship between security and development. Targeted post-conflict interventions must contribute to ensuring that conflicts do not erupt again. Research has shown that 40 per cent of all conflicts re-erupt; a figure which for Africa is as high as 60 per cent. An important reason for crises reoccurring is the lack of economic opportunities for communities previously affected by crisis. Swift, coordinated and targeted development assistance is an absolutely essential element of conflict prevention. The Government will be prepared to make a financial contribution to the Peacebuilding Commission.

The development policy can, and should, be used actively in the implementation of **effective measures against some of the fundamental causes of international terrorism**. The new international terrorism threatens people in both rich and poor countries. It consciously seeks to exploit poverty, social problems and political marginalisation to build up sympathy and secure a future

recruitment base among selected population groups. At the same time, the terrorists and their networks use a number of weak and failed states as hide-outs, bases and training camps.

Denmark will continue its efforts internationally to ensure that development policy is employed as one of a series of instruments in the fight against international terrorism. One of the major challenges in this respect is the formulation of long-term projects and programmes that can effectively reduce the future recruitment base. Denmark will therefore take a lead in the work to develop an international tool for analysing how development assistance can best be used to support the poor countries in their fight against the new terrorism.

Similarly, through capacity-building support, the Government will especially assist countries in Africa in their efforts to implement UN anti-terrorism conventions, for example in terms of strengthening not only customs and border control but also security in ports and harbours, and in terms of enhancing their ability to monitor money transfers.

Denmark's continued efforts to strengthen the role played by development assistance in combating extreme fundamentalism and terrorism also provide Denmark a quite unique platform as chairman of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

As part of the intensified efforts to promote human rights and democracy, the Government will allocate DKK 30 million in 2006 to the long-term efforts against terrorism and extreme fundamentalism – with particular focus on Africa.

In crisis-hit areas, the military efforts must not stand alone, but must be combined with emergency aid and reconstruction support. In situations that hamper the activities of civil organisations, the Government stands ready to allow military forces to carry out such tasks. **The Danish civilian-military cooperation will be further strengthened**, including in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Government has allocated DKK 250 million to the reconstruction efforts in Iraq in 2005-2008.

Denmark will be ready to contribute military and economic support to the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Sudan. In parallel with, and in extension of, the military efforts, Denmark will contribute economic support to Sudan's reconstruction in the transition period up to 2012. The Government has earmarked DKK 500 million to this reconstruction in the period 2005-2009.

The Asian tsunami at the end of 2004 was a natural disaster of quite unprecedented proportions. The Government has, among other things, allocated DKK 50 million to Indonesia and DKK 50 million to Sri Lanka. The Government will lend its support to a coordinated international development of an early warning system in Asia, so that the enormous human and financial costs of natural disasters can be diminished in the future.

On the basis of the assessment of the Danish response to the tsunami disaster, the Government will take steps to **strengthen both Denmark's and the EU's emergency response capacity** for humanitarian cooperation.

Strengthened environmental efforts – a prerequisite for sustainable development

The Government will continue to give high priority to environmental protection. Most recently, in line with the development policy priorities set out in "*Security, Growth – Development*" (2004), the Government allocated approximately a further DKK 160 million annually to environmental efforts in the coming years. At the same time, the Government will maintain the considerable efforts being carried out to improve access to clean drinking water and sanitation in developing countries, to which DKK 535 million in bilateral assistance was given in 2004, corresponding to 8.7 per cent of the total bilateral assistance. The high priority given to the water and environment sectors will be maintained.

The environment's importance for sustainable development and poverty reduction has been strongly emphasised in a recent report published by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment – a project launched by the UN Secretary General and involving over 1,300 scientific researchers. One of the report's conclusions is that humankind in the last 50 years has changed the ecosystems faster and more extensively than during any other period in history. In many cases, this has led to benefits for prosperity and economic growth, but it has also taken place at the expense of other ecosystem services, which have been degraded to such an extent that they present a significant barrier to the achievement of the MDGs. The Government will incorporate the relevant conclusions from the report into its development policy.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Ozone Fund are global financial instruments that assist developing countries and transitional economies in implementing the global environmental conventions. The two financing mechanisms are both due to be replenished in the near future. The Government will work to ensure that the negotiations regarding the GEF lead to an increase in the funding available in the coming years for global efforts within environmental and climate protection.

In the 2006 Finance Act, the Government will tentatively allocate DKK 310 million to the next GEF replenishment, representing an increase in relation to the previous Danish replenishment.

Climate protection – global solutions

The Danish Government will strengthen its efforts under development assistance to protect the global climate.

Developments in recent years have shown how sensitive the planet is to climate changes. The costs of global warming are potentially huge. A global effort to protect the environment is one of the greatest long-term challenges facing the world. Refraining from action is not in anyone's interest.

A comprehensive and effective environmental effort in developing countries are a key element of the Government's overall climate policy, which takes its point of departure in the view that global climate problems require global solutions – solutions across national borders that are specifically not built around a narrow national perspective.

The Kyoto Protocol has opened the way for countries to trade in greenhouse gas emission permits, whereby the efforts to combat climate change can be strengthened globally in a cost-effective way. The Government will allocate **additional funding to the preparation of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits** under Danish environmental assistance.

Under the special environmental assistance, the Government will use a total of DKK 40 million to prepare CDM credits.

In this connection, the establishment of a new programme country, effort will be made to establish a new environmental sector programme, with particular focus on sustainable energy.

The Government will allocate a further DKK 50 million annually to environmental protection activities in programme countries, with focus on climate-related projects.

In addition, **mixed credits will be used more extensively to support climate change projects**. This will result in a greenhouse gas reduction that can be utilised in a cost-effective way to meet the Danish obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and to ensure developing countries both revenues and more energy-efficient solutions.

A climate-friendly development policy also entails that developing countries in other areas within the development field are assisted in their efforts to **adjust themselves to climate changes and to**

choose solutions that have a less damaging impact on the climate. The Government will therefore launch a new action programme on climate and development, with practical tools to meet the climate challenge within Danish efforts in developing countries.

Human rights and democracy – a free and fair world

The Danish efforts to promote democracy and human rights in poor countries will be further strengthened.

As a natural part of the Danish partnership with developing countries, demands are made on good governance, respect for human rights and democratisation. The will and determination of poor countries to assume responsibility for their own development must apply in relation to the international community and to the countries' own citizens.

At the same time, it must be acknowledged that no absolute demands can be made within this area. The Government will actively support a positive development. A lack of resources and capacity means that it will take a long time for many developing countries to implement and sustain the fundamental societal changes necessary for building a modern democratic, law-based state.

The Government will intensify Denmark's international efforts to promote freedom, democracy and human rights.

The Government will increase its funding to bilateral projects targeted at promoting democracy and human rights, from DKK 150 million in 2005 to DKK 200 million in 2006, partly with a view to further developing the Wider Middle East Initiative – Partnership for Progress and Reform.

The Government supports the fight against torture and will continue to focus efforts in this area. These efforts will be targeted at Danish programme countries and international advocacy.

A cornerstone of the Danish efforts to promote democracy and human rights will be the continued promotion of **the Wider Middle East Initiative**. The threat from radical Islamists will be met by a long-term and sustained effort to modernise and reform the Arab countries with a targeted partnership programme. The Government will continue to strengthen the Wider Middle East Initiative, to which will be allocated DKK 100 million annually.

The Government will allocate approximately DKK 25 million in 2006 and approximately DKK 60 million in 2007 to support the Palestinian Authorities in connection with Israel's withdrawal from Gaza and to assist the Palestinian Authorities in their preparations for statehood.

Another area of focus will be **efforts in a number of Africa's weak and failed states**. Consideration will be given to implementing projects in countries neighbouring Danish programme countries, as well as in other African countries. These projects can be carried out in collaboration with international organisations and Danish NGOs and complement the Embassies' direct cooperation with African civil society organisations.

Enhanced efforts in regions of origin

During 2004, the Government increased the priority given to development assistance within regions of origin through actively collaborating with international organisations and Danish NGOs, which have many years of experience working within regions of origin.

A main focus area for the Government's development policy in the coming years will be to further **strengthen the efforts in regions of origin**. The Government will allocate additional funding to such efforts, so that the total Danish development assistance in these regions will amount up to DKK 300 million in 2006. The policy will aim to improve the living conditions of both displaced and local populations. Many more people can be helped by focusing efforts in regions of origin. An important goal will be to ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons are given the

opportunity to return and establish themselves as swiftly as possible, either where they come from or close to their home areas.

In order to facilitate the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, the Government will **endeavour to establish a global repatriation facility** that will contribute to increasing the international cooperation aimed at finding durable solutions to refugee problems.

From 2006, the Government will earmark DKK 25 million annually to a potential global repatriation facility.

Action will be taken to create coherency with the national Danish refugee efforts. The Government will also regularly follow up on the agreements reached in connection with the Finance Acts for 2004 and 2005, for example regarding the reduction of any development assistance to countries that refuse to receive their own nationals.

The Danish efforts in regions of origin must increasingly be seen as linked to the efforts to resolve and prevent conflicts. Uprooting large groups of people leads to instability and the risk of further conflicts.

EU – the common future

The EU's development policy must be implemented in coordination with other EU policies (trade, migration and security), to ensure that a coherent, multi-pronged EU policy is pursued in relation to the poor countries.

The EU must focus its efforts on areas where EU development assistance is most effective and where the EU can document the best results. Attempt must be made to secure an effective division of labour between efforts and initiatives implemented by the EU, the Member States and other international donors.

In the coming years, EU development assistance must be expected to rise and play a greater role in the EU's external relations. The Community's development assistance and each Member State's own development assistance will complement each other. Denmark's goal is for the EU to act as a dynamic force in the global arena. To achieve this goal, it will be important that the EU:

- Assumes greater global responsibility, including in efforts to promote development and fight hardship and poverty in the world as well as in relation to international environmental and climate policy
- Actively seeks an ambitious agreement on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to be reached well before the Kyoto Agreement's first phase expires in 2012
- Plays a stronger role in the efforts to solve refugee problems
- Plays an active role in donor harmonisation

Development assistance represents a good example of an area where Denmark can exert a strong positive influence on European cooperation in the future EU.

The Government will work to ensure that the EU fully assumes a role as a global actor. Through the EU, Denmark can make a significant contribution to ensuring that the world does not face enormous poverty, environment and security-related problems in the next decade.

The greatest progress can be achieved through a partnership built around the developing countries' own priorities – and which rests on the will and determination of the Danish people to ensure better living conditions in the poorest countries of the world. To achieve this goal, the Government, guided by its development policy priorities, will work to ensure that developing countries are afforded better opportunities for exploiting the benefits offered by globalisation – in a freer and fairer world.

Appendix 1

Account Section 06.3 - Government Expenditure Proposals - Finance Act 2006

Finance Act Account		2005 (DKK million. kr.) 2005 prices	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		(DKK million. kr.) 2006 prices					
06.31.01.79.	Reserve	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Countries in Africa		2116,7	2.087,9	2.546,0	2.344,2	2.693,0	2.299,0
06.32.01.10.	Tanzania	380,0	590,0	15,0	655,0	605,0	15,0
06.32.01.11.	Kenya	150,0	296,0	5,0	5,0	285,0	353,0
06.32.01.12.	Uganda	250,0	195,0	390,0	365,0	255,0	255,0
06.32.01.13.	Mozambique	290,0	485,0	315,0	400,0	360,0	310,0
06.32.01.15.	Ghana	290,0	256,0	431,0	506,0	506,0	326,0
06.32.01.16.	Benin	180,0	10,0	145,0	110,0	160,0	570,0
06.32.01.17.	Burkina Faso	195,0	5,0	320,0	66,0	255,0	430,0
06.32.01.18.	Zambia	180,0	15,0	385,0	120,0	230,0	20,0
06.32.01.19.	Egypt	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.01.23.	Other countries in Africa	151,7	235,9	540,0	117,2	37,0	20,0
Countries in Asia and Latin America		1265,2	1287,0	926,0	785,0	705,0	846,0
06.32.02.11.	Bangladesh	200,0	541,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	210,0
06.32.02.12.	Nepal	150,0	30,0	335,0	160,0	160,0	10,0
06.32.02.13.	Bhutan	65,0	5,0	110,0	84,0	64,0	5,0
06.32.02.14.	Vietnam	250,0	445,0	315,0	265,0	315,0	15,0
06.32.02.15.	Other countries in Asia	175,2	50,0	100,0	25,0	15,0	15,0
06.32.02.16.	Nicaragua	180,0	11,0	51,0	51,0	131,0	381,0
06.32.02.17.	Bolivia	195,0	205,0	5,0	190,0	10,0	210,0
06.32.02.18.	Other countries i Latin Amerika	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Technical Assistance		426,0	185,7	218,2	249,4	172,8	206,2
06.32.04.10.	Bilateral advisers	298,0	61,7	94,2	125,4	48,8	82,2
06.32.04.11.	Fellowships	40,0	34,0	34,0	34,0	34,0	34,0
06.32.04.12.	Consultancy firms	88,0	90,0	90,0	90,0	90,0	90,0
Private Sector Programme etc.		176,0	230,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0
06.32.05.12.	Private Sector Programme	150,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0
06.32.05.15.	Public-Private Partnerships	20,0	70,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
06.32.05.13.	Environment and Training	6,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mixed Credits		300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0
06.32.06.10.	Mixed Credits	300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0	300,0
Loan assistance		180,0	166,0	166,0	166,0	166,0	166,0
06.32.07.14.	Debt relief for developing countries	180,0	166,0	166,0	166,0	166,0	166,0
Other Bilateral Assistance		373,0	523,0	528,0	553,0	553,0	553,0
06.32.08.10.	Bilateral regions of origin	60,0	160,0	160,0	175,0	175,0	175,0
06.32.08.20.	Bilateral regional assistance	115,0	115,0	115,0	115,0	115,0	115,0
06.32.08.30.	Support to democracy and human rights	150,0	200,0	205,0	215,0	215,0	215,0

Finance Act Account	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(DKK million. kr.) 2005 prices		(DKK million. kr.) 2006 prices			
06.32.08.40. Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (RCT)	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0
NGO Assistance	881,5	895,5	920,5	920,5	920,5	901,6
06.33.01.10. Framework agreement support	511,5	511,5	511,5	511,5	511,5	511,5
06.33.01.11. Single projects	361,0	340,0	375,0	360,0	330,0	346,1
06.33.01.10. Mini-programmes	9,0	44,0	34,0	49,0	79,0	44,0
Special Environmental Assistance	430,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5
06.34.01.20. Bilateral environmental initiatives	430,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5
Other Activities	230,3	197,8	203,7	269,3	200,1	206,7
06.35.01.10. Projects in Denmark	48,0	40,5	45,4	69,0	39,8	45,4
06.35.01.11. Research activities	96,7	96,7	96,7	96,7	96,7	96,7
06.35.01.13. Information-activities	37,0	26,0	27,0	27,0	29,0	30,0
06.35.01.14. Intercultural cooperation	14,0	0,0	0,0	42,0	0,0	0,0
06.35.01.15. Fact-finding activities	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6
06.35.01.17. Seminars, courses conferences	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0
06.35.01.18. Evaluation	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
International Development Research	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0
06.35.02.10. International agricultural research	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0
06.35.02.11. Other international research	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0
UNDP	426,0	418,0	418,0	418,0	418,0	418,0
06.36.01.10. General contributions to UNDP	370,0	370,0	370,0	370,0	370,0	370,0
06.36.01.12. UNIFEM	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
06.36.01.13. UNDP trust funds	20,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	12,0
06.36.01.14. UN House in Copenhagen	31,0	31,0	31,0	31,0	31,0	31,0
UNICEF	195,0	209,3	207,2	207,2	207,2	207,2
06.36.02.10. General contributions to UNICEF	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0
06.36.02.11. UNICEFs warehouse facility	15,0	29,3	27,2	27,2	27,2	27,2
Population and Health Programmes	495,0	525,0	525,0	525,0	525,0	525,0
06.36.03.10. UNFPA	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0
06.36.03.11. IPPF	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
06.36.03.12. WHO development activities	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
06.36.03.14. UNAIDS	35,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
06.36.03.15. Other contributions	60,0	85,0	85,0	85,0	85,0	85,0

Finance Act Account		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		(DKK million. kr.) 2005 prices		(DKK million. kr.) 2006 prices			
06.36.03.16	The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM)	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0
UN Agricultural and Food Programmes		210,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0
06.36.04.10.	WFP	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0
06.36.04.11.	IFAD	50,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
Global Environmental Programmes		220,5	455,5	165,5	185,5	185,5	475,5
06.36.05.10.	UNEP	31,0	15,5	15,5	15,5	15,5	15,5
06.36.05.11.	GEF	65,2	310,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	310,0
06.36.05.12.	Other environmental contributions	124,3	130,0	150,0	170,0	170,0	150,0
Other UN Programmes		221,1	223,3	233,3	233,4	233,4	229,4
06.36.06.10.	UNIDO	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
06.36.06.13.	ILO programmes	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
06.36.06.14.	UNESCO	5,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
06.36.06.16.	Multilateral advisers	85,0	75,0	85,0	85,0	85,0	81,0
06.36.06.18.	Consultancy firms	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0
06.36.06.19.	Danish UN Association	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
06.36.06.21.	UN peacekeeping operations	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
06.36.06.22.	Common Fund for Commodities	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
The World Bank		506,8	573,8	568,3	743,3	598,3	548,3
06.37.01.10.	IBRD	48,5	125,5	70,0	70,0	70,0	20,0
06.37.01.11.	IDA	420,0	420,0	420,0	645,0	500,0	500,0
06.37.01.12.	ESAF/PRGF	15,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.37.01.13.	IFC	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
06.37.01.14.	Assistance to the Middle East through IBRD	15,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
06.37.01.15.	Special Action Account	-1,7	-1,7	-1,7	-1,7	-1,7	-1,7
Regional Banks		120,1	18,0	38,0	18,0	18,0	18,0
06.37.02.10.	AFDB	92,5	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
06.37.02.11.	ASDB	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0
06.37.02.10.	IDB	12,6	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Regional and Other Funds		211,0	207,0	207,0	207,0	207,0	207,0
06.37.03.10.	AFDF	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
06.37.03.11.	ASDF	50,0	46,0	46,0	46,0	46,0	46,0
06.37.03.13.	NDF	61,0	61,0	61,0	61,0	61,0	61,0
Assistance through EU		460,5	450,2	460,2	460,1	487,1	487,0
06.37.04.10.	EUF	462,0	452,0	462,0	462,0	489,0	489,0
06.37.04.11.	EU loans to Turkey	-1,5	-1,8	-1,8	-1,9	-1,9	-2,0

Finance Act Account	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(DKK million. kr.) 2005 prices			(DKK million. kr.)	2006 prices	
Multilateral Regional and Reconstruction Assistance	145,0	80,0	100,0	95,0	90,0	90,0
06.38.01.10. Multilateral regional and assistance	95,0	35,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0
06.38.01.11. Multilateral reconstruction assistance	50,0	45,0	50,0	45,0	40,0	40,0
Stability and Security Oriented Efforts	80,0	23,5	130,0	105,0	105,0	105,0
06.38.02.11. Conflict prevention	75,0	18,5	125,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
06.38.02.12. Narcotics	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Various Multi- lateral Contributions	102,1	91,0	98,5	106,5	106,5	102,5
06.38.03.10. Multi - various	14,1	13,0	15,5	18,5	18,5	14,5
06.38.03.20. International human rights and NGOs	35,0	35,0	40,0	45,0	45,0	45,0
06.38.03.25. Trade and development	50,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0
06.38.03.30. Multilateral seminars, conferences, etc.	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Humanitarian Agencies	257,0	262,0	262,0	272,0	272,0	272,0
06.39.01.10. UNHCR	125,0	130,0	130,0	130,0	130,0	130,0
06.39.01.11. UNRWA	60,0	60,0	60,0	70,0	70,0	70,0
06.39.01.12. UN Office for Coordi- nation of Humani- tarian Affairs (OCHA)	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
06.39.01.13. Humanitarian food aid	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0
06.39.01.14. ICRC	12,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	12,0	12,0
06.39.01.15. UNOHCHR	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0
Extraordinary Humanitarian Contributions, etc.	629,0	679,0	684,0	718,8	718,8	718,8
06.39.02.10. Extraordinary humanitarian contributions	494,0	519,0	519,0	545,0	545,0	545,0
06.39.02.11. International Humanitarian Service (IHB)	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0
06.39.02.12. Multilateral regions of origin	80,0	105,0	110,0	118,8	118,8	118,8
Total bistan § 06.3	10708,3	10.899,0	10.895,9	10.872,7	10.872,7	10.872,7

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
Danida

2005

Publisher:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
2, Asiatisk Plads
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Tel: +45 3392 0000
Fax: +45 3254 0533
Email: um@um.dk
Internet: www.um.dk

Design and printing:

Schultz Grafisk

Front cover photos:

Jørgen Schytte, Mikkel Østergaard, Laurent Gillieron,
Jørgen Schytte (clockwise from top left)

The publication may be downloaded or ordered at:

www.danida-publikationer.dk

The text of this publication can be freely quoted.

ISBN numbers:

Printed version: 87-7667-275-1

Online version: 87-7667-277-8

Manuscript completed:

July 6th, 2005

In *Globalisation – Progress Through Partnership* the Danish Government presents its development policy priorities for 2006-2010. The policy paper provides a comprehensive outline of how Danish development policy can support developing countries in their efforts to exploit the full potential of globalisation. *Globalisation – Progress Through Partnership* is based on the Government's platform from February 2005 and further develops the development policy stance that the Government has set out in the previous years with *A World of Difference (2003)* and *Security, Growth – Development (2004)*.

The Government wishes to prioritise:

- Targeted efforts to promote the UN Millennium Development Goals – particularly in Africa
- Increased focus on promoting economic growth – as a way out of poverty
- More targeted and focused development assistance – maximum value for money
- Security and development – a strong Danish voice
- Strengthened environmental efforts – a prerequisite for sustainable development
- Better climate – emphasis on global solutions
- Human rights and democracy – a free and fair world
- Regions of origin – coherence home and abroad
- The EU – a coherent, multi-pronged policy towards the poor countries