

diamonds in Africa or drugs in Colombia. All these things come with a price tag, and all nations, including the United States, must pay it. The price must be fairly apportioned, and the United Nations structure of finances must be fairly reformed so that the Organization can do its job The leaders here assembled can rewrite human history in the new millennium. If we have learned the lessons of the past, we can leave a very different legacy for our children."

At the end of the three days of statements, debate,

frank and free exchange of views in the round-table sessions (see p. 57), consultations and negotiations, the General Assembly, on 8 September, adopted the draft United Nations Millennium Declaration, contained in the annex to **resolution 54/282** of 5 September, which was referred to it by the Assembly's fifty-fourth session. By that Declaration, world leaders renewed their commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations and set out their vision for the future course of the Organization.

United Nations Millennium Declaration

An eight-part United Nations Millennium Declaration, set out in **resolution 55/2** [draft A/55/L.2], was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September [meeting 8] without vote [agenda item 60 (b)].

I. Values and Principles

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.
2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.
3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.
4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people. For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are wry unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to this central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation.