

December 2006

Uttalanden 2002-2006

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Kontaktinformationen i uttalandena är till stor del borttagen eftersom pressekreterare och andra medarbetare har bytts ut.

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Uttalandena är sorterade i datumordning med den senaste först i dokumentet.

Det finns 1 uttalande från perioden.

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- Statsråd
- Departement
- Ämne

Under 2002-2006 fanns följande statsråd, departement och ämnen på www.regeringen.se:

Statsråd

Göran Persson, Ann-Christin Nykvist, Barbro Holmberg, Berit Andnor, Bosse Ringholm, Carin Jämtin, Hans Karlsson, Ibrahim Baylan, Jan Eliasson, Jens Orback, Leif Pagrotsky, Lena Hallengren, Lena Sommestad, Leni Björklund, Mona Sahlin, Morgan Johansson, Pär Nuder, Sven-Erik Österberg, Thomas Bodström, Thomas Östros, Ulrica Messing, Ylva Johansson, Laila Freivalds, Gunnar Lund, Lars-Erik Lövdén, Lars Engqvist, Marita Ulvskog, Anna Lindh, Margareta Winberg och Jan O Karlsson.

Department

Statsrådsberedningen, Justitiedepartementet, Utrikesdepartementet, Försvarsdepartementet, Socialdepartementet, Finansdepartementet, Utbildnings- och kulturdepartementet, Jordbruksdepartementet, Miljö- och samhällsbyggnadsdepartementet, Näringsdepartementet, Utbildningsdepartementet, Kulturdepartementet, Miljödepartementet och EU-representationen.

Ämnen

Arbete och jämställdhet,
Asyl, migration, integration och minoriteter
Demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter
EU
Försvar, skydd och säkerhet
Hållbar utveckling
Jordbruk, skogsbruk och fiske
Kommunikationer och IT
Kultur, medier och fritid
Lag och rätt
Miljö, energi och bostäder
Näringsliv, handel och regional utveckling
Samhällsekonomi och statsbudget
Sjukvård, hälsa, sociala frågor, socialförsäkring
Stat, kommuner och landsting
Utbildning och forskning
Utrikespolitik och internationellt samarbete

UTTALANDE

2003-12-02

Ann-Christin Nykvist, Jordbruksminister

Plenary statement by Mrs. Ann-Christin Nykvist Minister for agriculture food and fisheries, Sweden The 32nd Conference of the FAO

Excellencies, Mr Director-General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, The international community has apparently come to an impasse with regard to reducing world hunger. This is not acceptable since we know that we have at our disposal the means to progressively reduce and eventually eradicate hunger. We have made commitments at international conferences and summits. The challenge is now to implement and comply with these commitments. In Monterrey we committed ourselves to increasing official development assistance. Sweden encourages all donors who have not yet done so, to meet the UN-goal of an ODA-level equal to 0.7% of GNP. The Swedish government has recently adopted a new policy for global development. This policy emphasises coherence as one of the most central means for achieving equitable global development. Coherence within and between policy areas is seen as a prerequisite for the reduction of poverty and hunger.

Responsibility for global development, however, does not rest solely with developed countries. Each and every country is responsible for creating favourable conditions for development within its boundaries. In developing countries coherence must, among other things take the form of good governance, financial and otherwise, gender equality, secure property rights and increased support for development in rural areas.

Poverty reduction cannot be achieved without sustained growth. From various parts of the world we know that prosperity and development often is the result of an increase in agricultural production and productivity.

To reach the Millennium Development Goals it is necessary to make globalisation work for the rural poor. One of the most critical aspects is to improve the linkages between the farmers and the markets. Developing countries must be allowed to develop their markets and their export sectors. Their inclusion in world trade is a necessity if global development and the eradication of poverty and hunger are to be achieved. In this context I would like to emphasize the utmost importance that Sweden attaches to the current round of trade negotiations in the WTO. These negotiations must be resumed and concluded with ambitious results in the interest of all countries. In this context we welcome the work carried out by FAO in supporting developing countries to take part in the negotiations. I also welcome the opportunity to discuss WTO-related issues further at this evening's round table.

Food safety in the context of the food chain approach and the work carried out by FAO are important to all of us. International standards set by Codex are important means to obtain safety in food production and ensure fair practices in food trade so that national standards are not used as disguised obstacles to trade.

Mr. Chairman

Women constitute a majority of the rural agricultural work force in developing countries today. Despite the fact that women perform a majority of the work in production as well as reproduction, their rights to land and other natural resources, to credit services and to agricultural extension are usually very limited. Women's de facto roles as managers of natural resources make it crucial for sustainable development to enhance their rights.

HIV/AIDS is a grave threat to world food security today. FAO must include this dimension in all its work and collaborate with UNAIDS and other partners in the fight against this global disaster. Global sustainable use of natural resources can only be achieved through co-operation at the international level. In this context FAO plays a crucial role as a neutral forum for negotiations. At our last Conference we adopted the international agreement on genetic resources. We now need to

move urgently towards implementation of the Agreement.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the political will to fight poverty and hunger has been expressed by all of us through the millennium declaration. What is now needed is the will from us, the decision makers, to implement our commitments at the national and the international level. I trust that FAO will remain a centre of excellence so as to function as a source of knowledge in the course of us making these decisions.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

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