

# Checking the 'Fine Print' of the UN's Post-2015 Sustainability Agenda

**Why has the UN decided to omit so many vital details?  
Why has this deceit been approved by Australian politicians?  
Will the Australian government force citizens to comply with the UN's post-2015 agenda, as they did with the 'non-binding' Agenda 21?**

**Graham Williamson  
Oct 2015 (2<sup>nd</sup> edit)**

## Introduction

For 23 years the Australian government, State governments, and local Councils, have been [implementing the United Nations Agenda 21 program](#), a program aimed at [transferring power to the UN](#) so they can control all Australians. This control, even including control of energy use and private property, is justified on the basis of sustainability, [controlling the climate](#), and global wealth redistribution. [Agenda 21 has been implemented on a bipartisan basis](#) without the [democratic approval of the people](#). In fact, [successive governments have gone to extraordinary lengths to bypass democracy](#) and conceal the true goals and costs of the program. Agenda 21 is regarded so secretly by political parties that not only has there been bipartisan agreement for 23 years NOT to present this program to the people during any election campaign, but furthermore, [the ALP even described their own official Agenda 21 policy as a "conspiracy"](#).

**The UN agenda, and the agenda of globalists more generally, is all about [deliberately sacrificing the independence and national sovereignty](#) of Australia, and [transferring power to the United Nations](#).**

Now, [after 23 years of subverting democracy](#) and permitting the UN to interfere in Australian domestic affairs, the government is moving to the next stage, the [UN's post-2015 agenda](#). Since this new agenda has been described as "[A New Agenda 21 Which Threatens Our Way of Life](#)" which will "[Transform Our World Into a Global Tyranny](#)", and especially since this agenda is guaranteed to be all inclusive and "[leave no one behind](#)", it is worth taking a closer look.

The UN's post-2015 agenda was born in 2012 at the [Agenda 21 Rio +20 Conference](#) which was [attended by then Prime Minister Julia Gillard](#). Details of that commitment were recorded in the outcomes document from Rio +20 entitled, [The Future We Want](#)". When Australia signed up at Rio+20 we also signed up for the [Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 agenda](#) which is both a [continuation of, and expansion of, Agenda 21](#):

*"We further recognize the importance and utility of a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs), which are based on Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, fully respect all Rio Principles, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and priorities, are consistent with international law, build upon commitments already made, and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major Summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including this outcome document. These goals should address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their inter-linkages. They should be*

*coherent with and integrated in the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and serving as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole. The development of these goals should not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.....We also underscore that SDGs should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries.....We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on SDGs that is open to all stakeholders with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the United Nations General Assembly.....The process needs to be coordinated and coherent with the processes considering the post-2015 development agenda.”*

As Tom DeWeese pointed out in [“A New Agenda 21 Threatens Our Way of Life”](#):

*“Well, guess what, Agenda 21 is not a done deal and one of the main forces to recognize that fact is the UN itself, along with a mob of NGOs. And because it is not a done deal, they are all planning a new massive gathering to reboot Agenda 21 and force it across the finish line. Over the weekend of September 25 – 27, 2015, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City (just as in the 1992 UN Earth Summit in Brazil) thousands of delegates, UN diplomats, representatives of Non-governmental Organizations, heads of state and the Pope, will converge to present a new fifteen-year plan entitled “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”*

As DeWeese concludes:

*“The 2030 Agenda is Agenda 21 re-booted. But this time you and I don’t have an excuse to ignore it. We know what it is from the start. Now we have a new opportunity and the obligation to stop it dead in its tracks.”*

The fact that [Agenda 21](#) is being renewed and expanded by the SDGs is [further confirmed by UNESCO](#):

*“The SDG process was initiated in 2012 by the Rio+20 Summit Outcome Document “The future we want”.....The SDGs identify challenges of mankind in thematically differentiated fields of action, following the tradition of Agenda 21 and the sectoral organization of politics at national and UN level.”*

[Far from being a ‘dead’ ‘non-binding’ agreement](#), Agenda 21 is being ‘reborn’ and ‘revitalised’ and incorporated into national and sub-national laws, without the democratic approval of the people. As the [Australian government admits on their web site about CSD](#), “Australia’s commitment to Agenda 21 is reflected in a strong national response to meet our obligations under this international agreement.” And as the Australian government also admits in their [“Road to Rio+20” fact sheet](#), they have been busy forcing Australian citizens to comply with the dictates of the UN and their ‘non-binding’ Agenda 21 program:

*“Australia has participated in sustainable development discussions for more than four decades. We have signed international treaties, supported regional initiatives and enacted international commitments through new laws and policies at home”*

**The past 3 decades have been the most shameful period in Australian history as the hard won strength and independence of Australia was squandered and destroyed by politicians who were determined to betray the people and progressively surrender autonomy and democracy to the**

## **United Nations. Now they are proceeding to the next stage.**

In September 2015 the Australian government attended the [UN SDG Summit in New York](#) as the UN sought to lock the entire world into their [post-2015 agenda](#) using this summit and the Paris climate conference in December. In continuing this process of undemocratic subservience to the UN's Agenda 21/sustainability process, [Foreign Minister Julie Bishop](#) signed Australia up for the [post-2015 agenda](#). Like Agenda 21, which the Australian government has been forcing Australians to comply with for 23 years, the [Australian government also describes the SDG/post-2015 process as “non-binding”](#).

**If the UN's post-2015 process is just as ‘non-binding’ as Agenda 21, then ordinary Australians can look forward to being dragged into court to face reprehensible legal charges as the Australian government forces Australian citizens to obey the dictates of the United Nations.**

Although a detailed outcome document for the SDG agreement has been released (see [Transforming Our World](#)), there are many aspects of this document where the UN has omitted vital details and has been very vague. One area of the entire agenda which is very vague is the subject of [UN global governance powers versus national sovereignty](#) and [rights of nation states](#). The UN makes token reference to national sovereignty, while at the same time [participating groups emphasise the whole agenda is meaningless](#) if the objections of nation states cannot be swept aside by an all-powerful UN. [As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out](#), we must forget about national boundaries for the greater global good:

*"The 2030 Agenda compels us to look beyond national boundaries and short-term interests and act in solidarity for the long-term. We can no longer afford to think and work in silos."*

Another area the UN prefers to leave vague is the subject of final goals and final costs, which, [as in the case of Agenda 21](#), remain unspecified and open ended. It has been suggested though, that funds could come from [“disarmament”](#) or a [team of global tax inspectors which could raise “trillions”](#).

Accepting global UN control of climate is another [integral part of the UN's post-2015 sustainability agenda](#) and Agenda 21. What the UN defines as ‘global problems’, according to the UN, can only be solved by a global governing body such as the UN, hence the UN admits [they will have an increasingly dominant role to play in the post-2015 era](#). Yet, given the power transfer to the UN involved in the SDG agenda, [Australia was an active participant in designing it](#):

*“Australia actively participated in international discussions to design the SDGs and supported the involvement of all development actors, including NGOs, civil society organisations, private sector and business, philanthropic organisations and academia.”*

Signatory countries including Australia, and also [organisations like ICLEI, IUCN, and WWF](#), declared their support for this deliberately vague and open ended ‘agreement’ in September 2015.

## **DECLARATION**

*“We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have decided today on new global Sustainable Development Goals.....  
On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets.....As we embark*

*on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.....This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all,"*

**Foreign Minister Julie Bishop has approved this UN agreement on behalf of all Australians, [yet when I asked her the following questions](#) she refused to answer any of them:**

- *Do you intend to continue to refuse to give Australian citizens a democratic choice?*
- *Do you intend to continue to pretend these UN agreements are 'voluntary' while at the same time taking legislative action to force Australian citizens to comply with the undemocratic dictates of the UN?*
- *Do you intend to continue to force Australian citizens to comply with voluntary UN agreements?*
- *Or, on the other hand, will you proactively modify the Constitution to strengthen sovereignty and prevent domestic interference from foreign agencies?*
- *Currently we have an unsustainable system built on deception and betrayal. Will you be continuing this?*
- *What is wrong with Australia being monitored democratically by its own citizens (instead of foreign agencies such as the UN)?*
- *Isn't it time for change? How much longer do you seek to shut Australians out of this "transformational" agenda? How much longer will you refuse to allow Australians to cast an informed democratic vote?*
- *Why not spell out the full details to all Australians now, including the reason/s why the government has decided it is best to let the UN drive the agenda rather than the Australian people?*
- *What is your position, and that of the government, regarding the September SDG summit and the UN's post-2015 agenda?*
- *Do you intend to continue to refuse to let the people make an informed democratic choice?*
- *If so, do you intend to continue to authorise the UN to interfere in Australian domestic affairs?*
- *Or, on the other hand, do you intend to ban undemocratic UN interference in Australia?*

**In my continuing efforts to obtain answers to simple [questions I directed the following questions to David Hughes](#) in the office of the Prime Minister:**

- *Given these UN goals that Australia will agree to this month, please state the intended end results or final goals. Exactly how much sovereignty must we surrender to the UN by 2030 to satisfy their plans?*
- *What, typically, will be the proposed limit of global UN powers? And exactly how much data and monitoring will be needed, what will be Australia's role, what safeguards will there be, and do you propose to give the people any democratic say?*
- *will you come clean, state the final goals and final costs and give Australians a democratic choice? Or is it still an open ended undemocratic blank cheque as has been the case for 23 years?*
- *What proactive measures will you take to restore property rights, restore democracy, and prevent domestic interference from foreign agencies?*
- *Will you seek constitutional reforms to these ends? Or will you just opt for more of the same? More abandonment of democracy and national sovereignty and more abandonment of the Australian people?*
- *What are the total projected annual and final costs for the UN 2015-2030 sustainability agenda?*

Like Foreign Minister Julie Bishop, David Hughes also apparently decided it was best not to answer.

Undaunted though, [I also contacted then Education Minister Christopher Pyne](#) regarding UN driven indoctrination of our children through the education system using Agenda 21:

- *Do you still endorse this UN driven (AG21) indoctrination of our children? Do you also endorse the UN using Australian teachers as agents of change?*
- *Can you outline your strategy for terminating UN interference in the 'education' of our children?*
- *Will you continue to show more allegiance to the UN than to Australians and Australian interests?*

Like both Julie Bishop and David Hughes, Christopher Pyne also had no answers, or should I say, none that he was prepared to divulge.

In examining the SDG agreement the government has just signed with the UN for the next 15 years, and remembering that the [Paris climate conference in December is part of this new global agenda](#), let us see what safeguards they have included to strengthen sovereignty and protect democracy.

Below I have reproduced various parts of this deliberately vague [open ended 'agreement' which was so willingly signed by Julie Bishop](#). I have added **comments in coloured type** to fill in some of the facts the UN has decided to omit. It is up to everyone to be aware of the 'fine print', especially the fine print the UN preferred to omit.

## Why Have These Details Been Omitted?

### Respecting "National Sovereignty"

#### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Finalised text for adoption (1 August)

##### *The new Agenda*

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. **We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity.** We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today's generation and for future generations. **In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.**

**COMMENT:** The UN considers they have the power to grant sovereign nations the right to "full permanent sovereignty", but only insofar as that does not interfere with "future generations" or the "rights" of other countries. More details below.

## Nations Must Transfer Control of Human Rights to the UN

#### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

**COMMENT:** The UN clearly state here that the only “rights” sovereign nations are entitled to are those rights specifically granted by the UN, as modified from time to time, within the [UN Declaration of Human Rights](#). Article 29(3) of the [UN Declaration of Human Rights](#), states *“These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.”*

In other words, the UN has already removed any rights of Australians (ie signatory countries) which they perceive to be at odds with the *“purposes and principles”* of the UN. No one has any right to object to the purposes of the UN as this would be a breach of the Declaration of Human Rights to which all signatory countries have agreed.

## **National Policies Subordinate to Global & Regional Policies**

### **[TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT](#)**

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

21. The new Goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. **All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities We will respect national policy space for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in particular for developing states, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments.** We acknowledge also the importance of the regional and sub-regional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and sub-regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national level.

**COMMENT:** National policies will not only be subject to global policies developed by the UN, but also will be subject to undemocratic interference from neighbouring countries in regional areas. More details below.

## **States Not to Act in Their Own Interest**

### **[TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT](#)**

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

29. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

**COMMENT:** It will be against the law for any country to act in its own interests for purposes of trade or economic or social development. As [former Prime Minister Kevin Rudd](#), and former Treasurer

Wayne Swan (see [here](#) and [here](#)) both point out, Australia must work against its own interests for the greater global good, the greater global good of course, being defined by the UN.

## Countries Must Surrender to UN Climate Control

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

31. Looking ahead to the COP21 conference in Paris in December, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or **agreed outcome with legal force** under the Convention applicable to all Parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support.

**COMMENT:** Countries must surrender control of their environment, economy, taxation, and energy production systems to the UN in a legally enforceable way at the Paris climate conference.

## Political Independence

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

38. We reaffirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the need to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of States.

**COMMENT:** But only insofar as this “**territorial integrity and political independence**” does not interfere with rights granted by the UN, or does not interfere with other countries, and the UN decides it will also not interfere with future generations. Additionally of course, the UN must be satisfied no country is interfering with another countries climate or sustainability.

## Signatory Countries Agree to Help the UN Spy on Their Own Citizens

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

57. **We recognize that baseline data for several of the targets remain unavailable, and we call for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States**, to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist. We commit to addressing this gap in data collection so as to better inform the measurement of progress, in particular for those targets below which do not have clear numerical targets.

**COMMENT:** In order for the UN to police, and enforce, their post-2015 agenda, and ensure “no one is left behind”, they need countries to spy much more effectively upon their own citizens to ensure no one can escape the UN monitoring process. The Australian government is very eager to cooperate in this area and help the UN attain their global goals, as was stated very clearly at Rio+20 (see [Rio+20 Global Outcomes](#) , [Rio+20 Outcomes for Australia](#)) :

*“The Australian Government will continue to be actively engaged in efforts to develop and implement broader-based measures of progress, both domestically and internationally. This includes the*

*program of work to determine broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product, building on existing initiatives led by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was the first national statistical organisation to move on this concept, releasing the inaugural edition of the Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) framework in 2002. The framework displays progress measures for key areas of interest side by side, to allow the public to assess whether life in Australia is getting better. The ABS has recently undertaken national consultation to review MAP, ensuring it remains relevant to today's society—that we are measuring what Australian society cares about. The outcomes of this consultation will be used to develop a refreshed framework for measuring progress by the end of 2013. This new framework is likely to contain a fourth domain of governance, in addition to the current MAP domains of society, economy and environment.....”*

## **Ensure Sustainability & Climate Change Education for All**

### **TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels, early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training.

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

**COMMENT:** The United Nations has a [long history indeed of indoctrinating our children](#) through the education system using the provisions of programs such as Agenda 21. [Our governments have assisted the UN in this process.](#)

## **Revolution in Global Data & Monitoring of Everyone Central to UN Plans**

### **TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

*Data, monitoring and accountability – Goal 17*

17.18 **By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data** disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

**COMMENT:** Data is so central to the UN global agenda that the [Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#) (UNSDSN) was established and the [UN Data Revolution Group](#) was developed specifically to invent new and more effective ways of monitoring, or spying on, everyone in the world, with the eager help of national governments of course. The UN needs massive and instant real time data if they are going to be able to determine if everyone is living sustainably, and not damaging the climate on the other side of the world. And remarkably, even some scientists support this UN agenda!!



The [UN Data Revolution Group](#) have released their first report entitled "[A World that Counts](#)", in which they outline the vital need for data:

*"Despite considerable progress in recent years, whole groups of people are not being counted and important aspects of people's lives and environmental conditions are still not measured.....As the world embarks on an ambitious project to meet new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there is an urgent need to mobilise the data revolution for all people and the whole planet in order to monitor progress, hold governments accountable and foster sustainable development....."*

#### **4. Leadership for coordination and mobilisation:**

*A UN-led "Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data" is proposed, to mobilise and coordinate the actions and institutions required to make the data revolution serve sustainable development, promoting several initiatives, such as:*

- *A "World Forum on Sustainable Development Data" to bring together the whole data ecosystem to share ideas and experiences for data improvements, innovation, advocacy and technology transfer. The first Forum should take place at the end of 2015, once the SDGs are agreed;*
- *A "Global Users Forum for Data for SDGs", to ensure feedback loops between data producers and users, help the international community to set priorities and assess results;*
- *Brokering key global public-private partnerships for data sharing.*

#### **5. Exploit some quick wins on SDG data:**

*Establishing a "SDGs data lab" to support the development of a first wave of SDG indicators, developing an SDG analysis and visualisation platform using the most advanced tools and features for exploring data, and building a dashboard from diverse data sources on "the state of the world".*

***Never again should it be possible to say "we didn't know". No one should be invisible.***

***This is the world we want – a world that counts.***

#### **The data revolution is:**

*An explosion in the volume of data, the speed with which data are produced, the number of producers of data, the dissemination of data, and the range of things on which there is data, coming from new technologies such as mobile phones and the "internet of things", and from other sources, such as qualitative*

*data, citizen-generated data and perceptions data; A growing demand for data from all parts of society.*

#### **The data revolution for sustainable development is:**

*The integration of these new data with traditional data to produce high-quality information that is more detailed, timely and relevant for many purposes and users, especially to foster and monitor sustainable development;*

*The increase in the usefulness of data through a much greater degree of openness and transparency, avoiding invasion of privacy and abuse of human rights from misuse of data on individuals and groups, and minimising inequality in production, access to and use of data;*

*Ultimately, more empowered people, better policies, better decisions and greater participation and accountability, leading to better outcomes for people and the planet.....*

*Decisive action now, taking advantage of the current political opportunities, can set the scene and have a positive impact for years to come. Achieving the SDGs demands embracing the data revolution. We urge the **UN Member States and system organisations to dramatically speed up their work in this field** to support the global aspiration for sustainable development. Data will be one of the fundamental elements of the accountability framework for the SDGs."*

[The UNSDSN further stress the importance of surveillance data in their report:](#)

*The 46th Session of the UN Statistical Commission provided an important moment in the development of an SDG monitoring system, and has put in place a multi-stakeholder process to devise the SDG indicators, via an Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). Meanwhile, the July 2015 Financing for Development Conference will be a crucial opportunity to mobilize the necessary means, so that the full indicator framework and a sound baseline can be adopted in time for the first High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the SDG era in July 2016. An effective annual review of the whole set of Global Monitoring Indicators will take some time to achieve, but by 2018 at the latest, we hope the international system, notably the UN organizations and partner institutions (OECD, World Bank, WTO, and others) will have in place an accurate and effective annual monitoring system.*

*Yet, the Goals also describe a global agenda, including some global public goods that cannot be implemented by any country on its own. Success will require international coordination and collaboration, which in turn requires accountability and monitoring at the global level. Unless an effective global monitoring framework complements national efforts, the SDGs cannot be achieved in time. Global monitoring requires a harmonized and universal set of indicators, which we tentatively refer to as Global Monitoring Indicators. To ensure effective global monitoring, the Global Monitoring Indicators for the SDGs would be tracked in every country and reported periodically at the global level and by each country.”*

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[Tom DeWeese had this to say about Goal 17:](#)

**“Goal 17.** *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. This means the re-boot of Agenda 21, because that was the original “global partnership.” This goal is a call for all of the treaties, plans and schemes devised in the massive UN meetings to be made the law of the globe. It is total global government and it is a sure highway to misery, destruction of human society, individual thought, motivation and dreams..... They are fast moving toward the goal of eliminating individual nation states; controlling individual actions and wiping private property ownership from the face of the Earth.”*

## Australian Government Eager to Help UN

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

#### THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

##### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

78. **We encourage all member states to develop as soon as practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda.** These can support the transition to the SDGs and build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.

**COMMENT:** As noted above, the Australian government is eagerly extending the role of tax payer funded Commonwealth statisticians to assist the UN in developing ways of monitoring Australian citizens.

## No End Goals, No Limit to Costs. & No Democracy

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

#### THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

##### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

79. **We also encourage member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven.** Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.

**COMMENT:** No mention of end goals or costs, and seeking the democratic approval of the people.

## Neighbouring Countries more Important for Australian Policies than Australian Citizens

### TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

#### THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

##### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

##### **Regional level**

80. Follow-up and review at the regional and sub-regional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and sub-regional commissions and organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national-level reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF).

81. Recognizing the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, we encourage all member states to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage. UN regional commissions are encouraged to continue supporting member states in this regard.

**COMMENT:** Of course review and approval by neighbouring countries such as Indonesia, Philippines, and China, is much more important to the UN than democratic review by the Australian people. Interestingly, Kate Donald from the Center for Economic and Social Rights and co-convenor of the Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus, [recommended a process of peer review to ensure compliance with the UN's agenda:](#)

*“Imagine this: representatives of States from across the world get together to do a peer review of the impact that their laws and policies are having on their populations. Morocco recommends that the United States tackle the stubbornly large size of its homeless population. India suggests that Bhutan improve implementation of its access to information law. Brazil recommends that the UK establishes a national strategy on violence against women. All of this informed by reports by the countries themselves, UN agencies and civil society.*

*This is not a crazy fantasy. This happens in Geneva every year, at the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council. In the 8 years since it started, every single Member State has voluntarily submitted to this peer review.*

*The UPR isn’t perfect. But it is a process and a model that can offer us many lessons for the post-2015 follow-up and review.”*

Disturbingly, this peer review process is also supported by Australia, [as noted by Sean Batten](#), Director of the Global Development Section of DFAT:

*“Australia is currently being reviewed by our partners and we value the dialogue it generates.”*

Although I addressed these issues with Foreign Minister Julie Bishop on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2015, and asked; *“what is wrong with Australia being monitored democratically by its own citizens?”* I have yet to receive a response.

## Democratic Approval by Citizens Not Necessary

### [TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT](#)

#### Finalised text for adoption (1 August)

90. We request the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the 70th session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the HLPF, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent efficient, and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. This report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for state-led reviews at the HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC, including **recommendations on a voluntary common reporting guidelines**. It should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the HLPF.

91. **We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving this Agenda and utilizing it to the full to transform our world for the better by 2030.**

**COMMENT:** Seems to be an assumption here that citizens of signatory countries will automatically approve of their national governments assisting the UN to spy on them.

## UN Describes Agreement as Being ‘Voluntary’, Yet Legally Enforceable & Compulsory

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#### Finalised text for adoption (1 August)

72. **We commit to engage in systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and**

**integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind.**

74. Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

a. **They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities.** As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national level processes will be the foundation for reviews at regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources.

**84. The HLPF, under the auspices of ECOSOC, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with Resolution 67/290. Reviews will be voluntary,** while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

90. We request the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, for consideration at the 70th session of the General Assembly in preparation for the 2016 meeting of the HLPF, which outlines critical milestones towards coherent efficient, and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. This report should include a proposal on the organizational arrangements for state-led reviews at the HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC, **including recommendations on a voluntary common reporting guidelines.** It should clarify institutional responsibilities and provide guidance on annual themes, on a sequence of thematic reviews, and on options for periodic reviews for the HLPF.

**COMMENT:** Countries around the world which have been participating in the *'voluntary'* UN Agenda 21 program for the past 20 years have been [busy enacting their own legislation](#) to enforce the provisions of this *'voluntary'* program within their own borders. As the Australian government admits in their "[Road to Rio+20](#)" fact sheet:

*"Australia has participated in sustainable development discussions for more than four decades. We have signed international treaties, supported regional initiatives and enacted international commitments through new laws and policies at home....."*

The type of *'voluntary'* agreements referred to by the UN, are those that are 'enforced' by international coercion and national or sub-national laws and regulations. Although the agreements themselves may initially be *'voluntary'*, if you breach their conditions you may be fined, arrested, or have your property confiscated or subject to usage restrictions. They are as *'voluntary'* as are motor traffic or taxation violations. All bring the swift arm of the 'law'.

**UN Needs \$2-3 Trillion of Our Money, Every Year, Indefinitely, in Order to Finance their Dream**

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40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each SDG are key to realising our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the

SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

63. Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts.....

86. We welcome, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dedicated follow-up and review for the Financing for Development outcomes as well as all the means of implementation of the SDGs which is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of this Agenda. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the HLPF.

**COMMENT:** Like Agenda 21, funds needed to implement the UN post-2015 sustainability agenda are limitless since there is no end point or final goal, although these matters are not included when the UN is chasing signatures for a '*voluntary agreement*'. The [UNSDSN report on Financing Sustainable Development](#) estimated that additional (never ending?) annual payments of at least **\$2-3 trillion annually would be required, improvement in national statistical systems alone requiring around \$1 billion annually:**

***"Meeting the SDGs will require additional investments in the order of \$2-3 trillion per year.***

***At \$22 trillion per year the world has adequate saving to finance the private investments in the SDGs, but to date private financing directed towards sustainable development remains vastly insufficient. Mobilizing increased investments in the SDGs will require improved national policy frameworks that support long-term investments and correct market failures, e.g. through carbon pricing and public-private partnerships.***

### **3.8 Financing global public goods**

*The shift from the MDGs to the SDGs sharpens the focus on key 'global public goods' – public goods that are of global significance. No universally accepted definition of global public goods exists, but broadly two broad types can be identified. First, some global public goods consist of global rules, governance, and regulations that drive international cooperation and economic exchange. Such rules are critical for the SDGs (section 6.2), but they do not constitute significant investment areas in themselves. Second, several global public goods require direct investments – largely from public resources. The four most important investment needs are:*

☑ ***Climate change mitigation and adaptation:*** *A safe and stable climate is a critical global public good that requires investments in adaptation, mitigation, and improved science. As described in section 5.7, a global investment partnership for climate change mitigation and adaptation should be structured around the Green Climate Fund or the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and requires targeted financing through so-called climate finance (section 6.3.6).*

### **5.4 Ecosystem services**

*Healthy and well-managed ecosystems, together with a stable climate, are critical for long-term sustainable development. Ecosystems provide a range of services to people and societies, including provisioning services such as food, water, timber, and fiber; regulating services that affect climate,*

floods, disease, wastes, and water quality; cultural services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as soil formation, photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling. As noted for example by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), Rockström et al. (2009), Cardinale et al. (2012), and Steffen et al. (2015), healthy ecosystems and a stable climate provide a vital planetary life support system. Functioning ecosystem services can also enhance social inclusion by meeting the needs of the poor and vulnerable and by reducing the risk of conflict and insecurity. ....

Costanza et al. (2014) try to estimate the economic value of ecosystem services and arrive at the extremely high figure of some \$125 trillion per year (in 2007 US\$) – almost twice world GDP. TEEB (2010) describes how ecosystem services can be valued. Needless to say, these numbers have been queried. Yet, whatever the ‘true’ numbers are, a clear consensus exists that ecosystems and their services are of critical value to humanity and are being degraded at rapid rates. Yet, the world is not acting with the urgency and determination needed.....

Following the call for a data revolution for sustainable development from the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP 2013), the UN Secretary-General launched an Independent Experts Advisory Group on the Data Revolution. This group has issued its report (IEAG 2014), which has described the needs and opportunities for the data revolution in clear and compelling terms. The group proposes a number of important processes to operationalize the data revolution over the years to come. ...

A broad coalition of experts on data for development, including SDSN, The World Bank, Open Data Watch, PARIS21, Simon Fraser University, UNICEF and others, is publishing a needs assessment for the data revolution (Espey et al. 2015). They estimate that the improvement of national statistical systems for the SDGs will cost US\$1 billion per year over the 2016-2030 period. This estimate is conservative,

#### **5.8.2 Operationalizing \$100 billion in additional climate finance<sup>45</sup>**

Developed countries have committed to ensuring at least \$100 billion per year in climate financing for developing countries as of 2020, but confusion reigns on what does and does not count towards this commitment.

##### ***Publish what you pay;***

- o Open government data including mandatory disclosure laws and the EITI; and***
- o Periodic review of key international rules and standards for consistency with achieving the SDGs.***
- o Expansion of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative to address the needs of all developing countries”***

With so much of our money required, and the UN requiring Australia to “publish what they pay”, it is little wonder that many Australian politicians want to bring back the ‘carbon price’, as recommended by the UN.

### **UN Requires States to Sign up for a ‘Voluntary Agreement’ which is Enforced by the ‘Rule of Law’**

#### **TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

##### **Finalised text for adoption (1 August)**

8. We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination.....

9. We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all.....One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law

as well as an enabling environment at national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development

10. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law.....

18. We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda..... We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today's generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.

19. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.....

**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**COMMENT:** Like various other UN campaigns and global agreements, [such as human rights, climate change, open borders](#), the [UN post-2015 SDG agenda is all about global governance](#) and [transfer of power from nation states to the UN](#). [As the United Nations points out](#), the success of their post-2015 agenda is at stake. Countries must surrender sovereignty to the UN if the UN is to have the power to deal with global problems.

*“For the United Nations to utilize its distinct advantages, it must strengthen its position in global governance.....*

*Implementation of the post-2015 development agenda ultimately depends on the political will of Member States to carry it through. Therefore, success will depend on whether all countries contribute to the reform of global governance and use their policy space to implement policies that promote the three dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated manner. However, national States have tended to commit themselves to those solutions that are in their narrow national interest or do not interfere with what they perceive as their national sovereignty, and/ or those from which they are expecting to maximize their national interest at the expense of others, either by domination or by free-riding (Kaul, 2013). While global challenges continue to be viewed from this narrow perspective, the probability of failing to address them will remain high. The need for responsible sovereignty, one of the five principles presented in Section II above, is more than relevant in this context. In this regard, ECOSOC should take an initiative on how to operationalize this principle. Responsible sovereignty is, no doubt, a necessary condition for States to cooperate in creating the conditions for the realization of internationally recognized rights and freedoms and to act according to the other key principles of global governance put forward in this report: common but differentiated responsibilities, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and coherence. Likewise, the relevance of the United Nations in global economic governance largely depends on how much Member States are willing to strengthen the Organization, so that it may become a more effective factor in global economic governance for implementing a post-2015 development agenda for the benefit of all.”*

**[As Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, emphasised recently](#), “in today's world, the less sovereignty is viewed as a wall or a shield, the better our prospects will be for protecting people and solving our shared problems.”**

[At the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations \(A/66/749\)](#), the Secretary-General tabled a report entitled [Delivering justice: programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and](#)



international levels. In the report the Secretary-General proposed “that Member States and the United Nations make a number of the commitments set out below, which are aimed at addressing the current challenges in strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels”. The Secretary-General stresses that countries must take further steps to enforce UN treaties and abide by international laws.

### **Ensuring national implementation**

- (a) Member States should ratify or accede to international treaties to which they are not yet party, and review and remove any reservations to treaties to which they are party;*
- (b) Member States should consistently and fully implement international legal instruments, including through specific national action plans, backed by political will and financial commitments;*
- (c) Where compliance with international obligations is hampered by capacity deficits, Member States should commit themselves to seeking international assistance from bilateral and multilateral assistance providers;*
- (d) The Secretary-General commits himself to providing an integrated response to requests by Member States for assistance in the implementation of their international obligations.*

### **Strengthening treaty bodies**

13. Many international instruments include mechanisms that review Member States’ compliance. Such mechanisms provide an essential tool to strengthen implementation and highlight capacity gaps. Support for treaty monitoring bodies should be strengthened and their recommendations consistently implemented. In this connection:

- (a) Member States should commit themselves to allocating adequate resources to treaty body mechanisms, to regularly fulfilling their reporting requirements and to implementing their findings and recommendations;*
- (b) Where failure to report or to implement recommendations stems from capacity deficits, Member States should commit themselves to seeking international assistance;*

As the Secretary-General points out, countries must surrender sovereignty to the International Court.

### **Strengthening the International Court of Justice and its role in international relations**

15. The International Court of Justice remains the only judicial forum before which Member States can bring virtually any legal dispute concerning international law. No other forum’s jurisdiction is potentially as far-reaching as that of the Court, yet the Court is competent to hear a case only if the States concerned have accepted its jurisdiction. Such an acceptance can take the form of the conclusion of an *ad hoc* agreement to submit a specific dispute to the Court or of a jurisdictional clause of a treaty. The Court’s jurisdiction can also derive from the optional declarations accepting such jurisdiction as compulsory. Such optional declarations are the best way of ensuring that all inter-State disputes are settled peacefully. To date, however, only 66 Member States have accepted as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court. In this connection:

- (a) Member States should accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;*
- (b) The Secretary-General will launch a campaign to increase the number of Member States that accept as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.*

16. The General Assembly and the Security Council have the ability to refer any legal question to the Court for an advisory opinion, as do other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies when authorized to do so by the General Assembly. This enables the principal organs of the United Nations to ensure that any action that they take is in accordance with the Charter and international law, increasing the legitimacy of their actions. In practice, however, these advisory opinions are rarely sought. In this connection:

*The General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations, as applicable, should commit themselves to making greater use of their ability to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice.*

Most importantly, the [UN's 'voluntary' global sustainability agenda](#) must be enforceable [by global law](#).

### ***Fostering an enabling environment for sustainable human development***

*26. Sustainable human development is facilitated by a strong rule of law. The provision and implementation of stable and predictable legal frameworks for businesses and labour stimulate employment by promoting entrepreneurship and the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, and attracting public and private investment, including foreign direct investment. The link between economic development and the rule of law has long been established. Rising inequalities in wealth within and among countries are now a key concern with the potential to weaken and destabilize societies. The United Nations supports the development of a holistic sustainable human development agenda that addresses the challenges related to inclusive growth, social protection and the environment. In such an agenda, the rule of law must play a critical role in ensuring equal protection and access to opportunities.*

[In 2006](#) the UN developed the [Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group](#) or [Rule of Law Unit](#) [noting that](#) “Member States reaffirmed their commitment to an international order based on the rule of law and international law” and “Member States recognized that rule of law was equally essential for sustained growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.”

In 2012, following the above report of the Secretary-General, Member States [adopted 67/1 - Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Level](#), in an attempt to further strengthen and codify international law, as below.

*27. We recognize the positive contribution of the General Assembly, as the chief deliberative and representative organ of the United Nations, to the rule of law in all its aspects through policymaking and standard setting, and through the progressive development of international law and its codification.*

*30. We recognize the positive contribution of the Economic and Social Council to strengthening the rule of law, pursuing the eradication of poverty and furthering the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.*

*31. We recognize the positive contribution of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, including in adjudicating disputes among States, and the value of its work for the promotion of the rule of law; we reaffirm the obligation of all States to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in cases to which they are parties; and we call upon States that have not yet done so to consider accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with its Statute. We also recall the ability of the relevant organs of the United Nations to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice.*

*33. We commend the work of the International Law Commission in advancing the rule of law at the international level through the progressive development of international law and its codification.*

*34. We recognize the essential role of parliaments in the rule of law at the national level, and welcome the interaction among the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.*

*35. We are convinced that good governance at the international level is fundamental for strengthening the rule of law, and stress the importance of continuing efforts to revitalize the General Assembly, to reform the Security Council and to strengthen the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions.*

*37. We reaffirm that States shall abide by all their obligations under international law, and stress the need to strengthen support to States, upon their request, in the national implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building.*

39. We take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Delivering justice: programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels”.

42. We acknowledge the efforts to strengthen the rule of law through voluntary pledges in the context of the high-level meeting, and encourage States that have not done so to consider making pledges individually or jointly, based on their national priorities, including pledges aimed at sharing knowledge, best practices and enhancing international cooperation, including regional and South-South cooperation.

Going forward, [the UN particularly draws attention to the importance of the rule of law in regard to their sustainability agenda](#).

*“The past forty years show that the rule of law at national and international levels can make a significant contribution toward forging an enduring partnership between the environment and development founded on ecological and social sustainability. .... Recognizing environmental law as a foundation for environmental sustainability and realizing its full potential is ever more urgent in our quest towards sustainable development and new economic growth”*

[The UN is steadily moving forwards](#) with its codification of international laws with [various UN departments and commissions firmly dedicated to the cause](#), especially the [International Law Commission](#). But as Jose Barroso from the European Commission warned during the [High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels](#), democratic national uprisings that occur during times of turmoil may still pose a threat to global law:

*“But it is not just security threats that may harm the democratic fabric of societies. The populist and extreme nationalist tendencies that germinate in times of economic and social turmoil also represent a considerable peril to the rule of law, open societies and democratic systems.”*

For an organisation that continually asks nations to sign voluntary global agreements, the UN certainly devotes enormous time and effort to ways of monitoring and enforcing these ‘voluntary’ agreements.

## Conclusion

The UN continues to go to great lengths to omit vital details from the global agreements they expect all countries to sign. At the same time they have emphasised the unlimited costs and the fact that no one must be able to escape their surveillance system. Paradoxically though, although the UN describes their post-2015 agenda as being ‘voluntary’, they go to extraordinary lengths discussing means of monitoring and compliance. Alarming, both major political parties in Australia continue to pledge their support to the UN for this entire agenda. At the same time there seems to be unanimous agreement amongst Australian politicians that the Australian people should be prevented from having any democratic say regarding this agenda, and the interference of the UN in Australian domestic affairs. Both sides of the House have shown their absolute determination to ensure the UN’s global agenda is not included in the electoral agenda. The UN has even established an extensive [PR machine](#) to effectively bypass democratic consideration by nation states.

The post-2015 UN agenda involves [the transfer of unprecedented power to the UN](#). This includes the power to control global energy, climate, wealth, food, private property, poverty, health, education, and human rights. Yet, governments around the world have decided [this transfer of power must be done undemocratically](#) with the people being denied any democratic choice.

Extremists & tyrants share an obsessive desire to conceal the true details of their shameful agenda. Australian politicians on both sides of the house, in support of UN interference in Australian domestic affairs, continue to persistently obstruct democracy and prevent Australians from making an informed democratic choice. Instead, our politicians obsess over matters such as same sex marriage and 'strength in diversity', both of which are also 'imported' undemocratic policies.

The lengths they have gone to to conceal the truth is clear. Clearly they expect a hostile or revolutionary response if the truth becomes known. Are they correct?