

# Global lies?

A partial history of United Nations goals.

Claims by world leaders, academics and others  
on global goals and human progress  
compared to the original UN resolutions, other documents  
and meanings of words



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## Important note

The inhumane idea that **if you are forced to spend more, you rise out of poverty**

Did charities forget about the global commitments the UN was supposed to review?

**Introduction**

Medical men need education on **nutrition**: League of Nations (1936)

**"Protective foods"**: 1946 article mentions "forgotten" but "important" **1937** report for the League of Nations

End of extreme poverty and war "attainable in our generation": US President Roosevelt, 1941

**Global goals of US and UK:**

**We will work for fair trade.**

**We desire economic progress and social security for all humans.**

**All nations must abandon force.**

**Disarmament: We will help all practicable steps. (1941)**

**Goal will be met:**

**All humans will have opportunity for peace, wages adequate for their needs, and freedom of association and thought.**

**The world must deal with trade barriers**

**(Roosevelt, 1943)**

**Goal of adequate food for all can be met.**

**"Full employment in all countries"; "the absence of exploitation".**

**(Declaration of 44 allied nations, Conference on Food and Agriculture, 1943)**

**Leave no-one behind. Human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are among purposes of the UN:**

**The UN Charter (1945)**

**Over 40 nations "will report" nutrition progress.**

**The FAO "shall promote the conservation of natural resources".**

**Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1945)**

**FAO is "dedicated to soil conservation" (1945).**

**Leave no-one behind.**

**All humans have rights to:**

**adequate standard of living;**

**information; social security; housing;**

**security if disabled; and medical care.**

All children have the right to equal social protection;

free and **freeing education**, and a **social order** conducive to these rights

(Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

End hunger: To fail while knowing how would disgrace "this generation". No battle on earth or space is more important (John F. Kennedy, 1963)

**End malnutrition**, act on **inequality**:

"We...pledge and resolve to take up the challenge of **eliminating** hunger and **malnutrition** as a **primary task** of **this generation**".

Nations urge action on inequality.

In spite of twenty years of effort since 1943, "hunger, malnutrition and poverty still afflict more than half of mankind".

Ending hunger should be in **development framework** for the "most effective use of **human and natural resources**".

Balanced **economic and social** development are necessary.

(World Food Congress, 1963)

"Education shall enable **all** to **participate effectively** in a free society":

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural **Rights** (1966)

**Leave no-one behind**: "for **all** human beings a life consonant with freedom and dignity and conducive to **physical, mental, social and spiritual welfare**."

International Conference on Human Rights

(Tehran, 1968)

**Full employment. Social justice. Integrated development. Environment.**

**A primary task** is to **eliminate** evils including **inequality and exploitation**.

"**Social progress and economic growth require** recognition of the common interest of all nations in the...conservation... of areas of the **environment**... **beyond ... national jurisdiction**".

"Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the

material and **spiritual standards of living** of **all** members of society".

"Main goals" include "The protection and improvement of the **human environment**."

Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969)

"All-out attack" on hunger and poverty.

"Above all, **agrarian reform**".

Situation "intolerable".

Arms spending "insane".

Fair trade.

We urge action on threat of contamination and destruction of the **environment**.

**Economic growth** geared to the **basic needs** of the people.

Food and development are "too important for experts":

Second World Food Congress (1970)

**Equality.** UN member states "*solemnly proclaim determination to work **urgently***" for a New International Economic Order based on **equity** "*which shall **correct inequalities***"; "***eliminate the widening gap** between the developed and the developing countries*"; "***banish the prevailing disparities***"; **prosperity for all.**  
Fair trade. **Regulation of transnational corporations** on the basis of full national sovereignty.

Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (1974)

Adequate **nutrition for all** is in world's power.

**More equitable** distribution of food is "**fundamental responsibility** of governments".

Fair trade.

**Fair economic order.**

"The **eradication of hunger** is a common **objective...especially of the developed countries**".

"Every endeavour to prevent wastage of food".

**About 460 million** people are **chronically malnourished.**

**"To assure...conservation of natural resources....which might be utilized...for food production, all countries must collaborate in order to facilitate the preservation of the **environment**"**

**In decisions on farm support, "developed countries should take into account, as far as possible, the interest of the food-exporting developing countries".**

**World Food Conference,  
Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition (1974)**

**Polluting other countries** without consent is **forbidden**.

*"In the exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more countries, **each State must co-operate on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations in order to achieve optimum use of such resources without causing damage to the legitimate interest of others.**"*

*"The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present and future development potential of developing countries."*

*"Transnational **corporations shall not intervene in** the internal affairs of **a host State.**"*

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (1974)

**All States shall take measures to protect people from misuse of new technology hampering their human rights.**

**All States shall make laws to prevent the use of new science and technology to harm human rights, fundamental freedoms, or the dignity of the human person.**

Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind (1975)

**Goal: Health for all by 2000** should be a main target of governments.

Existing **inequality in health** is **unacceptable**.

**Priority** to **those most in need**.

Conference reaffirmed the **right to physical and mental health**.

(International Conference on Primary Health Care. Declaration of Alma-Ata, 1978)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979

Ultimate aim is "improvement of the conditions of **all**".

**By 1990: "The reduction and elimination of poverty and a fair distribution of the benefits of development are primary objectives for the international community during the Decade."**

**By 1990: Immunisation for all children.**

*"All countries...will ensure immunization against major infectious diseases for all children as early as possible during the Decade."*

**By 1990: Safe water and adequate sanitation for all.**

**By 2000: Adequate nutrition for all.**

*"Hunger and malnutrition must be eliminated as soon as possible and certainly by the end of this century".*

**By 2000: Jobs for all.**

**By 2000: Health for all.**

**By 2000: Primary school for all or nearly all.**

*"...the provision of universal education on the broadest possible scale, the eradication or considerable reduction of illiteracy, and the closest possible realization of universal primary enrolment by the year 2000 remain major goals of all countries during the Decade."*

(International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade , 1980)

*"Habitats shall be safeguarded" to preserve survival of all life forms.*

*"Optimal sustainable productivity" in use of natural resources.*

*"Conservation of nature is an integral part of social and economic development". World Charter for Nature (1982)*

*"Development... aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals"*

*"States... shall ensure...equality of opportunity for all... and the fair distribution of income"*

Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

**By 2000: "Adequate shelter for all".**

Main focus should be on improving the situation of the disadvantaged and the poor.

Sustainable development: "shelter and urban development must be reconcilable with a sustainable management of the environment".

## Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (1988)

"Countries may wish" to set education goals for 2000:

Care and activities for disadvantaged children.

By 2000, completion of primary education for all.

By 2000, adult illiteracy half its 1990 level.

Significantly reduce literacy gender gap.

Other life skills.

World Declaration on Education For All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs; World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, 1990)

"States shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child."

Children have the "guaranteed" right to life and the right to information.

Convention on Rights of the Child (1989, entered into force 1990)  
Seven "major goals" suggested for 1990-2000 after "extensive consultation" with NGOs and others include:

By 2000: Promoting safe water, sanitation and access to basic education for all humans.

By 2000: Halve child malnutrition (not just hunger).

By 2000: 80% of children to complete primary education.

By 2000: Halve adult illiteracy, especially among women.

"We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments"

"Legal" standards in the Convention on Rights of the Child "guarantee" rights.

"We will work to promote earliest possible implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child"

"Programmes to encourage information about children's rights should be launched world-wide"

(World Summit for Children, 1990)

Six goals for 1991-2000 "must be met".

"We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to undertake the measures necessary to implement the Strategy.

"environmentally sustainable development" and to "respond to social needs".

"Rights, justice and equity are essential"

"Environment is a priority".

Declaration on International Economic Cooperation (1990),  
Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Humans are "entitled" to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

"The right to development must be fulfilled...to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations."

"Environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process"

*"At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes."*

*"States shall enact effective environmental legislation"*

End poverty: All States will co-operate on ending poverty, to reduce inequality in living standards.

Environment: Precautionary approach will be widely used.

*"The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority."*

States will develop "polluter pays" law.

*"Indigenous and local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional*

**practices."**

*"Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible."*

(Rio Declaration, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or Earth Summit, 1992, at same time as the Conference adopted Agenda 21)

The three Rio Conventions - on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification

Leave no-one behind? Goals for industrialised countries. Agenda 21:

**"All countries should take immediate measures to provide shelter to their homeless poor"**.

**"Holistic view of development": integration of environment and development; prosperity; empowerment.**

**By 2000, health for all. This is an overall strategy.**

**By 2000, shelter for all.**

**By 2000, "Each country should ensure that more than 50 per cent of its youth, gender balanced, have access to appropriate secondary education or equivalent educational or vocational training programmes by increasing participation and access rates on an annual basis."**

**By 2000, many suggested or agreed health and environment goals.**

**By 2025, "adequate environmental infrastructure in all settlements".**

**By 2025, "full coverage in water-supply".**

**By 2025, "dispose of all ...wastes" within environmental guidelines.**

**By 2025, "all urban populations" to have "adequate waste services".**

**By 2025, "sanitation in all rural areas."**

**Freshwater targets for 2025.**

**"Political commitment at the highest level".**

**"The broadest public participation ....should...be encouraged".** [! - Governments have betrayed the public, through false official information on pledges and progress.]

**Special attention to unsustainable consumption.**

**Special attention to vulnerable groups.**

**Priority: health service coverage for groups in greatest need.**

## Rio Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit), 1992

Goals for 1992-2000:

159 governments pledge all efforts to end famine, nutrition-related disease caused by disaster, and iodine and vitamin A deficiencies by 2000.

Adequate food is a right of every person.

There is enough food for all.

Unequal access is the main problem.

Two billion lack micronutrients.

Rich country citizens are dying from overeating and unbalanced diets.

We must ensure that the poor participate in decisions.

Committed to just and environmentally safe world.

We are determined to have national nutrition plans by 1994.

[FAO say governments had researched vulnerable groups.]

(International Conference on Nutrition, World Declaration on Nutrition, 1992)  
*"States are duty-bound, as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in other international human rights instruments, to ensure that education is aimed at strengthening the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms"*

The universal and inalienable right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, must be implemented.

All learning institutions should include the subjects of human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and the rule of law  
(World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993).

The UN Decade for Human Rights Education was 1995-2004.

But in 2017 UK schools and universities, like governments and the UN, seem to breach human rights by misrepresenting or distracting from global pledges, and misdescribing research on progress.

Equality in health.

**By 2000: Primary health care for all, including reproductive health care.**

**By 2005: Gender equality in primary and secondary education.**

**By 2015: Life expectancy above 75 years in each country; 70 in countries with highest mortality.**

**Efforts for longer, healthier lives for all should emphasise health equality for male/female and social classes.**

**By 2015: End inequality of child survival between socio-economic groups in countries.**

**By 2015: Infant mortality rate below 3.5% and under-5 mortality rate below 4.5%, in all countries.**

**By 2015: Maternal mortality under 60 per 100,000 for countries with intermediate mortality levels and 75 for those with highest mortality. Disparities between social groups should be narrowed.**

International Conference on Population And Development (Cairo, 1994)

**117 Heads of State and Government give "well-being for all and social development the highest priority".**

**Nations will aim to reduce overall inequality.**

**Nations will provide legal frameworks including gender equality, full respect for all human rights, transparent and accountable governance, and the end of discrimination.**

**We will create an enabling economic environment aimed at promoting more equitable access for all to income, resources and social services.**

**International goals must have the rights of the poor and excluded as overriding priority.**

**Nations reaffirm the right to information, especially to help the poor.**

**Poverty includes unsafe environments and lack of information.**

**Governments will urgently make plans with a date for eradicating absolute**

**poverty in each country.**

**"It is our task to address ...underlying and structural causes" of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.**

**(World Summit for Social Development, 1995)**

**"Determined to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women"**

**"Determined to address the structural causes of poverty"**

**As soon as possible and no later than 2015, "Reproductive health care accessible to all"**

**By 2000, governments to implement human rights treaties;**

**Urgently implement Convention on Rights of the Child;**

**By 2000, clean water for all;**

**By 2000, halve child malnutrition with special attention to gender.**

**Fourth World Conference on Women.**

**Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)**

**Earliest possible achievement of sustainable world food security.**

**Goal for 2015: Reduce the number of undernourished people to half their present level.**

**"It is necessary to target those suffering most".**

**Corruption hinders the task.**

**Governments will "develop legislative processes that are most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all".**

**We will promote equitable income distribution, and ensure politics, economics and society are designed for zero poverty and peace.**

**(Rome Declaration on Food Security, World Food Summit, 1996)**

**The Secretary-General's "Millennium Report"**

**(We the Peoples, March 2000)**

**Commitments on literacy, numeracy and life skills: Education for All.**

**By 2005: End gender gap in primary and secondary education.**

**By 2015: All children, especially the disadvantaged, to complete free, good-quality primary education.**

**By 2015: Gender equality in education.**

**By 2015: Adult literacy to be improved 50 per cent, especially for women.**

**Ongoing commitments: Equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults.**

**Ensuring excellence for all.**

**Focus on quality.**

**(Dakar Framework for Action adopted by the World Education Forum, April 2000)**

**UN, OECD, IMF and World Bank mislead that easier goals were agreed by 1990s conferences (International Development Goals, June 2000)**

**The poor are bad for "growth": Economists, governments and others recommend policies for the poor using statistics which look better if they die. G8 "commit/to working/to...**

**Reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010...**

**Reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010 ...**

**Reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010"**

**(June 2000)**

**The Millennium Declaration includes pledges which do not "expire":**

Leaders pledge constant effort for "genuine participation by all citizens in politics";

to "ensure" public's right to information.

"We request the General Assembly to review regularly progress on these goals"

**The MDG water base year is 2000** rather than 1990, rich countries were told by the OECD in 2001.

But 11 is not half of 17.

So how was the target "met in 2010" as the UN and others have been claiming? **Heads of UN agencies agreed in 2001 that Millennium pledges imply 15-year targets** – but later, agencies and others give false impression that leaders pledged 25-year targets.

The UN General Assembly responds to the proposals for easier "MDGs" by instead reaffirming the Millennium pledges (not the generally easier 25-year "MDG" targets).

UN member states **ask the Secretary-General again to report on the actual commitments** (and do not mention the "MDGs").

They invite UN staff and themselves to "give **widespread publicity**" to the actual pledges – **not the easier "MDGs"**.

General Assembly Resolution 56/95, 14 December 2001

UN members specifically reaffirm "goal of reducing by half, **between 2000 and 2015**, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to **afford** safe drinking water".

General Assembly Resolution 56/192, 21 December 2001

**Heads of State and Government and their representatives misinform citizens that**

**"targets of the World Food Summit" were "reaffirmed by the Millennium Declaration"**.

They reaffirm "right of access to safe nutritious food" and the 1996 pledge.

## Declaration of the "World Food Summit: five years later" (2002)

Leave no-one behind? Equality. Economic, social and environmental development are interdependent.

*"We **commit...to... equitable ...global society...need for human dignity for all...we assume a collective responsibility to advance...the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection.**"*

*"We also **commit..to...the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992**".*

*"We commit ourselves to the Plan of Implementation...and to expediting the achievement of **the time-bound, socio-economic and environmental targets contained therein.**"*

By 2015: Specific improvements in saving **infants**', under-5 children's and mothers' lives from the **"rate in 2000"** (not the generally easier "MDG" targets - and now with the specific target on infants which is additional to those in the Millennium Declaration).

**"As quickly as possible": "Reduce disparities" in child and maternal mortality with particular attention to female mortality rates.**

By 2015: Achieve Millennium Declaration pledge on **"affordable"** water. Sanitation target likewise appears to have baseline of 2000, not 1990.

The major **conferences** since 1992 **"defined for the world a comprehensive vision for the future of humanity."**

**Promote traditional medicine.**

Sustainable development is **"key element"** in UN activities.

**"Programmes that reflect the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All" - which must include the **adult literacy** target for 2015.**

World Summit on Sustainable Development or Earth Summit: Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation (September 2002)

UN member states go far beyond "MDGs": "the process of integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits should not include renegotiation of any outcomes of those conferences". General Assembly working group will "ensure" proper follow-up of conferences. (December 2002)

*Does a Dollar a Day Keep Poverty Away?*

UN member states agree "The time has come" to implement the broader agenda from UN conferences and summits. They still do not mention the "MDGs".

Member states encourage "the Statistical Commission to...improve the list of indicators on implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits".

National policies should be consistent with the actual commitments from the conferences and summits - not the "MDGs". (2003)

*"Each State... shall...implement or maintain effective...anticorruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability."*

United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003

**Governments "encourage international community" to fund the actual conference and summit goals, not easier "MDGs" (2003)**

**2002-5: The US says it has not agreed the "MDGs" proposed in 2001.**

**14 September 2005: George W. Bush now says the US is committed to "Millennium Development Goals".**

**16 September: The US State Department claims that world leaders mean the Millennium Declaration goals.**

**17 September: Secretary of State says that the US is committed to "MDGs".**

**2006: US ambassador to UN says it is not.**

**In 2008 according to a cable released through Wikileaks, the US Government still held that it had not agreed the Secretary-General's "MDGs". The Obama administration misled that the Millennium Declaration adopted the easier "MDGs".**

**BBC Editorial Complaints Unit, in what may have been its only published output on world poverty or global goals, makes a common error: Unanswered points by Matt Berkley to Martin Ravallion, originator of World Bank "dollar a day", on the basis of official global poverty claims**

**2007: Thirteen Heads of State or Government misled on Millennium pledges**

**By 2010: Halve malaria deaths from 2000 levels. By 2015: Near zero malaria deaths. "Leaders at UN launch campaign to virtually eliminate malaria deaths by 2015" (2008)**

Conference on financial crisis reaffirms **the wider, more ambitious UN goals** "including" the "Millennium Development Goals" (2009)

Nations agreed in 2009 that they would **"ensure urgent action"** to fully realize" the World Food Summit pledge – which by the FAO numbers (which do not relate to "undernourishment" as most people would understand the word) would mean **fewer than 500 million people in 2015** with chronic lack of calories.

In 2015, FAO estimated nearly 800 million.

Nations in 2009 also agreed, **"We commit to take action towards sustainably eradicating hunger at the earliest possible date."**

World Summit on Food Security, Rome Declaration (2009)

Goals for 2015 and 2020 suggested by some states: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

**Goals for the poorest countries:**

**By 2020, water and sanitation for all.**

**By 2020, beyond "MDG" targets on child and maternal mortality and child nutrition.**

**By 2020, double the share of poorest countries in ' share of exports.**

**By 2020, internet access for all.**

***"overarching goal...is to overcome the structural challenges...in order to...achieve internationally agreed development goals..."***

**Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries 2011-2020 (Istanbul Declaration)**

School examination board misleads those marking the papers

By 2025, child and maternal health targets which were later omitted from the "SDGs"?

(World Health Assembly, 2012)

2012: Nations "reaffirm our commitment to fully implement...Agenda 21", the Johannesburg Plan, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action) and other conference and summit goals.

These include:

By 2015, save more mothers and children than in the "MDGs";

By 2020, safe water and sanitation for all in "least developed countries";

By 2025, safe water and sanitation for all.

In 2012, nations agreed the "importance" of new goals based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan. Nations on the Economic and Social Council were to promote the implementation of Agenda 21.

In 2015, the supposedly "transformative" SDGs put back the 2020 and 2025 water and sanitation goals to 2030. However, it is not obvious how governments might not still be officially committed to 2020 and 2025.

These and other deceptions are despite the 2012 conference emphasising more commitment and more transparency. The 2012 conference also said:

"governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21";

"policies for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with ... Agenda 21"

"we commit to address remaining gaps in...outcomes of the major summits";

"we recommit to fully implement the commitments related to Africa's development needs"

"public participation and access to information....are essential to the promotion of sustainable development";

"Sustainable development requires ...meaningful involvement";

*"We support **prioritizing** measures to promote gender equality and **women's empowerment** in all spheres";*

*"an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development ...**should...build on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan...**, contribute to the implementation of our **commitments in** the outcomes of United Nations **conferences and summits...**";*

*"We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council...is a central mechanism ...for promoting the **implementation of Agenda 21**"*

*"We commit to strengthen the Economic and Social Council ...as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated **follow-up** of the outcomes of **all** major United Nations **conferences and summits** in the economic, social, environmental and related fields";*

*"We further recognize the **importance** and utility of a set of **sustainable development goals, based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation...which... 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".*

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development  
(Rio+20, 2012)

African Union governments commit in 2013 to **end violent conflict by 2020**  
African Union governments in 2013 "resolve to **end hunger by 2025**"

**2013: General Assembly agrees that two main UN intergovernmental organisations for sustainable development will follow up all relevant existing conferences and summit goals.**

UN member states "**reaffirm commitments to** outcomes of **all** the major UN conferences and summits":

UN Special Event towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,  
25 September 2013

**FAO** claim countries "met" Millennium hunger target - using a **fictional objective** as well as fictional baseline (2015)

The New York Times' gross negligence?

Leaders at the 2015 Summit mislead the species by claiming new goals are "transformative" and "supremely ambitious".

In fact they are attempting to delay the deadlines for water and sanitation for all by ten years in some countries and five years in others.

Leaders do this even though

a) nations agreed in 2012 that new goals should be based on Agenda 21 - which contains the goals for 2025 - and contribute to achieving existing agreements;

b) leaders in 2015 at the same time reaffirm previous conference commitments and agree that governments will follow up goals according to the existing mandates. This means governments agree to follow up all conferences and summits. It is clearly a violation of the agreements to ignore the goals of water and sanitation for all in the "least developed countries" by 2020 and all people by 2025.

Leaders also mislead the species on existing goals for 2015, reinforcing the false impression that the Millennium pledges, or the whole UN development agenda, were the easier so-called "MDGs".

Some SDG targets are new and some not.

Immediate measures to eradicate forced labour.

Urgent action on climate change.

As soon as possible, fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization.

Urgent, significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats and halt loss of biodiversity.

By 2020, progress on greenhouse gases.

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of species.

By 2020, halve deaths and injuries from road accidents.

**By 2020, expand scholarships for developing countries.**

**By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems.**

**By 2020, reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.**

**By 2020, global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact.**

**By 2020, universal, affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries.**

**By 2020, substantially increase the number of settlements implementing integrated policies towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework, holistic disaster risk management.**

**By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes.**

**By 2020, developed countries to mobilize \$100 billion annually for developing countries on climate change.**

**By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.**

**By 2020, regulate fish harvesting, end overfishing, restore fish stocks.**

**By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas.**

**By 2020, prohibit harmful fishing subsidies.**

**By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems.**

**By 2020, halt deforestation.**

**By 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.**

**By 2020, measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species.**

**By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.**

**By 2020, double the least developed countries' share of global exports.**

**By 2020, enhance support to developing countries for reliable data on people.**

By 2025, achieve targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years.

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution.

By 2025, end child labour.

The more you spend, the richer you get? Cost = price x need. The UN's chosen idea of "consumption poverty" confuses price with cost; and confuses income with profit.

World Bank global "poverty" monitors say countries "frequently change the questionnaires". Since the FAO use the same surveys to guess how many people lack calories, this problem may affect the "hunger" claims as well.

Some of the world's most prominent statistics organisations make large mistake

December 2015: European Union countries talk of "the need" for "full implementation" of Agenda 21 and the commitments of 2012, which means water and sanitation for "least developed countries" by 2020 and for all by 2025.

December 2015: UN member states reaffirm "the commitment to implementing Agenda 21" and the other development agreements "including the Sustainable Development Goals", with no country voting against.

The misleading equation: "in school = completing a full course"

World Bank and UN Expert Group confuse prices with cost of living (prices x needs). "Purchasing power" does not tell us anything about what people need to live, and so is not a measure of the "cost of living" and cannot tell us about poverty.

"Data revolution" fails as UN contradicts own experts

July 2016: Heads of State and Government, High Representatives, and UN member governments mislead that "most of the Millennium Development Goals and targets" have been "achieved"

December 2016: UN member nations reaffirm Agenda 21, with no country voting against.

Group of 77 and China "not confident that 2030 Agenda and High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development will cover all aspects of the three previous Conferences"; "institutional arrangements" for Agenda 21 and later Sustainable Development conferences, and sanitation "almost entirely unaddressed"

### **Oxford Reference books mislead on UN commitments**

May 2017: World Health Assembly. Strangely, staff are now to report to governments only as late as 2020 on the agreed immunisation goals, even though that is the target date, progress is currently behind, and nations agreed in 2012 that the reports would be annual.

### **Some failures on the education Global Goal**

Initial questions on the Sustainable Development Goals 2017 progress report by the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres

**Does "2030 Agenda" mislead?**

**Has the phrase succeeded in distracting public attention from the goals and commitments for 2020 and 2025 which governments are supposed to put into action?**

**Is the UN wrongly reporting "poverty reduction" because it now counts more food which people grow and gather?**

**December 2017: UN member states reaffirm Agenda 21, whose goals include clean water and sanitation for all by 2025.**

**March 2018: Where are the progress reports and action plans on UN goals for 2020 and 2025?**

**Where are the reports on the agreed food security indicator?**

**If the existing goals are hard to measure, why not prioritise real facts, such as how long people live?**

**Where are the accurate accounts of present and past agreed global goals, from academics, politicians, journalists, charities and others?**

**Where is the "quality education", when academics and school examination boards routinely understate pledges in UN resolutions?**

**Where are the "participation", "accountability", "inclusion", "transparency", "respect", "dignity", "democracy", "access to information" or "empowerment" when governments mislead on their agreed goals?**

**Governments and those working for them distract from goals with approaching deadlines, give the false impression that new goals are more ambitious, and make claims about progress based on methods that they would never apply to themselves.**

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