

China and Russia - key veto-wielding members of the U.N. Security Council - also raised serious concerns and opposed Annan's "artificial" deadlines of having world leaders adopt a reform package at a summit in September...

China's U.N. Ambassador Wang Guangya said U.N. reforms must accommodate the concerns of developing countries and "effectively reverse the trend of giving priority to security over development that has characterized U.N. activities for a long time."

By contrast, the 25-member European Union expressed support for Annan's plan, which calls for a realignment of the United Nations to give additional weight to key development, security and human rights issues

The Nonaligned Movement, which represents almost two-thirds of the U.N.'s membership, also believes that reforms should be adopted by consensus - a point strongly endorsed by China, he said...

In separate speeches, many key developing countries were even more critical of Annan's proposals.

Algeria's U.N. Ambassador Abdallah Baali said the proposed reforms pay only superficial attention to debt reduction, freer trade, technology transfer, and reform of the global financial architecture - and ignore health and education. He objected to Annan's proposed definition of terrorism, saying it does not deal with the question of state terrorism or a legitimate struggle against foreign occupation

Russia's U.N. Ambassador Andrey Denisov called Annan's reform a "good basis" for the September summit but expressed ambivalence about several key Annan proposals.

He questioned whether there was widespread support for Annan's notion of a "responsibility to protect" citizens in danger and cast doubt on his proposed definition of terrorism.

<http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/world/20050406-1843-un-reforms.html>