



WFM 25th CONGRESS

- DRAFT MINUTES (Received and Reviewed by 2008 Council, 7 November 2008)-

Tuesday, 28 August 2007

Registration and Nominations

Registration was held prior to the start of the Congress Plenary Session. Delegates received nomination forms for Council candidates and voting cards at the registration from the CNSC.

Opening Congress Plenary Session

Welcome

The Opening Plenary session of the XXV World Congress of the World Federalist Movement opened with introductory remarks by the Very Rev. Hon. Lois Wilson, Acting President of WFM.

A warm welcome to Geneva, Switzerland, and the WFM Congress was given by Karl Bründler, President of Weltföderalisten Schweiz in English, French and German.

Then the Very Rev. Hon. Lois Wilson shared her opening address to the Congress.

Greetings and Congratulations to the XXV WFM Congress

Written Statements of Welcome and Congratulatory Remarks were presented by various individuals to illustrate the wide-ranging support for WFM's work.

Tony Hill, Director of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Geneva shared his congratulatory remarks.

Keith Best delivered a statement from Federico Mayor, President of the Foundation for a Culture of Peace.

Bente Nielsen delivered a statement from Hans Blix, President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

James Arputharaj presented a statement from Ramesh Thakur, Distinguished Fellow of the Centre for International Governance Innovation; Professor of Political Science, University of Waterloo; Former Senior Vice Rector, United Nations University and Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations.

Lene Schumacher presented a statement from Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, Co-Chair of the ICISS Commission and high level foreign policy representative of the Algerian government.

Karen Hamilton delivered a statement from Jim Paul, Executive Director of the Global Policy Forum.

Fergus Watt of WFM-Canada delivered a statement by Andrew A. D. Clarke, former Secretary-General of the World Association of World Federalists and Founding Chairman of the International Peace Academy Committee.

A statement was made by President Mitsunori Ueki of WFM-Japan sharing his congratulations on this 60th anniversary. He also noted with the Congress two recent successes for WFM Japan and the Movement:

- 1) On 17 July 2007 the Japanese Government joined as the 105th party to the Rome Statute Treaty of the International Criminal Court.
- 2) In August 2005, WFM Japan received an unprecedented approval from the Japanese National Diet as they adopted world federalism as a goal of Japanese foreign policy.

In conclusion, President Ueki shared that the Japanese Constitution renounces war. The goals of the San Francisco meeting can be realized. WFM Japan sincerely hopes all WFM Members would encourage their parliaments to adopt a similar resolution on World Federalism as that which was achieved in Japan.

Finally, Lucy Webster delivered a statement by Joseph Baratta, former head of the United Nations Office for the World Federalist Movement in New York.

Participants were provided with directions to the nearby UN Offices where the Public Symposium was held in Room VII at 3:00 pm.

WFM Public Symposium at UNOG

"To Save Future Generations from the Scourge of War"

In connection with the XXV Congress, WFM hosted a Public Symposium at the UN Palais des Nations in Geneva on Tuesday, August 28th, 2007. A panel of distinguished UN officials, Permanent Representatives of UN member states and important NGOs, addressed the achievements and challenges of the UN in accomplishing its preambular goal of 'saving future generations from the scourge of war'.

WFM President Senator Rev. Lois Wilson opened the Symposium by welcoming everyone to an afternoon of reflections on the UN, international democracy, and the evolution of international law, as well as the challenges facing the UN going forward.

Director General of the UN in Geneva, Mr. Sergei Ordzhonikidze spoke about the role of the UN Charter in 1945 and International Law, noting how progressive the developments of the rule of law have been, with hundreds of treaties, conventions and covenants, providing the international community with new norms, especially the most important achievement: the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Mr. Ordzhonikidze emphasized that the challenge of strengthening international law is not for governments alone; the role of civil society has been crucial in terms of mobilizing public opinion and ensuring the law is clearly understood.

Dr. Samuel Kobia, Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches noted that WFM and WCC are children of the same era and that the two organizations work towards very similar goals. He addressed the problem of the R2P linkages between prevention and intervention and use of force, and emphasized other components of the preventive agenda. He stated that UN reform should be judged in the context of whether or not the UN is capable of interacting with people in need.

H.E. Luis Alfonso de Alba, Ambassador of Mexico to the UN in Geneva, thanked WFM for its enthusiastic work encouraging the UN to improve. He further explained the developments of the new UN Human Rights Council (HRC), of which he chaired the first and founding year. In an international context where the human rights standards have been seriously tested, the UN has upgraded human rights as the 3rd pillar of the organization and established the HRC. Ambassador de Alba saw this as a demonstration of how multilateralism can work even amid political turmoil, as the UN succeeded in strengthening its machinery for maintaining and monitoring human rights. He emphasized that one should not look at dialogues and cooperation as a weakening of the system; rather these are means of promotion.

With the new HRC the UN achieved a balance between civil and political and social, economic and cultural rights. Simultaneously, Ambassador de Alba emphasized the strengths of the new Universal Periodic Review mechanism to prevent violations of human rights as it places all member states on an equal footing. All UN Member States will be evaluated with a ratio of 48 countries a year. Information gathered from OHCHR, National Human Rights Institutes and civil society will be included in the Review.

Ambassador de Alba challenged the human rights machinery on 3 areas for the future; '1) To develop a sense of universality, as no country is fully implementing human rights; 2) To interact with the remaining UN system and regional organizations dealing with human rights; 3) For Member states to realize the importance of national behavior and that institutional building comes from the bottom-up.'

Ms. Mona Rishmawi, Legal Advisor and Head of Rule of Law Unit in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights commended WFM's engagement in the Coalition for the International Criminal Court as it has been

indispensable for the adoption of the Rome Statute. The ICC is a major chapter in Human Rights and UN History of which WFM has played an important role.

Over the last 60 years, the UN has not only succeeded in providing a framework for international law and bringing states together; but it is also pushing a process of implementation. In this process the partnerships with civil society are essential.

International law has long been considered as governing the relationships and responsibilities between states. However, with human rights law, the individual was put at the center of the international legal order. As a result, the last century has moved the responsibility from being entirely placed on states to also include individuals for their actions in an international context.

UN presence on the ground has also changed from solely supplying troops to actually having particular goals. As such, all UN missions have human rights elements. The challenge in advancing the human rights agenda is to reenergize States' commitments to human rights issues, addressing them at home and engaging national parliamentarians.

Ms. Eva Tomic, Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Permanent Representative at the Mission of Slovenia to the UN in Geneva, reminded that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is founded on human dignity, which should continuously guide us in addressing the tension between human security and national sovereignty. The Declaration continues to be uncontested and amounts to customary law as no state today negates or challenges its underlying principles. The difference of opinions lies in the interpretation and implementation.

She also noted the extraordinary evolution towards the promotion and *protection* of human rights as the norm today. The establishment and the work of the OHCHR is one of the UN's biggest successes. Similarly Ms. Tomic pointed to the evolution of understanding of state sovereignty as a responsibility for the protection of one's own civilian population. The formal and universal affirmation of this concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was established at the 2005 UN Summit as a new norm of international law.

Ms. Tomic identified challenges for moving forward; 1) while insisting on the universality of human rights, one needs to recognize that countries have different needs and capacities; 2) the need for rectifying the historic imbalance of civil and political rights versus economic, social and cultural rights; 3) placing human rights on equal footing institutionally within the UN; 4) continue to clarify R2P and avoid misinterpretations; and 5) involve the voices of civil society meaningfully in the work of the UN.

Mr. Tony Hill, Director, UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, pointed out that the landscape of global governance is changing and the UN is in the process of determining its strengths. Yet, the UN is being starved into reform the OHCHR's budget was the only one increased at the 2005 Summit. All other UN agencies, departments and programs have had to continue within existing resources as the UN budget has been held on 0% growth for the last 6 years.

As the UN can only be and do what the Member States want it to, civil society should focus on governments, encouraging them to provide more core funding to the UN. Mr. Hill alerted that some governments view UN reform as a way to cut costs.

Mr. Hill noted that since 1989, NGOs have become recognized partners on many UN issues and encouraged WFM members to engage in areas that lack an effective global governance structure, such as Migration, Disarmament, Finance, Environment and Transnational Corporations.

Mr. David Atwood, Director, Quaker UN Office in Geneva, focused on the areas of disarmament and peacebuilding, describing it as 'shameful' that disarmament could not be one of the priorities in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

He raised great concerns with the key dilemma of global action; that so many efforts are constrained by multilateral diplomatic processes with a premium on consensus, making it possible for serious, and often individual, blockers to distort or prevent an outcome.

Despite the increased accessibility of small arms there is tremendous reluctance among states to concede to the establishment of steps to control weapons and reduce violent conflicts. At the same time, major disarmament efforts have been made through treaties and conventions including the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. However, it is difficult to determine which side has made the most progress

The Quakers see the Peacebuilding Commission as a body that finally will give peace the attention it requires. The Commission has had a difficult start involving characteristic political gamesmanship affecting the system as a whole with limited real commitment from member states. But an important new layer of institutionalization has been established and will need to be carefully nurtured if it is to play the role envisaged for it. This will require concerted action by governments, existing international bodies and civil society.

The Symposium concluded with an interesting session of question and answer and was praised for being one of WFM's best symposiums on the status of the UN and the quest for democratic global governance.

Wednesday, 29 August 2007

Nominations

Prior to the start of the Congress Plenary Session, Delegates returned Councilor nomination forms to the CNSC.

Congress Plenary Session

Debate on Amending the Statutes and Bylaws

The CNSC presented a proposal to “clean” the Statutes and Bylaws to ensure membership related information is removed from the Statutes and incorporated into the Bylaws. Both the Council and Executive Committee endorsed this proposal. Tony Fleming, CNSC Chair pointed out that the CNSC proposal does not deal with new numbers for membership as that is beyond the mandate of the CNSC.

The CNSC suggested the structure of the debate regarding changes to the statutes as noted in their handout. (*The handout and proposed changes are attached to these minutes.*)

Preamble

Lucio Levi presented a proposal for the Preamble, suggesting ‘cooperation’ is a language that comes from international organization whereas ‘solidarity’ indicates mutual recognition. Solidarity is the actual goal of World Federalism: it is about solidarity among nations. Joe Schwartzberg noted a preference for cooperation as it indicates voluntary participation. The issue was taken to a vote and passed with 2 against.

All 3 preamble proposals by CNSC passed *nem con*.

Dieter Heinrich had noted a correction needed in the Preamble. Congress agreed and the International Secretariat would edit as needed.

Article 1

Takahiro Katsumi noted that in Article 1, a deletion of bullet 7 is not appropriate, he suggested keeping the amendment but removing the reference to number 5 and provides a new title of *Parliamentary Supporters*. Bill Pace noted that the Congress must be cautious to not weaken or change the original intents of the Statutes. For this reason there must be a qualitative requirement of 5 people in a group. A vote was taken on whether the 7th bullet point should accept amendments of change of fees to dues and to keep 5 persons as a minimum requirement of a group.

The vote passed *nem com*.

The motion to incorporate all the amendments of Article 1 as proposed by the CNSC passed with 1 abstention.

Article 2

Kjartan Almanning of Én Verden shared his concerns for consequences of a few of the changes that were proposed. Understanding the need for efficiency and flexibility for the Council, but fearing too much power is being delegated to the Council, he stressed the importance of the Statues as the Constitution of the Movement. Noting constitutions are not made only for the good days; but are made for the bad days, when fractions of the Movement oppose other fractions of the Movement. Consequently, he proposed the following changes for consideration:

Article 2.a, he proposed to the CNSC to leave the sentence with the following change: *"The Congress shall be called by the Council preferably every four years, and with no longer intervals than six years."*

Article 2.a, also proposed: *"Congress can be called by one third of Member Organizations."*

This proposal was put to a vote, passing with 22 in favor and 11 against.

A motion proposed to change 'preferably' to 'normally', and this passed *nem con*.

Article 2.c: *"Congress shall always consist of a majority of Member Organizations, otherwise composed by the provisions of Council in the Bylaws."*

There was discussion as to how best to implement the amendment to Article 2.c, particularly if there comes a time in which more individuals than Member Organizations are represented. These suggested amendments by Kjartan Almanning were accepted by CNSC in their proposal. The CNSC proposals were moved by Tony Fleming and seconded by Jim Christie and passed *nem con*.

Article 3

Kjartan Almanning also recommended an additional Article 3.f: *"The Council shall always consist of a majority of Councillors elected by Congress and Councillors appointed by Member Organizations, otherwise composed by the provisions of Council in the Bylaws."* The CNSC also agreed to accept this amendment, it passed *nem con*.

Article 4

Changes suggested to Article 4 were debated as they might undermine the role of the Executive Committee but the CNSC ensured that the deletion of the Executive Committee from 4.a served to highlight the authority of the Council, the role of the Executive Committee remains but in a different article. The Congress voted on this motion and it passed *nem con*

On the remainder of Article 4, the vote passed with one abstention.

For the proposed *new* Article 4 (in which a ceiling of co-options for EC was removed) the vote passed *nem con*.

Article 5

In regards to the co-presidency, amendment, a few small language amendments were proposed for the text in the CNSC's proposal:

In 5.a, replace "The President shall be elected by Congress." with *"The Congress shall elect at least one and no more than two ~~co~~-Presidents of the Movement, the role of which shall be to represent the Movement and to publicly promote its aims. The Presidents shall be persons with an international profile who ~~have~~ subscribed to the aims of the Movement, can appeal to a wide variety of audiences, and have an ability to attract funds and public and/or political support for the Movement. Nominations should be made that represent a balance of individuals in terms of gender, geographic origin and background."*

Delete 5.b and 5.c

Renumber 5.d as 5.b and add at the end *"The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Council, receive and acknowledge communications and requests on behalf of the Council, develop in collaboration with other officers and the Executive Director the agenda for Council meetings, serve as a spokesperson for the Movement as appropriate, and assume other responsibilities as directed by the Council."*

Renumber 5.e as 5.c and after Treasurer, insert text from Article 11.c.i "responsible for the safeguarding of assets, for banking arrangements and the financial soundness of WFM. He/she shall also ensure that material is available for audit review."

Renumber 5.f as 5.d and add at the end ", each of whom shall be responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of the respective committees as described in the Statutes and Bylaws."

Renumber 5.g as 5.e

Karen Hamilton moved to delegate the authority to the election of a President to the Council. This was seconded by Lucy Webster and was passed *nem con*.

Lois Wilson was invited as Acting President to continue her term in the interim.

Jim Christie then motioned for Lois Wilson to continue as President until the election of a President(s) takes place. This proposal was seconded by Karen Hamilton and passed *nem con*.

A vote on the remaining changes required for Article 5 also passed *nem con*.

Article 6

In regards to the composition of the Council, the CNSC proposed to remove the upper limit of the number of co-opted councilors allowing for an option with more co-opted than elected councilors. This passed *nem con*.

Article 7

The Congress voted on Article 7 as amended. This passed *nem con*.

Article 8

Takahiro Katsumi noted that there should be one article in the Statutes describing the governance structure of the three governance bodies, but leave the details to be included in the bylaws. James Arputharaj, Lucio Levi and Takahiro Katsumi agreed to draft a paragraph to include in the Statutes while moving the actual mechanisms of the governance bodies into the bylaws. The paragraph is to be presented and approved on Friday, 31 August.

There was a vote to approve Article 8 as amended (including the additional paragraph) and this passed *nem con*

Article 9

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 10

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 11

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 12

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 13

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 14

The vote to approve as amended passed *nem con*.

Article 15

The vote to approve the first two bullets as amended passed *nem con*.

A vote on the changes to the last two paragraphs was deferred.

Substantive amendments from MOs

Fernando Iglesias proposed that as it represents a global Movement, the WFM Congress should be multi-lingual and there should be an amendment to require simultaneous translation at the Congress. It was agreed this would be a matter for inclusion in the bylaws.

Fernando Iglesias moved that Council should make the necessary arrangements for translations to be available at the meetings of the Movement. Joe Schwartzberg seconded the motion and this vote passed *nem con*.

There was discussion on Lucio Levi's proposal in regards to the numbers of representative delegates to be allotted per organization at Congress.

WFBN proposed the creation of an Individual Member Organization but, Policy Committee Chair, Fergus Watt noted that a planning committee would be needed. WFBN adopted this suggestion and motioned for a vote. It passed with one abstention and one against. The CNSC amendment on the policy statement was withdrawn.

As the discussion regarding the Statutes amendments went long, the Congress agreed that Member Organizations' presentations would be postponed for Friday. It was agreed that the Friday session would commence early at 9:00 am instead of 10:00 am to accommodate this additional item on the agenda.

Announcements

The Ballot Committee provided information to delegates regarding the Council Elections that would immediately follow the Plenary Session.

IS Staff provided the locations of the Commission Sessions commencing after the Lunch Break.

Myron Kronisch and Lucy Webster encouraged Councilors to attend a screening of the Center for War/Peace Studies DVD on Weighted Voting at the UN during the Lunch Break at 1:30 pm on the 2nd floor.

As Chair of the Congress (for Wednesday, 29 August) Jim Christie concluded the Plenary Session and dismissed participants to vote in the Council Elections before the lunch break.

Council Elections

At the conclusion of the Plenary Session, Delegates received ballots from the CNSC for election of Councilors. The ballots were returned by 3:00 pm to the Ballot Committee (Bente Nielsen, Vijayam Raghunathan and Akira Takagi).

Commission Sessions

Congress participants broke out to attend the following Commission Sessions:

1. International Justice, the Rule of Law and Human Rights
2. Peace, Human Security and Conflict Prevention
3. UN Reform and Global Governance – Federalism at the Global and Regional Level
4. Global Environmental and Economic Governance; Managing the Global Commons and the Effects of Economic and Social Globalization

An additional ad hoc Commission Session was formed to discuss in greater detail the possibility of creating an Individual Member Organization for the Movement.

These Commission Sessions resumed again the morning of Thursday 30 August to conclude their discussions and finalize resolutions.

Elections

The Ballot Committee announced to all Delegates during the Commission Sessions the elections were not conclusive. A run-off was required for the Council Elections and requested that all Delegates arrive at 8:30 am on Thursday for a run-off election prior to the resumed Commission Sessions. Pascale Bruderer and Manju Mukherjee were the nominees remaining on the ballot.

Thursday, 30 August 2007

Elections

At 8:30 am the Ballot Committee held a run-off election for the Council.

Closing Commission Sessions

The Chairs of each Commission provided the following summaries of each Commission Session:

COMMISSION 1

Lois Wilson (WFM President, served as the Chair of Commission 1):

Commission 1 dealt with International Justice, The Rule of Law and Human Rights. Recognizing and affirming that WFM is the Secretariat for the Coalition on the International Criminal Court, the commission pushed the envelope a bit, and asked that member states develop effective mechanisms for arrests, seizure of assets and transfers of the accused to the ICC. Commission 1 also asked that WFM contribute to the completion of the ad hoc tribunals on such matters as residual appeals, archiving documentation, and fully completing the trials of those convicted. In view of the horrendous sexual crimes reported from Central African Republic, it reiterated continued monitoring of states that perpetrate widespread sexual crimes, and called for the development of new procedures for ICC. Noting the ruling of the International Court of Justice concerning Serbia, stating that Serbia did nothing to prevent genocide although it did not conspire to commit it, the commission called for WFM to note the precedent setting nature of this situation for the future of international law. And finally, the commission discussed the creation of the Human Rights Council, and called on WFM to support it over the next critical time period as it develops procedures and operational norms.

COMMISSION 2

Keith Best (Chair of the WFM Executive Committee, served as the Chair of Commission 2):

Commission 2 had a wide remit of Peace, Human Security and Conflict Prevention and with only two sessions, the debate had to be structured. It was agreed that matters would be discussed in three baskets, allowing sufficient time for each. This worked well and enabled us to consider all the different issues in a structured way during the first session. As chair, Keith sought to encapsulate the discussions into draft resolutions so that these were presented at the second session and the wording was debated in full. The first basket was: "Creating peace, human security and conflict prevention through disarmament" under which the commission considered Weapons of Mass Destruction (nuclear, biological and chemical); agreement and control on the use of nuclear energy; Non-proliferation, how to strengthen the treaty or amend it; small arms, how to strengthen the register; Prevention of the use of landmines and clearing those that exist and, finally, prospects for total disarmament. The second basket was "Creating peace, human security and conflict prevention through policing" and encompassed the role of the UN as the sole international police force; Persuading USA, China and other states possessing WMD to defer to the UN; UNEPS as a standby rapidly deployable force in response to humanitarian crises and violent conflicts; UN early warning system, satellite technology, regionalization; Chapter VII and intervention, and the International Commission on Intervention & State Sovereignty (R2P). The third basket for discussion was "Creating peace, human security and conflict prevention through greater understanding" under which the commission considered religion, creating greater solidarity among the world's major religions, how WFM can work more closely with the World Council of Churches, the role of the World Conference on Religion and Peace; self-determination, overcoming illogical borders, enabling people with common characteristics to build their own communities, the role of the International Court of Justice; terrorism, meaningful ways to inhibit its causes at the international level; migration as a feature of the modern world but

persecution a cause of forced migration, mechanisms to stem refugee flows and the role of the International Criminal Court in identifying and prosecuting genocide and other crimes that create persecution.

What was encouraging throughout the deliberations was the maturity of thought that went into them. There was a sense of realism about what can be achieved practically but without losing the idealism of moving towards a better governed world that motivates all the members of the Movement. It was encouraging, also, to see how new policy ideas were being built on existing WFM policy so that the Commission was adding incrementally to the way forward. Above all, it demonstrated how close the feelings of the participants at Congress who came to this Commission are to the understanding of the Secretariat and the expert staff who work daily on these issues and who have so much more knowledge of them than the members of the Movement.

COMMISSION 3

Fergus Watt (Executive Director of WFM-Canada served as the Chair of Commission 3):

Delegates attending Commission 3 addressed WFM policy with respect to "*United Nations Reform and Global Governance; Federalism at the Global and Regional Levels.*" This was the most heavily attended policy commission at the Congress, leading to a robust and quite well informed debate.

Reforming the UN system has been an abiding commitment throughout WFM's 60-year history. However, federalists have also embraced a multiplicity of approaches to reform. This year's Congress was no exception. For example, on questions concerning representation and decision-making at UN bodies (especially the Security Council and General Assembly), one could identify three broad strands of thought:

- (1) Approaches that relied on weighted voting formulae (with questions as to what are appropriate criteria that ought to be weighted);
- (2) Approaches that anticipate and rely on regional integration and regional policy coordination (with questions regarding what constitutes a "region," and challenges arising from the fact that regional integration is proceeding more quickly in some parts of the world); and
- (3) Approaches that advocate a continuing democratization of the UN and other global governance institutions, for example through adding a UN Parliamentary Assembly, or gradually adding international responsibility to individuals, organizations and transnational corporations, (with questions regarding a pragmatic approach to democratic change for a United Nations system that is primarily created by and for governments).

Notwithstanding these and other differences of approach, the Commission did succeed in developing a lengthy and reasonably clear set of policy statements. Delegates were conscious of the fact that, following the 2005 World Summit, the continuing need to promote major reforms to the United Nations is now widely recognized in all parts of the world. Empowering the WFM international secretariat, officers and member organizations with a practical policy framework from which to continue to develop actionable programs promoting UN reform is perhaps more vital now than at any time since the early years of the movement.

COMMISSION 4

Peter Luff (WFM Councilor representing Federal Union, served as Chair for Commission 4):

Commission 4 was charged with discussing how the WFM-IGP could engage with the crucial issues of global environmental and economic governance. It was agreed that, for the purposes of clarity, the two issues should be

dealt with, separately and that the commission should begin with the environment that had attracted three resolutions for discussions. The first, introduced by the Reverend Miyake served as a very helpful introduction as it drew attention to the scale and urgency of global warming, which threatens the lives of tens of millions of people throughout the world. It urged the WFM-IGP to place environmental concerns high on its agenda when resources were available.

The second resolution, introduced by Roberto Palea, was more specific and called upon the WFM-IGP to back an initiative supported by over 40 countries, including France and Italy, that proposes the creation of a global UN agency to take charge of the international effort to combat global warming. While recognizing the work of the United Nations Environment Programme and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, it is clear that neither has the scope nor the authority to tackle the problem with the urgency and international coordination it requires. Following a full discussion, it was agreed to recommend that the WFM-IGP should support this proposal. The third resolution, introduced by the Commission Chair, Peter Luff, proposed that a global approach to global warming could be hastened by supporting an initiative led by the world's two largest democratic entities - the EU and India - that would link the control of climate change with the need to ensure sustainable economic development in the world's poorer countries. A north-south climate coalition would be created that would remain open to all countries prepared to accept the necessary obligations, including participation in necessary institutional agreements that could serve as the basis for universal global governance on climate change. The analogy used was the evolution of the European Union from the European Coal and Steel Treaty of the 1950s. This resolution was adopted.

The Commission then debated a resolution submitted by Alfonzo Iozzo that called upon the WFM-IGP to support an international conference to discuss the creation of a global currency. A very high level discussion that examined the present international financial climate, the dangers facing the global economy, the response and reform of the Bretton Woods institutions and the evolving relative strengths of the major holding currencies ensued and the resolution was adopted. As a first, practical step, it was agreed that Alfonso Iozzo, Ed Chobanian and Peter Luff would explore the possibility of a seminar for representatives of the major national and regional central banks to determine interest in the proposal.

COMMISSION 5

An ad hoc commission was formed to discuss a proposal for creating an Individual Member Organization.

All participants were encouraged to meet outside the WMO-OMM promptly at 1:45 pm for the buses departing to Montreux for the 60th Anniversary Commemorative Ceremony.

60th Anniversary Ceremony, Grand Hôtel Swiss-Majestic, Montreux

The atrocious experience of war convinced many people at the end of the Second World War, of the urgency of creating a World State, the only institution capable of preventing wars. From August 17 to 24, 1947, some 300 delegates representing 51 *mundialist* associations from 14 countries assembled in Montreux, Switzerland. The well-known French priest Abbé Pierre, founder of the Emmaus communities, was one of them. Together they created the World Movement for World Federal Government; know today as the "World Federalist Movement".

The Swiss World Federalists were pleased to invite the delegates of the WFM Anniversary Congress to a commemoration of that initial event to take place in the original location. Some 150 delegates spent the afternoon of 30 August at the beautiful Grand Hôtel Swiss-Majestic in Montreux. They had the honour of being addressed by Mrs. Jacqueline Pellet, President of the City Council of Montreux, who brought greetings from the municipal authorities. The Municipality of Montreux also generously welcomed the WFM delegates, providing 48 bottles of excellent wine from local Swiss vineyards, to savour along with Swiss sandwiches and pastries. Greetings given by the President of the Swiss World Federalists, Dr. Karl Bründler; the President of the World Federalist Movement, the Very Honorable Rev. Dr. Lois Wilson; the Executive Director, Mr. Bill Pace, the Council Chair, Rev. James Christie and Executive Chair Mr. Keith Best underlined the importance of the foundation of the Movement and of achievements over the past 60 years. Bente Nielsen, Executive Committee member from UNA Denmark, read the greetings sent by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan acknowledging the role of the Movement to advance international peace and security in the last sixty years. Prof. Lucio Levi read a message of the President of the Union of European Federalists, Mrs. Mercedes Bresso. The delegates also enjoyed an Indian song celebrating peace sung by Dipti Sen and a Swiss folklore orchestra during the reception.

It was a great pleasure to receive Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Lopez-Alegria, the daughter and the granddaughter of Max Habicht, chairman of the 1947 founding congress. Mrs. Lopez-Alegria's husband is an astronaut who has recently spent 7 months in the International Space Station and can testify that from outer space, the frontiers and boundaries we impose here on Earth are not visible; it is really, as WFM proclaims it, "One World".

Friday, 31 August 2007

Closing Congress Plenary Session

Keith Best served as Congress Chair for the final session. He began by expressing his thanks to Weltföderalisten Schweiz and to the IS for the lovely afternoon in Montreux and wished a happy birthday to Lucio Levi.

As the first order of business, the Congress addressed updates to the Statutes revisions to ensure clarity in the language. In **Article 12.d** it states "Congress shall be called by the Council *normally* every 4 years", Bill Pace recommended altering it to state "Congress *shall endeavor* . . ." but this was deemed unacceptable language for the legality of the Statutes.

A motion was proposed that any language that still requires a degree of modification as long as it does not go against the spirit of the Statutes can be deferred to Council. Fergus Watt suggested the motion be specific to which language the Council will be given a mandate for final verification for clarity.

The Congress then voted on the motion to adopt the Statutes and bylaws on the condition of correcting the language of Article 12.d. The motion carried with no abstention or objection.

After this Statutes revision, it was no longer necessary to revise with an additional paragraph on the structure and relationship of the 3 governing bodies as proposed in the last Statutes discussion on Wednesday morning.

Elections of remaining Councilors

There was then a motion to finalize the election of Councilors. The motion was approved, 29 votes were cast and Pascale Bruderer was elected as the 15th councilor elected by Congress. Incoming Councilors then received nomination forms for Officers of the Executive Committee, Council and Treasurer from the IS Staff and Ballot Committee.

Member and Associated Organization Reports

Citizens for Global Solutions shared about their UN advocacy work and their successful Annual Meeting. **Federal Union** shared their organization report. **Sapiens Movement** shared that they are New Zealand's first federalist movement. They have been working with the Simultaneous Policy Organization. **South Asian Federalists** are challenged with reaching out to a large population, and they believe it would be useful to work along other networks. **Democracia Global** expressed a need for a forum to have more forces of civil society joined with politicians, economists, and others. **En Verden's** main focus has been a project to gain new (especially younger) members through various communication campaigns and a new website. **FN Forbundet** has a new president (a former MP) who is engaged in development projects. **Union of European Federalists** shared an activity report of Movimento Federalista Italiano and shared that their efforts have been focused on a European referendum for the European constitution. The French chapter of UEF is working to double their membership. **Wereld Federalisten Beweging Nederland** has focused on domestic policies and developing their website. They are also starting a world federalist school in the Netherlands, focusing to make it an external project a resource accessible on-line. **Planetafilia** shared that they working on a proposal for UN Charter review and hope to create an informal working group on the issue. **WFM Canada** currently has 1100 members with five branches across Canada. Their program priorities include a peace operations working group, peacekeeping issues, R2P, democratization and development. **One World Trust** has been working on transnational cooperation and with parliamentary groups for good governance. **WFM Japan** shared that they had a uniquely memorable 60th anniversary. In July, Japan acceded to the Rome Statute of the ICC—which WFM Japan had been working for was a huge success. **Weltföderalisten der Schweiz** has over 100 members and had their annual general assembly. Their efforts this year have been focused on preparations for the Congress meetings. **Democratic World Federalists** noted their split from CGS and their hopes to have a more international focus.

At this time Fernando Iglesias commented on the issue of interpretation at WFM meetings. The International Secretariat noted that interpretation equipment had been provided during Congress and that WFM Japan had brought their own interpreters.

COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

Each Commission Chair presented the Resolutions agreed upon within their Commission Sessions. Congress Delegates discussed the resolutions and the following resolutions were voted upon and adopted as policy by the Congress:

COMMISSION 1: INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, THE RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

International Justice

Resolution 1 (*adopted unanimously*)

Supporting the resolutions on the International Criminal Court from previous WFM Congresses, San Francisco '95, Chennai '98, and particularly London 2002, and

Bearing in mind that much remains to be done to make the International Criminal Court fully operational and accepted by the whole international community, and

Remembering that WFM serves as the Secretariat to the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and is a leader in the NGO community on this issue, and

Affirming the leadership of the WFM in securing worldwide national ratification of the Rome Statute by supporting the universal ratification campaign, including the monthly focus on various areas of the world, and

Endorsing the concept and practice of universal jurisdiction to ensure that national courts are able to investigate, prosecute and bring any perpetrator of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity to justice, regardless of the location of the crime, or the nationality of the accused, or the victim,

This 25th Congress calls on WFM

to continue as a matter of priority its work with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court,

to urge member states in cooperation with the International Criminal Court to develop effective mechanisms for arrests, seizure of assets, and transfers of accused to the ICC,

to contribute to the completion strategy of ad hoc tribunals, including, but not limited to: residual appeals, archiving documentation, fully completing trials and detention of those convicted,
to support the development of strong implementing legislation, given that the ICC is the first permanent international judicial body capable of trying individuals rather than states,

to generate international understanding and informed public support for the ICC especially by key government officials and civil society.

Resolution 2 (*adopted unanimously*)

Recognizing that international law continues to evolve to respond to emerging international events, and

Noting that the ICC has codified sexual crimes such as rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, trafficking of women and children and sexual violence as evidence of gender based persecution, and

Bearing in mind that the allegations of rape, sexual violence and crimes far outnumber the killings reported in the Central African Republic,

This 25th congress calls on WFM

to monitor the current situation in Central African Republic and other states on allegations of horrific and widespread sexual crimes that are demanding the development of new procedures for the ICC, such as rules of evidence to protect victims and victims' participation.

Rule of Law

Resolution 3 (*adopted unanimously*)

Whereas the WFM supports transparency, good governance and anticorruption practices globally,

This 25th congress calls on WFM

To continue to support global efforts in this arena, including but not limited to the Anti-Corruption Treaty.

Resolution 4 (*adopted unanimously*)

Advocating for a renewed commitment by governments to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and for strengthened influence of this Court, and

Affirming the essence of the rule of law, emphasizing that it applies to both powerful and vulnerable countries, and

Recognizing the ruling of the International Court of Justice that Serbia did not conspire to or commit genocide, but that it did nothing to **prevent** genocide, and

Affirming the understanding that under the Genocide Convention, the accused country must hand over persons who have committed crimes to the UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and

Noting the precedent setting nature of this situation for the future of international law,

This 25th Congress calls on WFM

To monitor developments and analyze the Feb 10/07 ruling of the International Court of Justice on Serbia and genocide, as to how this sets a precedent for international law.

Human Rights

Resolution 5 (*adopted unanimously*)

Taking into consideration and applauding the UN's decision to formally establish Human Rights as one of the three pillars of the UN,

This 25th Congress calls on the WFM

to recognize the creation of the Human Rights Council as an important step within the human rights system, and

to support the Human Rights Council especially over the next critical time period as it develops procedures and operational norms, and

to support the High Commissioner for Human Rights and welcome the increased budget for her office, and

to affirm the support for the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its equal status to the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and their optional protocols, and urge national governments to pass domestic legislation to support these norms of international law, and

to support the development of the UN Declaration of Indigenous Peoples, and

to collaborate with partner agencies to defend and protect human rights defenders.

2. PEACE, HUMAN SECURITY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Resolution 1 *(adopted unanimously)*

To ensure that the UN is able to act swiftly and consistently to deal with human made and natural crises

Recognizing the need for an early warning system including an International Satellite Monitoring Agency to identify potential crises and for a permanent standing UN peace force consisting of internationally recruited volunteers under UN command in the WFM resolution on Peacekeeping Issues in San Francisco in 1995 and its resolution on a Rapid Deployment Peacekeeping Force in Chennai in 1998 and its resolutions regarding The UN as Global Policeman and the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty in London in 2002

Taking note of the conclusions of the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty and the principle of prevention and intervention for humanitarian purposes by the international community where there is a threat to peace where the state is unwilling or unable to resolve these issues itself

Bearing in mind the adoption of the responsibility to protect proposals by the member states in its package on UN reform in September 2005

Noting also that there is no effective early warning system whereby the UN can determine if there is a developing threat to peace

Considering the clarification by the Secretary-General that the issue is not merely about the use of force but a normative and moral undertaking that the state must protect its own civilians and that if it fails to do so the international community must apply a range of peaceful diplomatic and humanitarian measures with force considered only as a last resort

Recognizing that intervention to prevent a crisis is more effective and less costly in human and financial terms than acting after a crisis has arisen

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

Support and strengthen the Responsibility to Protect measures

Consider how modern satellite technology may assist early warning

Assess whether the regionalisation of the UN has been developed sufficiently to enable it to learn of threats to peace in the different regions of the world

Consider mechanisms whereby civil society may be formally engaged on assisting the UN in its early warning and support the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

Find ways of supporting the principles set out in its existing policy for a UN Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) and where this may be debated in national parliaments and international foray

Support the establishment of international norms of universal principles and practice to be applied in intervention

Adopt as policy the principle of human rights being at the core of responsibility to protect in order to prevent abuses and forced migration flows and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Resolution 2 (*adopted unanimously*)

To Establish National Departments of Peace

Taking note that the Department of Peace (DoP) Initiative in Canada began in 2003 and is a founding member of a Global Alliance for Ministries and Departments of Peace with members in 24 countries.

Recognizing that some countries such as the Solomon Islands, Costa Rica and Nepal are in the process of creating DoPs in their governments.

Considering that the US is introducing similar legislation into their Congress.

This 25th Congress calls on WFM to

Urge all members to develop DoPs, which working across government departments would build a coordinated paradigm for a sustainable peace.

Their Mandate would be to promote disarmament and peace making, and to develop new approaches to non-violent intervention and other activities related to building an effective culture of peace and to educate their societies about the wasteful cost and futility of war.

Resolution 3 (*adopted unanimously*)

To ensure that the use of nuclear weapons is applied equally to all states as a crime coming within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court

Taking note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of the illegality of the use of nuclear weapons

Bearing in mind the need to prevent the use of nuclear weapons in any future conflict

Considering that the use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity which should be regulated by the international community

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

to endorse in principle the inclusion of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the list of prohibited weapons in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

Decides that on this matter WFM cannot accept the “opt-in/opt-out” provision of the Rome Statute for amendment of the crimes thus

Insists that the amendment prohibiting nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction be binding on all states and individuals

Resolution 4 (*adopted unanimously*)

To prevent the use of Outer Space for military purposes

Taking note that without proper international regulation there is a danger that outer space could be used for military purposes with disastrous consequences for world peace

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

Calls on the Movement to urge the UN and its member states to produce an effective international agreement on the restriction of the use of outer space for military purposes

Resolution 5 (*adopted with one opposed*)

To take further forward provisions relating to small arms

Recognising the resolutions on the United Nations Register of Conventional Armaments at San Francisco in 1995 and that on The Campaign Against Small Arms at London in 2002

Taking note that illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) undermine all levels of governance and democracy

Bearing in mind that one person every minute in the world is killed through the use of small arms and that two-thirds of the small arms are in the hands of civilians

Considering that more than 600 million such arms are in circulation and that neither the UN nor WTO have any mechanism to control arms production and sale

Noting the UN Programme of Action (POA) 2001

This 25th Congress calls on WFM to

Urges the UN to formulate by 2010 a legally binding instrument to control the proliferation of SALW by establishing a registry of small arms

Marking, tracing and record keeping a registry of brokers

Restrictions on possession of SALW by civilians

A ban on export or delivery of SALW to non-state actors

An Adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

A ban on the export of SALW to areas of conflict

A restriction on excessive production and sale

Resolution 6 (*resolution passed with 2 abstentions*)

To increase dialogue, solidarity and understanding of issues relating to global peace and governance including root causes of conflict

Recognizing the call by WFM in its resolutions on World Federalism, Religion and Values in San Francisco in 1995 and Peace and Religion in Chennai in 1998 for peace and understanding among religions

Taking note of the need to educate the people of the world in what issues threaten global peace and the measures necessary for overcoming them so that civil society can play its part in influencing the debate in an informed way

Bearing in mind that without dialogue between different actors, including non-state actors there can be no mutual understanding of the root causes of conflict

Considering that civil society including international NGOs can play a major role in identifying early causes of conflict and can advise on prevention

Noting the close collaboration with World Council of Churches

Noting that it is only through greater understanding that the people of the world can enjoy the differences between us as often reiterated by our late President Sir Peter Ustinov

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

Work closely with all faith bodies on issues of mutual agreement and for the creation of globally united religions for world federation

Urge similar co-operation, solidarity and dialogue with other civil society bodies

Promote the introduction into educational institutions the concept of peace and negotiation rather than settling disputes through force

Pursue mechanisms whereby the root cause of conflict can be examined using the resources of civil society as well as states and the UN whether they be from issues of the rights of indigenous peoples, persecution and abuses of human rights, self-determination, border disputes or others

Work with faith leaders who can engender moderation and understanding among followers of their own religion and others

Stress the need for dialogue to identify and resolve such issues

Supports the establishment of plans for overcoming root causes of conflict but where appropriate with a timeframe for resolution

Examine ways in which the UN, international media and civil society including NGOs working in the field can improve knowledge and understanding on human rights, peace education, awareness of the arms trade and other matters through the internet, web sites, television and radio

Consider how these issues can best be developed on WFM's own website and made more available to a greater number of people.

Resolution 7 (*adopted with one opposed, no abstentions*)

To continue the policy towards the elimination of WMD

Endorsing the resolutions passed in San Francisco in 1995 and in Chennai in 1998 on Nuclear Disarmament and in Chennai in 1998 on Weapons of Mass Destruction and

Remaining in favor of a comprehensive plan for total disarmament as set out in the resolution on Universal and Complete Disarmament in Chennai in 1998 so that armed forces are retained only on behalf of the international community

Takes note of the additional dangers to world peace through WMD falling into the hands of non-state actors and the need to strengthen ways of preventing this happening

Bearing in mind that there is still no effective international mechanism for compensating victims of WMD

Recognizing that it is legitimate for states to pursue peaceful nuclear energy so long as this is subject to close international inspection and restricts the production of material capable of being used in nuclear weapons

Notes that little progress has been made towards disarmament

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

Urges WFM to continue to

Advocate those detailed goals and ideals and, in particular, to call for

The full implementation of Article 6¹ of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

An increase in the reliability and verification system of the Biological Weapons Convention

Bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention into force

Advocate the renewal by the UN of an international dialogue on disarmament

Resolution 8 (*adopted unanimously*)

¹ "Each of the Parties to the treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control." - **Article VI, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.**

To galvanize political support for the principles of world federation and to gain momentum for the enhancement of the political movement in the world

Recognizing the resolution passed in the National Diet of Japan on August 2, 2005 with great leadership of our colleagues in the Japanese World Federalist Movement that sought "utmost effort should be put in for the exploration of the path to realizing a world federation in order to establish a fruitful future that allows us to maintain a sustainable society where people live in peace and harmony

This 25th Congress urges WFM to

Encourage our Members to follow suit with the Japanese initiative in adopting such resolutions in their respective parliaments to achieve endorsements in the political arena for further development of the goal of the Movement.

3. UN REFORM AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – FEDERALISM AT THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

United Nations Reform and Global Governance; Federalism at the Global and Regional Levels

Resolution

Meeting in Geneva this 31st day of August, 2007, 60 years after the organization's founding meetings, delegates to the XXV World Congress of the World Federalist Movement (WFM):

- 1) Recalling WFM's longstanding commitment to the necessity of reforming the United Nations system in accordance with the principles of democratic federalism;
- 2) Noting the tremendous progress that has been made in alerting fellow world citizens and civil society organizations to the need for United Nations and global governance reforms;
- 3) Recalling in particular the numerous statements of policy advanced over the years by world federalists, including resolutions at WFM Congresses in San Francisco (1995), Chennai (1998), London (2002);
- 4) Mindful also of the core principles that guide the movement, as reflected in the WFM constitution (preamble) and the widely recognized characteristics of federalism (democratic governance, subsidiarity, rule of law);
- 5) Recognizing that our pursuit of these world federalist objectives can be advanced through a number of approaches to political and social change, and requires the organized will and collaboration of a multiplicity of partners and stakeholders;
- 6) Affirming that critical political challenges shaping the future of humanity, such as international security, economic governance, protection of the environment, have assumed international dimensions, while throughout most of the world democracy still stops at national borders;
- 7) Affirming also that unregulated or poorly regulated globalization erodes state sovereignty and diminishes democracy; and consequently that citizens are challenged to evolve democratic institutions at the world level;

Hereby resolve to continue to pursue a reformed United Nations system and the democratization of global

governance and toward these ends identify the following objectives:

UN Security Council Reform

The disparity in size and power of member states is one of the most serious shortcomings of the UN's structure. WFM supports the reorganization of the Security Council on the basis of regional grouping of states (such as EU and AU) to avoid

- 1) power hierarchy and
- 2) fragmentation of the UN into a club powerless states.

WFM notes the ongoing efforts, particularly at the UN General Assembly, aimed at reforming the Security Council and supports reform of the Security Council to represent the major regions of the world with a rational, objectively determined, veto-free system of weighted voting that will lead to more open, transparent and equitable decision-making.

WFM supports in principle the elimination of permanent membership and the right of any members to veto Council decisions. WFM supports measures that lead to the elimination of the veto such as proposals to limit the use of veto in situations of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

WFM supports enhanced civil society participation in and monitoring of the Security Council (acknowledging in particular the recent leadership of NGOs such as "Security Council Report" and "Global Policy Forum").

WFM draws attention to Article 27.3 of the UN Charter which stipulates that 'a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting' on the matter and supports efforts to ensure that this article is respected.

WFM supports measures that enable Security Council procedures to become more open, transparent, accountable and efficient.

UN General Assembly

WFM supports efforts that enhance the authority of the General Assembly in relation to other parts of the UN system. General Assembly decisions on matters affecting the collective welfare of the world's citizens should become progressively more binding, enforceable and authoritative.

Civil society participation modalities in the work of the General Assembly, its main committees and other related UN agencies, commissions etc. should be strengthened.

WFM supports efforts and the development of strategies urging UN members to call a general conference to review the San Francisco charter of 1945, according to article 109 and through such procedure lead to global federalism.

UN Financing

WFM recognizes that the expectations from and demands on the United Nations are increasing and that the UN lacks the resources to adequately achieve its objectives.

WFM supports measures that encourage member states to pay their UN dues on time and in full, as well as measures leading to a more equitable schedule of payments from UN member states.

WFM supports effective measures that provide the UN with its own revenues from sources independent of contributions from member states, e.g. revenues derived from progressive taxation of the international

economy, on specified transnational corporate activities, a Carbon tax, or other new innovative means of financing such as been discussed in Financing for Development process; as well as substantive increase in the budget of specialized agencies and other UN program funds.

Global Economic, Social and Environmental Governance

WFM recognizes the need for a more coherent and integrated structure of global economic, social and environmental governance, one that makes the Bretton Woods institutions, World Trade Organization, and the family of UN affiliated agencies more accountable in respect of the values, policies and decisions of the UN

WFM reaffirms its longstanding support for the strengthening and reform of the ECOSOC (UN Economic and Social Council) in order that it be based on regional representation and empowered to play a central role in global economic, social and environmental policy and decision-making, until the creation of a democratic global parliamentary body.

WFM supports efforts to strengthen the international environmental governance structure such as the creation of a World Environmental Organization.

Global Democratization

WFM reaffirms its support for the creation of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, conceived as a step toward a world parliament directly elected and endowed with legislative powers. WFM endorses the campaign for the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly at the United Nations.

WFM welcomes the growing participation of parliamentarians and parliamentary associations in the work of the UN, recognizing in particular the important roles and contributions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Parliamentarians for Global Action.

WFM supports efforts to establish the direct representation of the people of the world through a second or people's house at the UN.

WFM affirms its support for a UNGA Caucus for the establishment of an open transnational constituent assembly, according to UN Charter Art. 22.

Reforms for global democratization must not be restricted to UN processes.

WFM urges careful consideration of proposals for use of referenda, participatory and democratizing global constituent processes and other direct democracy instruments.

WFM supports measures that strengthen UN capacities for democracy promotion at the national and international levels.

WFM particularly recognizes the successful UN-related International Conference of New or Restored Democracies (ICNRD) process, including the International Civil Society Forum for Democracy, while also recognizing the need to strengthen and institutionalize further the ICNRD process.

WFM reaffirms the essential and growing role of civil society in the work of international organizations and calls upon international stakeholders to progressively expand civil society participation rights and modalities. At the same time WFM is concerned over the decreasing support for civil society organizations (CSOs) by some governments as well as the tendency to support non-democratic CSOs and GONGOs (government-organized NGOs).

WFM supports initiatives for a worldwide political forum devoted to discussing the building of federal democratic institutions above nations states at the regional and global levels. Such a forum should be developed through the participation of civil society, NGOs, academics, political organizations and leaders from all over the world. WFM also supports the unification of present embryonic initiatives that are being carried on in this field.

WFM, while actively promoting several UN Charter reforms, essentially endorses the timely and democratic establishment of global federal institutions, fully-empowered to solve global problems.

Rule of Law

In and era of globalization, WFM welcomes the continued expansion of international judicial regimes attached to functional agencies and international treaties, including a growing trend to recognize non-state entities (individuals, groups, transnational corporations, etc.) in international legal regimes.

WFM regrets that the governments have not upheld the obligations and mandates of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and supports a process to ensure that all of its international agreements are binding, enforceable and include specific means and mechanisms to be fully funded and implemented.

WFM regrets that governments have not made better use of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and renews its call for UN member states to recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ.

WFM calls upon all governments to join the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court.

Federalism at the Global and Regional Levels

WFM welcomes the fact that international politics reflects a growing commitment to investing political and decision-making authority in regional and sub-regional supranational organizations in many parts of the world.

WFM reaffirms its support for the strengthening and democratization of regional and sub-regional supranational organizations.

WFM welcomes the creation of the parliament of the MERCOSUR and encourages its extension to the regional level and its empowerment through the direct election of representatives and the development of real legislative powers.

WFM should take action to have an official accreditation in the African Union institutions.

WFM should encourage the African Union and the European Union to take the example from South African reconciliation to promote the reconciliation conference between Africa and Europe.

Statement on Weighted Voting and Weighted Representation

Whereas, former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan spoke to the UN General Assembly in September, 2003 and called for radical reform of the core organs of the UN, and

Whereas, the WFM supports and endorses the reform and strengthening of the UN and its Security Council and

General Assembly in particular, and

Whereas the Binding Triad proposal for the General Assembly and other weighted voting proposals for the revitalization of the UN are being presented to foreign ministries throughout the world, now therefore,

WFM at its XXV World Congress of August 2007, meeting in Geneva also urges careful consideration of proposals for veto-free weighted voting and weighted representation in the United Nations.

4. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE; MANAGING THE GLOBAL COMMONS AND THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION

Economic Governance

Resolution 1 (*proposed by Alfonso Iozzo, passed unanimously*)

To hold an International Summit to create a new worldwide monetary order

"Bearing in mind the motion approved at the London WFM Congress in 2002 on a New Bretton Woods for a New International Economic Order, in which it was indicated that:

- the process of globalization has raised the volume of international financial transactions to 60 times that of world exports,
- consequently, it is the expectations of the financial markets that determine the exchange rates between currencies rather than the fundamentals of the different economies;
- since the problems of mass poverty, of sustainable world development and the restoration of legality to capitalism cannot be resolved by the market alone, nor by individual nations, new institutions are required, capable of governing the global aspects of the economy,
- following the post-war reconstruction, the work of the Bretton Woods Institutions, taken as a whole, has often proved inadequate in resolving problems, indeed at times it has complicated them, criticizable under norms of democratic legitimacy.

Considering

- the affirmation of the Euro as an international currency;
- the breaking by the Chinese Central Bank of the fixed exchange rates between the Yuan and the dollar
- and that the conditions are ripe for a profound reform of the international monetary system, which can no longer be based on one single national currency.

Evidencing

- that in the absence of a project for international monetary reform, the international market could find itself facing a series of acute monetary crisis,
- the increasingly obvious imbalances in the financial situations of different nations and the unsustainability for the dollar to finance the growing indebtedness of United States,
- the necessity for the creditor nations such as China and the other Asiatic states to diversify their monetary reserves.

Indicates the launch of a progressive plan towards the final realization of a world currency that envisages, as its first step, the use of a WCU (World Currency Unit) by the international monetary institutions, to be placed at the disposal of the nations as a means for facilitating the diversification of their reserves, together with the reform of the international monetary institutions such as the IMF and the Bank for International Settlements that

guarantees the equal participation of all nations.

Requests that the UN, The International Financial Institutions and the governments of the nations that have responsibility for the monetary order, convene a Summit to create a new worldwide monetary order, replacing that established at Bretton Woods in 1944, which is now obsolete.”

Environmental Governance

Resolution 2 (introduced by Rev Mitsuo Miyake, passed unanimously)

An appeal for the prevention of Global Warming)

“Recognizing that the prevention of global warming, which threatens the survival of many species, including the human race, is the most urgent problem currently facing the world today,

That, if it is not tackled urgently, all the efforts human beings have directed towards conflict prevention will be in vain and that, despite the Kyoto Protocol, Greenhouse Gas emissions are set to rise, and that a reduction of 80% by 2050 will be needed if the lives of over 30 million people are not to be put at risk,

Calls upon the World Federalist Movement to make the prevention of global warming, including education about the issue, a priority within its environmental programme.”

Resolution 3(proposed by Roberto Palea, the resolution passed unanimously)

To promote the Establishment of a World Environment Agency

“The XXV World Congress of the World Federalist Movement held in Geneva, Switzerland 27-31 August 2007

Deeply concerned by the state of the environmental health of the planet and the gradual deterioration of the biosphere’s fragile balance, in particular the trends and effects of global warming;

Acknowledging that

A) a number of recently published scientific reports, including the 2007 IPCC report (International Panel on Climate Change), have confirmed that the environmental state of the planet is serious and deteriorating, and human activities have a crucial impact on this situation;

B) Many religious and moral authorities, including the His Holiness The Pope, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the leaders of many religions and denominations, have, on many occasions, warned of the risks of extinction of the human species if the dangerous trend of environmental degradation is not stopped;

C) In spite of the negative context, some encouraging signals have been observed such as:

- the initiative of some forty countries, including France and Italy, have appealed for better world wide environmental governance and have identified the creation of a UN Agency as the appropriate mechanism for dealing with environmental emergencies at a global level,
- the decision of the European Council (EU) of 8th March 2007, that binds all 27 member states to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and obtaining 20% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 20% before 2020, as well as improving the efficient and rational use of energy in all sectors, which will exceed their Kyoto obligations.

Requests the World Federalist Movement to:

- remind governments and citizens worldwide that the survival of the human race is presently threatened, not only by the risk of wars (through nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction as well as terrorism) but also through environmental disaster,
- point out that, to measure up to the gravity and urgency of environmental emergencies, it is now necessary to move from a stage of discussion, negotiation and agreement between sovereign states through organised cooperation between industrialised countries to the creation of a new and all-embracing supranational institution – the establishment of a World Environment Agency, with the following characteristics:
 - i. a supranational authority,
 - ii. real powers
 - iii. its own funds, deriving from a world tax to be paid by developed countries, for example a carbon tax or stamp duty on speculative financial transactions between international currency areas.

Explanatory note: although this last tax does not imply any correlation between the taxable basis and objectives of the agency to be financed, it would be efficient as it would involve a high yield with low unit rates and would therefore be particularly well-suited to finance the level of world governance or its partial expression)

Resolution 4 (proposed by Peter Luff, adopted unanimously)

To promote the Formation of a Global Climate Community to adopt a Protocol of Enhanced Cooperation within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

“Taking note of previous WFM Resolutions, in particular the establishment of an International Environmental Court (San Francisco Congress 1995) and the call for the UN to declare sustainable development to be the overarching framework for UN development activities (London 2002),

Noting that the latest assessment of the International Panel on Climate Change shows that the danger of climate change is intensifying and accelerating and that, without strong and immediate action, global warming could bring massive destruction, loss of life on earth and irreversible damage to its ecosystem,

Noting further that the consensus of scientific opinion is that greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by at least 60% by 2050 based on the 1990 level of emissions in order to arrest dangerous climate change, while some recent modeling suggests that far more radical cuts - of 80 to 100 per cent - are needed by then if the rise in global temperatures is to be kept below 2 degrees centigrade,

Noting further that the Kyoto protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will only achieve a reduction of 2% of Annex 1 emissions, while global emissions are projected to rise by some 30% above 1990 levels by 2012,

Mindful that some Annex 1 countries have consistently refused to bind themselves to target emissions reductions and that some fast developing countries are refusing to commit themselves to target emissions reductions unless the principle of per capita equity of emissions targets is accepted,

Concerned, therefore, that the Kyoto negotiation process, while vital, needs to be accelerated and remembering that European experience has shown that a community which begins with a core of states, ready and willing to take action and inspire other states to join them can create effective change,

Urges that those countries, North and South, with the necessary leadership, statesmanship and sense of responsibility should form a Global Climate Community and advance the implementation of the UNFCCC at an accelerated pace.

This Global Climate Community would be founded by a group of willing states, North and the South, adopting a Protocol of Enhanced Cooperation as a bubble within the UN Framework Convention.

This Protocol would provide for:

- convergence of GHG emissions entitlements to equal per person distribution within a specified timeframe;
- contraction of global GHG emissions to a level that stabilises concentrations at an acceptable level;
- a market in tradable emissions entitlements;
- attainment of sustainable livelihoods, through international cooperation, capacity building and transfers of low carbon technologies, and adequate and predictable enabling resources;
- mechanisms that are flexible, transparent and robust to achieve the above.

This North-South bubble within the UNFCCC would require federal institutions that:

- ensure effective decisions on policies and measures;
- respect democratic accountability and the rule of law;
- manage the emissions market;
- monitor and ensure compliance;
- take responsibility for relations with other Parties, including association agreements as paths to full membership.

The member states of such a climate community would be taking a powerful step towards averting the greatest threat to the welfare and survival of humankind and other species. They should be confident that others will join them until all the peoples of the United Nations enjoy these benefits."

5. AD HOC COMMISSION ON BYLAWS AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Those who participated in Commission 5 shared a summary in brief of their efforts noting their recommended changes to Article 1.C in order to create an International Individual Member Organization (IMO) as was adopted with the Statutes changes this morning.

In regards to a Parliamentary Group in Article 1.d, they proposed that instead of requiring a minimum of 5 persons the language for specific numbers would be determined in the Bylaws.

Proposal for a WFM International (Individual) Member Organization (IMO) (instead of the category of "Individual Supporters")

Motion for amendments to the WFM Statutes, submitted by the WFBN
to the XXV World Congress of the World Federalist Movement (Geneva, 2007)

In the course of the discussions about streamlining and democratizing the structures of the World Federalist Movement, the wish has been expressed that individual members / supporters (who are not members of any specific WFM Member Organization) should have more say in the governance of the World Federalist Movement. In order to facilitate this need, we propose the following changes to the Statutes (and – where appropriate – to the Bylaws; the changes to the those are not included here, as the Bylaws have to be determined by Council and will be probably rewritten anyway).

Articles or paragraphs to be introduced:

1.a.2 *[new paragraph, numbering of the following articles changes accordingly]*

Individuals who prefer to join the International Membership Organization and in countries where no Member Organization exists or – for whatever reason – cannot (yet) be established, or in other cases as provided in the Bylaws, persons who support the idea of world federalism can become members of the International Member Organization of the WFM. Unless otherwise stipulated by these Statutes or the Bylaws, this organization shall follow the same rules as any other Member Organization.

[new paragraph, to be placed in an appropriate article, or as a separate article]

The President(s) of WFM is (are) ex officio president(s) of the International Member Organization. The members of the IMO will elect other board members among themselves by means as provided in the Bylaws of the IMO.

Relevant articles or paragraphs to be amended (with the new numbering):

1.a.3. *[new number]*

Member Organizations ~~shall~~ only shall be recognized by the WFM Council, if they have a membership of thirty (30) or above. Applications with less than thirty (30) members may be accepted as “Contact Groups” without any entitlements. The members of such “Contact Groups” will be encouraged to become member of the International Member Organization, until the number of members of the Contact Group reaches thirty (30) or more.

1.a.4. *[new number]*

The Member Organizations shall be organized and administered in accordance with the legislation of their respective countries; the WFM IMO shall be incorporated in the country (countries) where the WFM is incorporated and shall be administered in accordance with the legislation of that country (those countries).

1.a.5 [new number]

They Member Organizations shall have the disposition of the part of their membership fee which is not due to the WFM. Each of the Member Organizations shall forward to the WFM International Secretariat an annual statement of paid-up members organized in that Member Organization as provided in the Bylaws.

The membership fee of the WFM IMO shall be paid to the WFM directly and administered by the WFM International Secretariat, according to rules to be provided in the Bylaws. The annual statement of paid-up members of the IMO shall be administered by the WFM International Secretariat.

1.c. ~~*Individual Supporters*~~

~~*Individual supporters shall be persons who favor the idea of world federalism and who have paid individual dues, as established in the By-Laws. [deleted, numbering of the following paragraphs changes accordingly]*~~

3.a.5. Observers ~~Individual Supporters~~

~~Individual Supporters~~ and Observers attending the Congress may address the Congress by permission of its chairperson, but ~~will shall~~ not be able to vote.

Article 6 - THE COUNCIL

6.a. The Congress shall elect fifteen (15) ~~15~~ members to the Council. The Member Organizations shall be entitled to propose not more than fifteen (15) ~~15~~ candidates for election to the Council; such candidates must be members of Member Organizations. Members of Member Organizations ~~as well as Individual Supporters~~ fully paid-up may be proposed as candidates for elections to the Council from the floor of the Congress on the signature of five delegates. All candidates must have signified in writing their willingness to serve.

Article 11 - FINANCES

- 11.a. WFM shall be financed by:
- Annual fees paid by members through their Member Organizations
 - Annual fees paid by Associated Organizations
 - ~~Annual fees paid by Individual Supporters~~
 - Annual fees paid by Parliamentary Groups
 - Annual fees paid by national and international youth organizations
 - Donations and grants

The motion was moved by Keith Best, seconded Ton Macel and the motion carried.

Other Business

Circulation of email address

Unless IS has been notified by members, the IS is allowed to circulate email addresses and contact information of members, Councilors and participants within the Movement.

In Closing

It was noted that in the future Congress will not accept an omnibus resolution like that of Commission 3 as it is too many policies combined and makes voting difficult if there is disagreement.

Ed Rawson announced to the Council that he has donated a substantial amount to WFM in his will. The IS noted that a Planned Giving "brochure" has been shared with donors and members. MOs and AOs were encouraged to share it in their national network and adapt it to their national laws.

Myron Kronisch motioned to adjourn Congress, Tony Fleming seconded the motion and all agreed. The XXV World Congress of the WFM was thus adjourned.