

## Commission 2 Final Resolutions

<b>Explanation</b>	<b>To ensure that the UN is able to act swiftly and consistently to deal with human made and natural crises</b>
Theme of resolution	Title: Maintaining the peace effectively
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	<i>Recognises 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</i>
Noting development within the field	<p><i>Takes 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</i></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind the adoption of the responsibility to protect proposals by the member states in its package on UN reform in September 2005</i></p> <p><i>Noting also that there is no effective early warning system whereby the UN can determine if there is a developing threat to peace</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

	<p><i>considered only as a last resort</i></p> <p><i>Recognising that intervention to prevent a crisis is more effective and less costly in human and financial terms than acting after a crisis has arisen</i></p>
Action	<p><i>Urges WFM to</i></p> <p><i>Support and strengthen the Responsibility to Protect measures</i></p> <p><i>Consider how modern satellite technology may assist early warning</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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)</i></p> <p><i>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 fora</i></p> <p><i>Support the establishment of international norms of universal principles and practice to be applied in intervention</i></p> <p><i>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)</i></p>

<b>Explanation</b>	<b>To prevent the use of Outer Space for military purposes</b>
Theme of resolution	Title: Restriction on the Use of Outer Space
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>

Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	
Noting development within the field	<i>Takes 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</i>
Action	<i>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</i>

<p><b>Explanation</b></p>	<p><b>To galvanize political support for the principles of world federation and to gain momentum for the enhancement of the political movement in the world</b></p>
<p>Theme of resolution</p>	<p>Adopting parliamentary resolutions endorsing the principles and ideas of a world federation of governments</p>
<p>Author of the resolution</p>	<p><i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i></p>
<p>Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme</p>	
<p>Noting development within the field</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Action</p>	<p>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</p>

Explanation	To continue the policy towards the elimination of WMD
Theme of resolution	Title: Disarmament of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	<p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>
Noting development within the field	<p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind that there is still no effective international mechanism for compensating victims of WMD</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Notes that little progress has been made towards disarmament</i></p>
Action	<p><i>Urges WFM to continue to</i></p> <p><i>Advocate those detailed goals and ideals and, in particular, to call for</i></p> <p><i>The full implementation of Article 6<sup>1</sup> of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty</i></p> <p><i>An increase in the reliability and verification system of the Biological Weapons Convention</i></p> <p><i>Bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention into force</i></p> <p><i>Advocate the renewal by the UN of an international dialogue on disarmament</i></p>

<sup>1</sup> "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.**

<b>Explanation</b>	<b>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</b>
Theme of resolution	Title: Use of nuclear weapons as an international crime
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	
Noting development within the field	<p><i>Takes note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of the illegality of the use of nuclear weapons</i></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind the need to prevent the use of nuclear weapons in any future conflict</i></p> <p><i>Considering that the use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity which should be regulated by the international community</i></p>
Action	<p><i>Urges WFM 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</i></p> <p><i>Decides that on this matter WFM cannot accept the "opt-in/opt-out" provision of the Rome Statute for amendment of the crimes thus</i></p> <p><i>Insists that the amendment prohibiting nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction be binding on all states and individuals</i></p>

Explanation	To take further forward provisions relating to small arms
Theme of resolution	Title: Combating the spread and use of small arms and light weapons
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	<i>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</i>
Noting development within the field	<p><i>Takes note that illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) undermine all levels of governance and democracy</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Noting the UN Programme of Action (POA) 2001</i></p>
Action	<p><i>Urges the UN to formulate by 2010 a legally binding instrument to control the proliferation of SALW by establishing</i></p> <p><i>A registry of small arms</i></p> <p><i>Marking, tracing and record keeping</i></p> <p><i>A registry of brokers</i></p> <p><i>Restrictions on possession of SALW by civilians</i></p> <p><i>A ban on export or delivery of SALW to non-state actors</i></p> <p><i>Adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)</i></p> <p><i>A ban on the export of SALW to areas of conflict</i></p> <p><i>Restriction on excessive production and sale</i></p>

<b>Explanation</b>	<b>To increase dialogue, solidarity and understanding of issues relating to global peace and governance including root causes of conflict</b>
Theme of resolution	Title: A better understanding of action necessary for a peaceful world
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXV Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	<i>Recognises 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</i>
Noting development within the field	<i>Takes 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</i>
Action	<i>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</i>

	<p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Work with faith leaders who can engender moderation and understanding among followers of their own religion and others</i></p> <p><i>Stress the need for dialogue to identify and resolve such issues</i></p> <p><i>Supports the establishment of plans for overcoming root causes of conflict but where appropriate with a timeframe for resolution</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Consider how these issues can best be developed on WFM's own website and made more available to a greater number of people</i></p>
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### **Resolution: 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.

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.