



Commission 2: Final Resolutions

Peace, Human Security and Conflict Prevention

Explanation	Broadening the framework of R2P to non-military and humanitarian application
Theme of resolution	Title: Strengthening the R2P framework
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXVII Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	Recognizes 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, and its resolution on the continued support for UN peacekeeping operations in New York in 2009, as well as the it resolution on ensuring UN to act swiftly and consistently to deal with human made and natural crises in Geneva in 2007
Noting development within the field	Takes note of conclusions of the report on 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 and 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.
Action	<p>Urges WFM to strengthen the R2P framework by including the humanitarian crisis situation.</p> <p>Endorsing the initiative taken to find nonmilitary settlement in the case of Syria, and if successful, would become a precedent to follow the principle of peaceful resolution of conflicts in relation to the root causes rather than ad-hoc military intervention.</p> <p>If military intervention is absolutely necessary, then regional bodies should be constructed to deploy humanitarian task force with the similar principles and mandate of UNEPS while upholding the principle of responsibility while protecting.</p>
Explanation	To prevent the use of Outer Space for military purposes
Theme of resolution	Title: Restriction on the Use of Outer Space
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXVI Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	Recognizes the WFM resolution on the need to prevent the use of Outer Space for military purpose in Geneva 2007.
Noting development within the field	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.
Action	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.
Explanation	To galvanize political support for the principles of world federation and to gain momentum for the enhancement of the political movement in the world
Theme of resolution	Adopting parliamentary resolutions endorsing the principles and ideas of a world federation of governments
Author of the resolution	The XXVI Congress of the World Federalist Movement
Recognition of previous	Recognizing the WFM resolution on galvanizing political support for the

WFM resolutions on the theme	principles of world federation and to gain momentum for the enhancement of the political movement in the world in Geneva in 2007.
Noting development within the field	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.”
Action	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.
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 XXVI Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	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 as well as recalling the resolution in Geneva in 2007 on Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction and the resolution in 2009 in New York towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.
Noting development within the field	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. Endorsing the specific five-point plan for nuclear disarmament by the UN Secretary General in 2008; and acknowledging the unanimous adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1887 in 2009 to create a world without nuclear weapons; Notes that little progress has been made towards disarmament.
Action	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.

	Advocate the wider acceptance of the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention by all states. Advocate for the additional protocols of the five existing regional nuclear-weapons-free zone (NWFZ) treaties and Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, and the establishment of a sixth NWFZ in Northeast Asia
Explanation	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
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	2009 in New York Towards the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
Noting development within the field	Takes 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
Action	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. 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.
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 XXVI Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	Recognizing 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 and the Resolution on Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in Washington D.C. in 2011
Noting development within the field	Takes 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. Recognizing that there exists no legally binding instrument at the UN regulating the proliferation of arms production. Acknowledges that the "Control Arms Coalition" of civil society organizations has identified key benchmarks for an effective ATT treaty.
Action	Urges the UN to formulate 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 Adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). A ban on the export of SALW to areas of conflict Restriction on excessive production and sale. Support the early conclusion of negotiations and entry into force of the ATT by the UN in 2012.
Explanation	To increase dialogue, solidarity and understanding of issues relating to global peace and governance including root causes of conflict
Theme of resolution	Title: A better understanding of action necessary for a peaceful world
Author of the resolution	<i>The XXVI Congress of the World Federalist Movement</i>
Recognition of previous WFM resolutions on the theme	Recognizes 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 and the resolution Women in Peace and Security in Buenos Aires in 2010
Noting development within the field	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. Noting the growing support for creation of national Departments of Peace; Recognizes the passage of Security Council Resolution 1325 in 2000 of the importance of women in conflict prevention.
Action	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, including national and international Department(s) of Peace campaigns; Promote the introduction into educational institutions the concept of peace and negotiation rather than settling disputes through force

	<p>Continue the advocacy of meaningful actions pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and support the continued efforts of promoting women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

¹Each 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.

Resolution: to establish National Departments of Peace and sustain culture of peace through education and conflict resolution

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, and that the movement has shifted towards promoting not only DoP but Infrastructures of Peace (I4P) that contributes to cultivating and sustaining the culture of peace in Cape Town in 2011;

Recognizing the previous resolution on establishment of National Departments of Peace in Geneva in 2007;

Considering the need to create a culture of peace to prevent conflicts at local, national, regional level;

Calls on WFM to urge all members to develop national educational curriculum to include peace and conflict resolution.