



2012 Congress Meeting
DRAFT Minutes
10-12 July 2012
University of Winnipeg
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Attendees

Andres Bummel
Anonio Mosconi
Bente Neilson
Bill Hartzog
Bill Pace
Boye Berkjolt
Cameron Laing
Carl Teichrib
Chris Hamer
Claude Buettner
Deborh Methe
Domenica Moro
Don Kraus
Duncan Graham
Edward Chobanian
Fergus Watt
Fernando Iglesias
Floris Methorts
Gail Hughes
Guiseppe Portaluppi
Ian Waddell
James Christie
Janick Lorion
Jean Francis Billion
Joan Marc Simon
Joseph Schwartzberg
John Braun
Jordan Bankhead
Karen Hamilton
Karou Miyake
Keith Best
Kjartan Almenning
Leonard GW Kater
Lloyd Axworthy
Louise Pardee
Lucio Levi
Lucy Law Webster
Luigi Giussani
Mahmound Sharie
Marco Van Hulten
Marie Braun
Mitsu Miyake
Monique Cuillerier
Nick Christie
Olivia Chance

Observers

Constantine Gamvrelis
Devon Giordano
Izumi Miyake
Megumi Miyake
Said Barzegar
Valerie Doescher

Peter Davidse
Peter Luff
Rebecca Luff
Robert Flax
Robin Collins
Syd Baumel
Tadeshi Inuzuka
Takahiro Katsumi
Ton Macel
W. James Arputharaj
Warren Allmand

Decision Items

- The Congress adopted the Draft Rules of Procedure.
- Dr. Lloyd Axworthy was re-elected as WFM President by acclamation.
- The Congress amended Article 7 and 8 of the Statutes.
- Fifteen new Councilors were elected to Council:
 - Shimri Zameret
 - Jean Francis Billion
 - Lucio Levi
 - Peter Bart Davidse
 - Ton Macel
 - Joan Marc Simon
 - Mitsuo Miyake
 - John Monahan
 - Nick Christie
 - Takahiro Katsumi
 - Kaoru Miyake
 - Don Kraus
 - James Riker
 - Jordan Bankhead
 - Tony Fleming
- The CNSC received appointments to Council before Congress. They were as follows:
 - Sukumar David
 - Edward Chobanian
 - Fernando Iglesias
 - Florencia Gor
 - Boye Bjerkholt
 - Kjartan Almanning
 - Keith Best
 - Peter Luff
 - Bente Nielsen
 - Jorgen Estrup
 - George Matthew
 - Alfonso Iozzo
 - Domenico Moro
 - Luigi Giussani
 - Nicola Vallinoto
 - Dr. Erich Wettstein
 - Rolf P. Haegler
 - Floris Methorst
 - Marco van Hulten
 - James Christie
 - Warren Allmand
 - Kiyoko Kusakabe
 - Tadaakira Jo
 - Tadashi Inuzuka

Action Items

- Lucy Law Webster would circulate Tad Dailey's book proposal on the 21st Century.
- CNSC would make sure that there were no duplications and would nuance the details of who was elected and who was co-opted to Council.

Congress Plenary I

Tuesday, 10 July 2012

Welcoming remarks

- Dr. Lloyd Axworthy (LA) welcomed the participants to Manitoba. He reminded them that the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA) Panel would be taking place that evening and that the Commission meetings would be taking place in the classrooms listed in their packets.

Delegate Introductions

- The delegates went around the room and introduced themselves and where they were from.

Draft Rules of Procedure

- LA gave the floor to Kjartan Almenning (KA), who moved to adopt the Draft Rules of Procedure for WFM Congress. (*Please see attached Annex*)
- Peter Luff (PL) seconded
- All were in favor and the Draft Rules of Procedure were adopted.

Proxies

- Bente Nielsen (BN) listed the proxies:
Lucio Levi (LL) was proxy for Rolf Paul Haegler.
Don Kraus (DK) was proxy for Edward Rawson.
Kjartan Almenning (KA) was proxy for Tony Fleming.
Kaoru Miyake (KM) was proxy for Toshio Kozai.

International Secretariat Report

- Bill Pace (BP) said that it was an honor to participate in the 26th Congress in 65 years. They had wonderful photos of Congresses throughout the years. It was where they did their fundamental policy reaffirmations, without major name changes or mandate changes. It had been a great pleasure. As the IS Staff parted from New York, they received a message from Kofi Annan and Ban Ki Moon:

Let me congratulate the World Federalist Movement at your XXVI Congress as you celebrate your 65th anniversary. I send my special greetings to your President, Lloyd Axworthy, and General Secretary, Bill Pace who, together with hundreds of civil society actors, supported the establishment of the International Criminal Court and the adoption of the Responsibility to Protect norm. These are just two of the many ways your Movement has worked to advance peace and security, the rule of law and human rights. I wish you all every continued success in your important work.

- Kofi Annan

It is a great pleasure to greet the World Federalist Movement on the occasion of its 65th anniversary. Our sincere congratulations go to the dedicated women and men of the Movement who have been working so hard for so many years to advance our shared mission of peace, prosperity and dignity for all.

You gather at a time of great challenge and transition. New powers are rising. Technology is shrinking distances, creating new opportunities for connection, commerce and cultural exchange. People are rising up to shape their own destiny, starting with the Arab Spring.

At the same time, there is unease. We see joblessness and growing gaps within societies. There are worries about climate change and questions about whether institutions are up to meeting today's threats. The old order is breaking down and we do not yet know the shape of the new.

Your Movement has a crucial role to play in helping the United Nations and people everywhere to build the future we want. Many of your goals are also goals of the United Nations: peace and sustainable development; democracy, justice and human rights; the rule of law at the national and global levels alike.

I am particularly grateful for the Movement's track record of bringing together non-governmental organizations and government officials from around the world with diverse views and experiences. You have demonstrated a welcome ability to unify these voices and forge consensus on complex issues.

We in the United Nations know we can succeed only when we work with our partners in common cause. That is why we attach great importance to our constructive engagement with the World Federalist Movement, and it is why we look forward to many more years of cooperation. Please accept my warmest congratulations on this important occasion.

-BAN Ki-moon

The advances in WFM's goals of surrounding war and trying to promote democracy at the international and national levels had made enormous strides. They had extraordinary opportunities to make advances towards their goals. These increased every year but their resources to do this had been diminished. The globalization of democracy was something that thirty years prior had been more of a dream than reality. They had MOs that would not have been allowed to exist in their countries three decades before. The reality of globalization of democracy had been tremendous. They had a sixty- five year debate since Montreux on federalism. Even more challenging would be the debate around globalization of international democracy and what that would mean.

The IS report illustrated the depth of the work that the Movement was doing. They had advances in avoiding war at the international level and avoiding internal conflicts. The WFM President, Dr. Lloyd Axworthy was present at the founding of some of these major advances. For example, he was very instrumental at the Ottawa Treaty to eliminate land mines and the development concept of the Responsibility to Protect. While there were these advances, there was the paradox that peace movements fail around the world. Thirty years ago in Colorado, they could call for a peace demonstration on Wednesday and have five or ten thousand people by Friday. Today, they could not get twenty people organized. He hoped the Movement would benefit from trying to discuss this phenomenon and strategize together to move forward. As they spoke there was a meeting at the UN on the Arms Trade Treaty that was not expected to succeed. It was extremely important to discuss ways of revitalizing this.

As a Movement they had remained faithful to their Preambular goals since 1947. They continued to work for peace. A vast majority of their members thought that they should strengthen democracy, rule of law and the UN. There were even those who believed it would take a third generation of the UN to get them to the kind of democratic global governance that would ensure peace on this planet and hopefully sustainable livelihoods. Most felt that the way to try to achieve this was within the current international order. It would be almost impossible, in view of every expert he knew, to get the UN charter agreed to in the present time. He was certain he could not get the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by ECOSOC or the General Assembly. It would not be possible today to even convene the meeting, much less secure the document. Africa would not agree to no immunity and the Europeans would not agree to ratify. The advances upon gender based crimes would not be agreed to. As they thought of the imperfections of the framework, the political reality was also important to consider. Throughout the last 17- 18 years of WFM, it had been important to have the kind of leadership that their Council and Congress had in order to stay true to these policies and write these policies. They were fortunate to have had the leadership of Keith Best and Jim Christie for the past two decades. Not many NGOs had the kind of Council and Board of Directors that WFM had.

The IS also tried to work with partners NGOs. They tried to focus on campaigns rather than strengthen their own membership. That was a smart move and had brought more civil society organizations to support them. There was no way that WFM could have contributed to some of those things, such as the Rome Statute, if it weren't for their partners.

They had also contributed to emphasizing prevention aside from brute enforcement and intervention. The truth was that UN had never done prevention, because the principle of prevention interfered with sovereignty. RtoP addressed this. They were still at the very beginning of how to get the UN to work on prevention. They had seen enormous developments in the past 20 years. Their challenge in the next 10- 15 years would be to see if they could help convert the Security Council from a fire department that started fires to one that put out fires. He thought that this was possible. Could they get the regional organizations to effectively organize so they could put out fires? He hoped that they would consider sector campaigning. The environmental sector had preferred the Westphalian system with no integration. How could WFM reach out to that sector? How could they reach out to the faith communities? How could they reach out to human rights and minority rights organizations? He wished they had a strategy for the next four years to bring Amnesty International into RtoP.

He would like to bring development networks, academic networks and anti poverty networks to be partners. They wouldn't be asking them to join the WFM, but to join campaigns and to try to steer the process.

For CICC, the pressure had to come from civil society. All of the big powers and major blocks for creating international government reform were outside. Dr. Lloyd Axworthy was a pioneer by bringing like minded governments together. If they could get like minded bodies to get the Rome Statute system to work, it would be an example for reforming the entire international order.

In RtoP, one could still go to a meeting 50 meters away from the UN and 90 people hadn't heard of it and the two that had didn't understand it. RtoP needed to work on education, but it was hard to get funding for it. He hoped our MOs and AOs would continue to work on RtoP. If it was done right it would be a modification of the charter in Montreux in 1947, but it was still fragile.

The IS also still had the only NGO that had someone working on the Peace Building Commission. They wanted to try to make the PBC work and GPAAC was a network that they could continue to work with on a whole range of issues.

WFM was the only NGO that supported the S5 resolution. This was 5 small governments who almost never got to be on the Security Council and they wanted to reform the working methods of the Security Council. The permanent members were strongly opposed to this resolution in the GA. Sri Lanka and Myanmar and the repressive governments and dictatorships did not want this either. The resolution got caught up in a huge discussion at the UN on expansion of the Security Council.

In regards to the environment, there was the failure of Rio+20 and the movement needed to discuss how to proceed on this.

On poverty, they had not dealt with that and it was not clear that emerging developing countries were going to pick up any of the development agenda. Developed countries were limiting their overseas development work.

They continued to have efforts to try to find support from foundations. They thought it would be their MOs and the MO's members to continue to gain support. It was the governments who were ahead of NGOs for wanting to see progress occur. In the 70s and 80s WFM had zero support. This was an extraordinary change since the mid 90s.

WFM had been successful with their Advisory Board for CICC and their panel on judicial nominations. They had looked at all nominees and found that four were not qualified. This upset those countries, but then not one of those four were elected.

They had small examples and large examples, especially with RtoP and CICC. Their challenges were huge but they had a lot to be thankful for. Bill Pace thanked the WFM President, the EC and the Council. They had a lot to be appreciative of.

- LA commented that the people in that room had a rare and unique experience of listening to BP on issues of peace and security. He did not think that anyone covered the depth and issues that BP did. He brought distinctive perspective; one that they stood in awe and admiration that the IS, under his leadership, had been able to tackle such a wide agenda of issues. They had really been the source bed of some of the most important international actions on a civil level that reached their international organizations. Listening to BP's coverage made him feel embarrassed on how much BP was doing and the rest of them were doing so little. It was really a testament and was impressive.
- Lucy Webster (LLW) noted that she had been involved since 1948 and seconded what LA said about the work that WFM was doing. She thought they might be able to inject a new burst of energy by putting out a new big image of the world federation of the future. Tad Dailey's book proposal read of the 21st century and she would send book proposal.
- LA thanked LLW for that offer.
- PL congratulated BP on his presentation and work. They were proud. He also wanted to know more about regional hubs.
- DK echoed the previous comments the wide breadth of work WFM was doing.
- LL also appreciated of the report by BP. There was an increased awareness in the movement focused on the affirmation on the principle of the rule of law. This was not enough to face the global challenges that the world was facing.
- Debbie Metke praised BP. She was so honored to be among all of the esteemed people and was overcome by emotion the previous night. She also wanted help looking at her rough draft of her book. Her book integrated her around the world backpacking experience with her experience with WFM. It would be dumbed down for average citizen and was light and humorous.
- Josep Xercavins said that his organization was an AO of WFM because it was an organization that was crucial. He thought that the IS should look at Rio 20 and be a part of that process.

- James Arputharaj had been in movement since 1975. It was great to see the movement grow under the leadership of the Council and EC and under Bill Pace's leadership.
- BP responded to the questions. He was humbled by the appreciation expressed. The movement had an incredible staff working with the Secretariat since 1994 when he took over. Lydia Swart, Tanya Karanasios, Jane Stoyles, Evelyn Serrano, Rik Panganiban, Francis Dako. They had a staff that the biggest NGOs in the world listened to. Most of what they had achieved was because of the strategic partnerships. They knew where they would be 5 years from then after the commissions reported back. He believed that they were going to succeed in the human race making peace with itself and that they would see progress on disarmament and global finance and the environment. WFM-IGP had offices in Brussels, Morocco, Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Buenos Aires, Lima and Manila. He hoped that they could build on these offices and develop networks. A lot of those issues would be better discussed in the commissions
- JC thanked BP.

WFM President Election

- BN said that the CNSC has received one nomination for WFM President and that was Lloyd Axworthy. Those who were there the previous day had the opportunity to listen to Dr. Axworthy. He was the President of the University of Winnipeg. He was most well known from his time as Foreign Minister of Canada. One great achievement of his was Ottawa Treaty on land mines. Because of his leadership on this, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. On behalf of CNSC, she moved that they re-elect Dr. Axworthy as President of WFM by acclamation.
- All in favor and Dr. Axworthy was re-elected as WFM President by consensus.
- LA accepted graciously.

Commissions

- JC gave FW the floor.
- FW invited the delegates to read the documents on commissions in the packets. (*Commission statements before Congress found in attached Annex.*)

The Commissions were as follows:

Commission 1: International Justice, the Rule of Law and Human Rights.

Commission 2: Peace, Human Security and Conflict Prevention.

Commission 3: UN Reform, Global Governance, Federalism at the Global and Regional Level

Commission 4: Environmental and Economic Governance: Managing the Global Commons and the Effects of the Global Commons.

The Commission statements were comprised of all of the passed resolutions since the last Congress. These statements would be updated in the Commission meetings over the following two days, and the Commission Chairs would report back to the Congress with the updated statements. Congress was the democratic policy making body and their task was to update and revise the commission statements. In 2007 the Congress in Switzerland adopted this format for their policy discussions. They continued the same four commissions at the Winnipeg meeting. Since Switzerland, there had been policy statements adopted at Council meetings. The IS compiled these resolutions with FW and incorporated them into the commissions statements.

They were internal policy guidance documents for use by the IS, AOs and MOs. They were not going to be widely publicized. They were internal reference points. That meant that they did not have to make them perfect or beautifully edited. The key was to get the essence of the policy thoughts into the documents. It was the substance that was important. They wanted to update and revise the documents. There was nothing to stop them from distributing the commission statements if they wanted to, but it was not in a great format. There had been major changes and there were also areas where WFM had been weak historically.

The chairpersons of the Commissions were:

Commission 1: Fergus Watt

Commission 2: James Arputharaj

Commission 3: Don Kraus and Keith Best as Vice-Chair

Commission 4: Lucy Law Webster

The Chairpersons would need to identify a rapporteur that would immediately report to the plenary.

- BP asked the Congress to make sure that they had basic policies instead of writing them.

The Congress set the policies, but the Council set the programs and how the policies would be operationalized. This should not be confused.

Provisional Ballots

- BN advised that the CNSC had appointed the ballot committee, chaired by Kjartan Almenning. The members would be the CNSC plus Karen Hamilton and Takeshi Akune, assisted by Valerie Doescher and Devon Giordano.

The following people were nominated and would be on the ballot for election to Council:

Bob Flax
Lucy Law Webster
Joe Schwartzberg
Mahmoud Sharier Sharei
Rebecca Luff
Vijayam Raghunathan
James Arputharaj
Christian Müller
Fergus Watt
Karen Hamilton
Toshio Kozai
Yoshiharu Imamura
Don Kraus
James Riker
Jordan Bankhead
Tony Fleming
Kaoru Miyake
Shimri Zameret
Jean Francis Billion
Lucio Levi
Peter Davidse
Ton Macel
Joan Marc Simon
Mitsuo Miyake
John Monahan
Nick Christie

Commission Meetings

The Congress delegates divided into their groups for the Commission meetings. *(Please see Commission notes in Annex.)*

Thematic Panel: United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

The participants assembled in Eckhardt- Gramattee Hall for a thematic panel on the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, with presentations by Andreas Bummel, Chairman and CEO of Committee for a Democratic UN; Bill Blakie, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; and Warren Allmand, WFM Canada President.

Wednesday, 11 July 2012

The delegates handed in their floor nominations for at large Councilor positions to the CNSC.

Thematic Panel: Tenth Anniversary of the ICC

The participants gathered in the Eckhardt- Gramattee Hall for a thematic panel on the Tenth Anniversary of the ICC, with speakers Bill Pace, Executive Director of WFM-IGP and Convenor of the ICC; and Takahiro Katsumi from WFM Japan.

Commission Meetings

The participants once again broke into separate groups for the Commission meetings. (*Pleas see attached Annex for Commission notes.*)

Final Plenary Session

Dr. James Christie (JC) chaired the Final Congress Plenary Session on behalf of LA.

Appointments to Council

The CNSC received the appointments to Council ahead of the Congress meeting. They were as follows:

Sukumar David
Edward Chobanian
Fernando Iglesias
Floencia Gor
Boye Bjerkholt
Kjartan Almenning
Keith Best
Peter Luff
Bente Nielsen
Jorgen Estrup
George Matthew
Alfonso Iozzo
Domenico Moro
Luigi Giussani
Nicola Vallinoto
Dr. Erich Wettstein
Rolf P. Haegler
Floris Methorst
Marco van Hulten
James Christie
Warren Allmand
Kiyoko Kusakabe
Tadaakira Jo
Tadashi Inuzuka

Nominations for Elections to Council

- KA announced that there were 24 nominations before Congress along with 5 nominations from the floor with signatures for elections to Council.

The nominated delegates each said a few words on their behalf:

- James Arputharaj said that he had been with the movement since 1975 and would like to contribute to WFM.
- Jordan Bankhead said that he was a committed world federalist, new to the movement and what he lacked in experience he made up for in passion.
- Keith Best said that he had been involved with the movement for a long time and hoped that the Congress would support him, as he wanted to the Council to be a mix between the old and the new.
- Peter Davidse spoke on behalf of Jean Francis Billion. He was a writer, a publicist and a regular at the WFM governing meetings from France.
- Nick Christie said that he was from WFM Canada and Winnipeg was the third Congress that he had attended and thought that it was time for him to step up and become a part of the WFM officially.
- Sukumar David spoke on behalf of Reverend Miyake from AYC India.
- Peter Davidse said that a world federation was needed and that by being elected, they could have more room for appointed Dutch Councilors.
- Bob Flax said that he was the Vice president of the Democratic World Federalists and a professor and wanted to bring his skills to the WFM work.
- Don Kraus spoke on behalf of Tony Fleming and said that he served this movement very well and had been a dedicated world federalist for many years.

- Karen Hamilton said that she was the chair of WFM Canada and chair of the Statutes and Bylaws Committee.
- Takahiro Katsumi spoke about his passion for the ICC and crime of aggression and wanted to continue this work, especially stopping nuclear weapons proliferation.
- Kaoru Miyake spoke on behalf of Toshio Kozai.
- Don Kraus said that WFM was his mission and as CEO of GlobalSolutions.org, you could not get rid of him so you might as well elect him.
- Becky Luff was elected in Geneva and would like to stay and build more engagement online and with youth.
- Peter Luff spoke about his expertise in human rights and WFM.
- Ton Macel said that he had been part of WFM for twenty five years. He was elected in the 1990s and would like to do outreach to other countries in Eastern Europe.
- Kaoru Miyake said that she was from the Asian Youth Center; she was Asian, young and a woman. She had also interned at the International Secretariat for a year prior.
- Mitsuo Miyake was the Asian Youth Center President and EC member of WFM Japan.
- Lucio Levi was the editor for the Federalist Debate and was stepping down from the EC but wanted to stay on as Councilor.
- Karen Hamilton spoke on behalf of John Monihan who was the Executive Director of Mosaic Institute and worked with diaspora communities in Canada and engaged with foreign policy.
- Christian Miller was the new President of the Swiss World Federalists.
- James Arputharaj spoke on behalf of Vijayam Raghunathan from Mumbai, who had worked on ATT and other initiatives. She had been involved in world federalism for a long time.
- Don Kraus spoke on behalf of Jim Riker, who was a professor from the University of Maryland and was the Chair of GlobalSolutions.org. He would be a strong addition to the WFM Council.
- James Christie spoke on behalf of Rolf Paul Haegler from Switzerland.
- Joe Schwartzberg was a returned academic and had been a part of the US World Federalists since the 1950s at the governing level and was a writer.
- Mahmoud Shariar Sharei was fifteen years old on Tehran when he read Einstein. He had been campaigning for UN Reform and a permanent International Criminal Court.
- Joan Marc Simon wanted to link the global world federalists to the European level and youth.
- Fergus Watt was a world federalist all of the time and had been a Councilor since the 1990s.
- Lucy Law Webster had been a part of the Movement since 1948 and worked on WFM all of the time. She was the President of the New York chapter of GlobalSolutions.org and Center for War and Peace Studies.
- Shimri Zamaret had worked with Bill Pace on ICC jurisdiction and was working on a WFM chapter in Israel and Palestine and held an Occupy side event at the Congress in Winnipeg.

- James Christie noted that there were such extraordinary candidates for Council. He recommended that all 30 persons be allowed onto Council- 15 as elected Councilors and 15 as co-opted Councilors. This would still allow for room on the Council for more co-options and appointments. CNSC would make sure that there were no duplications and would nuance the details. The IS, the CNSC and James Christie were all in accord with this approach. They agreed that all of the people on the ballot would form the next Council. He noted that it was quite exciting to see such a diverse group.

Statutes Amendments

The Congress opened up the discussion of the Statutes amendment for Article 7 and 8 of the Preamble, as per MFE's proposal, presented by Lucio Levi (LL).

- Bente Nielsen (BN) felt that they did not have the wisdom to discuss Article 7. For Article 8 she said that they should be aware of why they had a Preamble in the Statutes. It was to outline the overall policy for the organization and what was recommended in the proposal by MFE was more of an internal topic and should not be in the Preamble. It had nothing to do with the overall political view of the organization. She advised to not adopt the amendment to Article 8 and recommended that it be put into the Bylaws and not Statutes
- Kjartan Almanning (KA) was concerned that when changes were made to the Preamble, they should give the EC permission to change it as needed for the marketing of the organization. He agreed that Statute 7 should be changed as per the MFE proposal, but the change to Article 8 belonged in the Bylaws.

- LL- stressed that there was a vacuum in the Preamble. It was their goal to express the importance of international democracy.
- Ton Macel supported the amendment to Article 7. For Article 8, he agreed to put it somewhere else.
- BP asked for people to comment on the principle of the agreement, and then they could work on the structure and flow later. He wanted to improve on Article 7.
- KB believed a Preamble to the Statutes should not be argumentative; it should not have ambiguities that could leave room for confusion. He did not like the wording of mature world because it was confusing and meant different things to different people.
- Ed Chobanian (EC) and Peter Luff (PL) agreed with KB on the mature word.
- Fernando Iglesias (FI) supported the Article 8 revision. The movement had grown with history since World War II. The world was changing in a very fast way. The big powers would not just be the north and west and American powers. They needed a movement that was capable of meeting these challenges. They needed to emphasize the need to develop regional offices and strategies. They should reintegrate the movement. This was a step to move forward with regional integration. These were powerful reasons to keep this in their preamble.

After continued discussion, the Congress agreed that Article 7 would now read as the following:

7. In the service of our goals we support transnational tendencies which lead towards a legal and democratic world order and world community. We especially support:
 - the important functions and work of the United Nations system, while working at the same time to make it more democratic, reliable and effective;
 - respect for international law, as well as its further development through such existing mechanisms as state ratification of treaties and conventions;
 - the development of democratic accountability and representation within regional, international and global organizations; and

And Article 8 would read as the following:

8. We recognize that the building of a world community -- one based on fundamental justice and an appreciation of differences -- is the greatest intellectual, moral and political challenge of our time. It calls on each of us to examine our beliefs and priorities, and to express in our personal way our commitment to global change.

Closing

JC thanked the delegates and close the Congress meeting.