

Organization name: World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy

**Contact:** John Vlasto, Chair of the WFM-IGP Executive Committee. <u>boardchair@wfm-igp.org</u>

Websites: www.wfm-igp.org and www.earthgovernance.org

# Chapeau

## Common Security, Global Governance and a Sustainable Future:

The strengthening of <u>common security</u> and global governance is vital to enable the international community to effectively address critical issues for humanity including to protect the environment, prevent war, control corruption and international crime, and achieve the sustainable development goals.

WFM-IGP is a member of the <u>Coalition for the UN we Need</u> (C4UN). We endorse the proposals submitted by C4UN in the <u>Interim People's Pact for the Future</u>. In addition, WFM-IGP is a co-host of <u>Mobilizing an</u> <u>Earth Governance Alliance</u> (MEGA), which takes forward many of the proposals from the <u>2023 Report of</u> <u>the Climate Governance Commission</u> (CGC). And we are co-sponsor of <u>Legal Alternatives to War</u>: <u>Increasing the universality and effectiveness of the International Court of Justice (LAW not War</u>). In our recommendations to the UN Summit of the Future (below) we highlight several of the proposals from C4UN, MEGA/CGC and LAW not War, and add some additional ones.

# Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

We recommend:

- a) The full <u>implementation of Article 26 of the UN Charter</u> through concrete plans to significantly reduce the human, financial and material resources currently consumed by militaries (over \$2.3 trillion in military budgets alone) and redirect these to instead support peace and sustainable development;
- b) Establishment of funding mechanisms to strengthen the UN and other international institutions of global governance. These mechanisms could include a carbon tax, an international financial transaction tax and/or taxation on other international services and activities as might be appropriate, equitable and feasible.

# Chapter II. International peace and security

We call for the enhancing of common security, international law and implementation of 'Law not War' by:

a) Affirm <u>Common Security</u> as the foundation for global governance that can effectively prevent war, resolve international conflicts peacefully, uphold human rights for all, protect the environment and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Common Security provides a **win-win framework** for

addressing relations between countries, as it focuses on resolving issues so that everyone benefits, rather than a win-lose approach (one country dominant over another) or a lose-lose approach (such as war). Common security brings together other key security approaches - such as human security, environmental security, gender-peace-and-security and indigenous security perspectives - in a comprehensive and inclusive security framework;

- b) <u>Declaring a Planetary Emergency and establishing a Planetary Emergency Platform</u> in order to facilitate better cooperation on addressing current crises including armed conflict, climate change and serious threats to the <u>nine planetary boundaries</u>;
- c) Acceptance by all UN Members of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice through declarations under Art. 36, para. 2, of the ICJ Statute, with the aspiration to achieve universal jurisdiction by 2045;
- <u>Codifying and implementing the G20 statement that 'threat or use of nuclear weapons is</u> <u>inadmissible'</u> through nuclear armed and allied states adopting policies of no-first-use of nuclear weapons and through negotiations and adoption of a global agreement prohibiting the threat or use of nuclear weapons;
- e) <u>Including nuclear abolition in the post-2030 SDGs</u> and adopting a global commitment to eliminate all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control no later than 2045, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations.
- f) Establishing a <u>United Nations Emergency Peace Service</u>, a standing UN unit of 5,000-15,000 personnel already assembled and trained in readiness to help prevent armed conflict and genocide, protect civilians at extreme risk, ensure prompt start-up of peace-keeping operations, and provide immediate assistance for pressing human needs in an emergency. UNEPS should apply a community-centric, victim-forward approach sensitive to local/indigenous cultures as well as gender inclusivity and the needs of marginalized populations.

# Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

No recommendations in this section.

# Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

We recommend:

- a) Establishment of representatives of future generations at all governance levels, including a <u>UN</u> <u>Special Envoy for Future Generations</u> and Commissioners/Ombudspersons for Future Generations at regional, national and city levels;
- b) Further development, affirmation and implementation of rights protecting future generations including through the <u>International Court of Justice Case on Climate Change</u>, Human Rights Council and the UN Special Envoy of Future Generations (once it is established).

# Chapter V. Transforming global governance

We recommend to:

- a) <u>Re-purpose the UN Trusteeship Council</u> in order to provide better governance over the global commons (oceans, atmosphere, sea-bed, outer space and the Antarctica)
- b) Establish an International Anti-Corruption Court;

- c) Establish a <u>Global Environment Agency</u>, either as an upgrade of the UN Environment Program or a new stand-alone body;
- d) Establish a <u>UN Parliamentary Assembly</u> to directly represent the world's citizens in the UN;
- e) Add <u>ecocide as a crime</u> under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;
- f) Enhance the governing authority of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs by transforming it into an Outer Space Agency or Outer Space Council under the auspices of the United Nations;
- g) Hold a UN Charter Review Conference, based on Article 109(3) of the Charter, to consider proposals for Charter amendments to improve governance, especially in relation to reform of the UN Security Council.