

**COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS of the
25th CONGRESS of the WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT
(Geneva, August 28 to 31, 2007)
(Reviewed minutes)**

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 regionalization 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 nonviolent 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

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

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 Program 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 Alfonzo 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 program.”

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 organized cooperation between industrialized 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 stabilizes 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.”

*