

**EDMUNDO OLIVEIRA**



PREFÁCIO  
**MARCO VILLAS BOAS**

**HUMAN SECURITY AND THE  
PACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
FOR THE FUTURE**

**SEGURANÇA HUMANA  
E O PACTO DA ONU  
PARA O FUTURO**



**COPLAD - ILANUD PUBLICATION  
SAN JOSÉ - COSTA RICA**

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2024**

# HUMAN SECURITY AND THE PACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

## SEGURANÇA HUMANA E O PACTO DA ONU PARA O FUTURO



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**Edmundo Oliveira**

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**INDEX**

- Text in English
- Texto em Português



## Edmundo Oliveira,



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Author of 26 Books and 94 Articles on geopolitics as crime, violence control, crime prevention, criminal behavior, organized crime, transnational criminality, cybercrime, alternative punishment, prisons reform, mediation, restorative justice, victimization, terrorism, global compact, human security and world risk society.

Currently, Professor **Edmundo Oliveira** is General Coordinator of the Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention (COPLAD), which is a Program of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), whose headquarters is located in San José, Costa Rica.





# **EDMUNDO OLIVEIRA**

## **HUMAN SECURITY AND THE PACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

### **- TEXT IN ENGLISH -**

#### **CONTENTS**

Abstract .....	11
Key Words .....	11
Preface .....	13
I - Introduction .....	15
II - The Human Security in the New International Order of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law .....	19
III - Text – Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration – Pact for the World in Transition.....	23
IV - Document Prepared by the United Nations - A Vision for Multilateralism in a World in Transition.....	37
V - Resolution 76 / 6 Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on “ Our Common Agenda ”.....	59
VI - Resolution 76 / 307 Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on “ the Summit of the Future ”.....	61



# ABSTRACT

The Report *Our Common Agenda*, elaborated by the General Secretariat of UN and approved by the General Assembly of UN through the Resolution A/RES 76/6 on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021, gave rise to the proposal for the *Future Summit* adopted by the General Assembly of UN under the Resolution A/RES 76/307 of September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

The Future Summit of UN will guide the adoption of the Pact for the Future of Humanity.

This important initiative of UN is one of the most significant events in recent years in favor of peace, of the well-being of humanity in a better world to live in, at a time when one cannot help but recognize that governments and institutions are still unable to overcome political antagonisms due to the lack of human security platforms to deal with the existential dilemmas and threats surrounding humanitarian crises, the projections of crime, the uncontrollability of violence, the stigma of poverty, the mishaps of inequality, the wounds of prejudice, diffuse tensions, climate breakdowns and the unbalanced effects of technological innovation on a national, regional and global scale.

The purpose of the *Future Summit* outlined by UN is, in fact, the way to achieve the desired strengthening of sustainable governance standards in the new design of world geopolitics.

## Key Words:

- United Nations
- Future Summit
- Pact for the Future
- Our Common Agenda
- Sustainable Development
- Governance and Geopolitics
- Human Security



# PREFACE

The rich content you are about to read was not created on the spur of the moment. It was developed and polished as Professor Edmundo Oliveira progressed in his research and reflections.

The concerns that are currently being expressed as a result of crime and violence have weakened the potential of the government management. On the other hand, the contemporary crisis, which favors the spread of feelings of fear and insecurity, calls imperatively for knowledge of fruitful strategies, in favor of investments in the stability of healthier relationships in the lives of individuals, families and communities.

It is in this context that this publication entitled Human Security and the UN Pact for the Future has emerged, bringing with it important characteristics, where clarifications related to the proper formalization of the technical and scientific understandings that must be obtained about the aspects of human security that are legitimately considered, are concentrated.

From all this, it can be inferred that this study presents ideas and approaches that will certainly inspire benefits, at a time when the UN is elaborating the guidelines for the *Future Summit*, whose project was set up to create a scenario of universal commitment, based on the goals to be included in the *Pact for the Future*, in order to promote prosperity, well-being and quality of life, with guidelines capable of reversing, with qualitative gains, the indices of difficulties, threats, risks, conflicts, inequalities, prejudices, vulnerabilities, economic, social and environmental shortcomings that affect billions of people in the existential patterns that permeate the dynamics of citizenship with ethical postulates all over the planet.

It is therefore necessary to note that this edition should be read with certainty, because it wisely presents data and critical analysis involving modern public policy procedures, in our contemporary era marked by the projections of science, technology and innovation that should serve as paradigms for the values performed by the actions of governments and institutions, at national and transnational level, with zeal for the preservation of dignity, respect, equality, inclusion and freedom, in the line of positive integration that demands the strengthening of solid global geopolitical standards.

Good democratic governance advances human development and fosters the multilateralization of healthier human security in a peaceful environment with the potential for productivity at all levels and in all circumstances.

It is a privilege for the Permanent College of Directors of the State Schools of Magistracy, for the Court of Justice of the State of Tocantins, Brazil and for the Superior School of the Judges of the State of Tocantins, Brazil, to experience and celebrate the launch of this rich intellectual production, in which Professor Edmundo Oliveira, a respected Brazilian Jurist with a solid international projection, inaugurates a new cycle for the application of the Rules, Principles and Resolutions of the UN System in harmony with the dimension of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.

I am sure that the dissemination of the content of this edition of COPLAD - ILANUD represents a significant contribution to the luminous improvement of the performance of UN in the face of the aspirations of humanity in the world in transition.

**Marco Anthony Steveson Villas Boas**



- President of the Permanent College of Directors of State Schools of Magistracy of Brazil - COPEDEM
- General Director of the Superior School of the Judges of the State of Tocantins, Brazil - ESMAT

## INTRODUCTION

“ Making issues visible through human security indicators to create a world where every person has dignity. Dignity begins with the idea that every act of being born into this world as a human being has a value that cannot be given up ”.

*Speech of Professor **Yukio Takasu**, Special Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations on Human Security, in the 7th Forum on ‘ ‘ Re - Examining Human Security in a Era Of Global Crisis ’ ’, organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency - JICA. Tokyo, Japan, March 31, 2021.*

The *Our Common Agenda* Report, elaborated by the General Secretariat of UN and approved by the General Assembly of UN through the Resolution A/RES 76/6 on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021, led to the adoption of the *Future Summit* adopted by the General Assembly of UN under the Resolution A/RES 76/307 of September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

The *Future Summit*, on September 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023, at the Headquarters of UN in New York, has been planned to guide the adoption of the *Pact for the Future*, in the wake of the 2030 Agenda of UN and its desired Sustainable Development Goals. In this way, the whole world will experience a unique event in view of the opportunity to open doors towards victory over epistemic risks and challenges in the performance of global governance in connection with the internalization of cultural and historical values in daily lives of people.

It is a good time for the member states of UN to showcase their visions, their difficulties and their priorities, in order to outline their expectations for improving mutual understanding and assistance, in order to make the multilateral system of coexistence better positioned and able to offer a promise of hope for ensuring better days for human security in all communities on the planet.



Along these lines, the need for a reform at UN is becoming increasingly clear in a multipolarized global scenario that still lacks the cosmopolitanization of a social contract based on tools that remove the decline of equal rights and the suffering of humanity in a world in transition.

There are five areas of work approved by the General Assembly of UN for the *Future Summit* that will guide the adoption of the *Pact for the Future*:

- I - Sustainable development with guarantees of financial resources;
- II - Peace and security;
- III - Science, technology, innovation, internationalization and digital cooperation;
- IV - Youth and future generations;
- V - Transformation of global governance.

In this context, the successful implementation of the methodological strategic plans for the application of these five areas of work will depend on the productive realization of the following essential steps:

- I – To ensure transparency in democratic management;
- II - To improve social inclusion;
- III – To fight against inequality, discrimination and prejudice;
- IV - To guide the use at scale of Generative Artificial Intelligence;
- V – To overcome tragedies announced in climatic collapses;
- VI – To provide relief from poverty and hunger;
- VII – To ensure safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for all;
- VIII – To prevent environmental degradation and demographic explosion;
- IX – To plan the ecological transition of the Amazon;

- X – To prevent the breakdown of public services;
- XI – To encourage community policies;
- XII – To cultivate smart cities planning models;
- XIII – To make progress with public-private partnership perspectives;
- XIV – To resolve the financial difficulties of debtors and defaulters;
- XV – To curb the cost of living and the economic recession;
- XVI – To hold violence and exposed or underground crime;
- XVII – To control cybercrime;
- XVIII –To prevent wars, armed conflicts, nuclear attacks and exterminations;
- XIX - To block political persecution and massacres;
- XX – To obstruct the emergence of human shields;
- XXI – To repudiate terrorism;
- XXII – To encourage preventive anti-corruption practices;
- XXIII – To combat international trafficking;
- XXIV – To plan human migrations;
- XXV – To assist refugees, displaced or stateless people;
- XXVI – To track money laundering movements;
- XXVII – To structure rapid responses to pandemics;
- XXVIII – To respond to humanitarian crises;
- XXIX – To materialize integrated policies of multilateral global cooperation;
- XXX – To harmonize Human Security, Legal Security and State Security.

When it released the Resolution 66/288 - *The Future We Want*, on July 27<sup>th</sup> 2012, the General Assembly of UN wanted to show the need to reshape the world in the light of comprehensive approaches, in the context of optimizing three associative pillars: human security, sustainable development and social cohesion.

Thus it was born the contemporary call of UN to guarantee dignity for all people and protect the planet, all to be formatted in a process of broadening the choices of people, so that each person has the freedom and capacity to find their own path guided by a compass on the right course, overcoming challenges, building resilience and sowing hope with credibility.

In fact, the important thing is not to be here or there, but to be real. And being real is a delicate, complex science, made up of simple and great observations of everyday life, inside and outside us.

Life is too short to be small, but it still offers the magic of essential wisdom every time you have to pay a price for going beyond your limits.

Surely the *Pact for the Future* is a source of inspiration for the UN to strengthen the prestige of doing good and also to show that there is no point in conquering the universe when human beings neglect themselves and don't aspire to fulfill themselves fully, body and soul, so that they don't get lost in time and can contribute to the good memories of history.

## **HUMAN SECURITY IN THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Shared human security means giving people the chance to overcome obstacles and open up horizons in order to build a better tomorrow, fertile in projects, the will to go ahead with courage, suitability, devotion and making what they want to achieve possible. What makes life fun is the hope of dreaming.

In line with this ideal, it is hoped that the *Pact for the Future*, in the wake of the *Future Summit*, will be fully successful in achieving a sustainable model of multilateral governance and thus, in actions with broad partnerships, serve as a bridge to balance the relationship among human progress, healthy nature and contemporaneity, in symmetry with the desires of all peoples to engage in extreme goals and solutions for global human empowerment, with good results for the healthy exercise of citizenship and affective ties in the individual, family, community, educational, professional, state, regional and global spheres.

Indeed, a pragmatic *Pact for the Future* is emerging to give substance to the promise of hope, in the form of an expression of a differentiated profile of collective actions and friendly relations in search of peace, prosperity and the protection of the planet in the new design of global geopolitics.

In any system of governance, the consolidation of rules and principles to feed international relations requires the postulates of human security legitimately considered and with the strategic capacity to foster the full realization of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in their dimensions as instruments for the peaceful use of behaviors associated with multilateral networks of understanding and cooperation, in accordance with international commitments made through Treaties, Agreements, Conventions and Official Resolutions.

In fact, the systemic threats to the infrastructure and the productivity of solid governance come from poverty, inequality, corruption, discrimination, prejudice and

social exclusion, which make it impossible to have the proper access to housing, education, security, health, hygiene and job and income opportunities.

In effect, the mobilization for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda of UN, represents the willingness to master the challenges related to ethical dignification with new standards of conduct that relate to a broad spectrum of awareness about redefining the dimensions of the political, economic, social, educational, cultural and environmental models, on the road to a sober integration among countries and their populations, with the necessary preparation to catalyze stable mechanisms for overcoming injustices and inequalities, victimization, risks, disasters, crises, conflicts, prejudices, feelings of fear and vulnerability.

The fight for human rights and humanitarian law is increasingly heated, so that they can move from a welfare bias to a transparent system of social justice, regardless of geography, ethnicity, gender, religion, race, color, age, sexual option or national origin.

The combination of these factors represents the balance of the supporting pillars in the axis of productive values that stand as the driving force of human security between the public policy system and the responsible governance anywhere, at any time.

Therefore, in contexts of so much diversity, the effective relationship among *State - Society - Nature* needs to meet the needs of coexistence in solidarity, on the road for optimizing economic, social, political, educational, cultural and environmental sustainability.

The current government policies don't need to look for miracles or lyrical promises that can't be kept. We simply need the wisdom to promote trust in institutions, with the hope of positive results for the collective good, human rights and humanitarian law.

That is why it is so important that the precious horizons of a *Pact for the Future* are successfully achieved in the course of the missions of UN, in order to reflect the expectations of lasting solutions to the problems that affect millions of people around the world in the troubled scenario of contemporary globalization.

The prosperous future of humanity implies, first of all, in recognizing that our planet needs inspiration, discipline and proactive attitudes to overcome the difficulties that prosperity brings alongside so many benefits. Therefore, in view of the considerations set out here, human security must be seen as an essential part of scientific and

technological enrichment at the current stage of civilization within the organizational and entrepreneurial purpose in the value-building stages, so that they become commandments in the reform and alignment of institutions and in providing high-level political guidance essential to governance structures in the global multilateral system.

Human security has gained space on Government Agendas especially to cultivate the role of International Organizations acting in coalition with States for objectives format to guarantee Human Rights and Humanitarian Law as precious sources of the dignity of people.

Effectively, human security must be a priority for the governments of all nations, in line with a modern sustainable ethic that aims to make economic growth, social progress and environmental preservation compatible. This is the way to give substance to the operationalization of human security as if it were the cotton among the crystals.

The best inheritance is the fertile path to the feeling of living in peace.

People fade away like rose petals, but the teachings remain forever.



### III



**Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention - COPLAD**

**Program of the United Nations Latin American Institute**

**for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders - ILANUD**

**Plenary Session of the Forum on Security,**

**Human Development and Social Cohesion**

**TEXT - BASIS OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO DECLARATION**

**PACT FOR THE WORLD IN TRANSITION**

**City of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil**

**April 16, 2024**

**Proposals for the Summit of Future of the United Nations to be held on September 22 and 23, 2023 in New York, United States, with the aim of reforming and aligning multilateral institutions and providing high-level policy guidance for governance structures in the global system.**

**ENGLISH VERSION**



## Organization of the Forum

- Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention (COPLAD)  
Program of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), headquartered in San José, Costa Rica.
- Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## TEXT - BASIS OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO DECLARATION PACT FOR THE WORLD IN TRANSITION

**Proposals for the Summit of Future of the United Nations to be held on September 22 and 23, 2023 in New York, United States, with the aim of reforming and aligning multilateral institutions and providing high-level policy guidance for governance structures in the global system.**

**Plenary Session of the Forum on Security,**

**Human Development and Social Cohesion**

**City of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil**

**April 16, 2024**

### **Preamble**

**The Participants of the Forum on Security, Human Development and Social Cohesion, considering the conclusions arising from the presentations and discussions at the Forum, held in the City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on April 15 and 16, 2024, do hereby RESOLVE to adopt the *Text - Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration - Pact for the World in Transition*, consisting of the statements of the following Clauses:**

### **Clause First. Pragmatic Achievement of the Forum's Objectives**

**The Forum on Security, Human Development and Social Cohesion** has achieved significant results with the indication of ideas, good examples and practical measures,

at a time when it cannot fail to recognize that Governments and Multilateral Institutions are still unable to overcome the antagonisms of the interface between discourses, narratives and identities to face the dilemmas and existential threats that involve the stigmas of poverty, the pitfalls of inequality, the wounds of prejudgment, the geopolitical tensions, the climate change crises, and the unbalanced effects of technological innovation on a national, regional and global scale.

### **Clause Second. Perception of Insecurity in Latin America**

The perception of insecurity is increasing in Latin America, given that, of the total violent crimes registered throughout the planet, 37% are accounted for in Latin America, which concentrates only 8% of the world's population, but openly exposes the sensitive map of the social unrest, reveals the fear of everyday hostilities, decreases productivity, drives away investors and deepens isolation in the vulnerable daily lives of citizens, who feel the lack of effective public protection. Study of the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** released on February 5, 2024. See: [www.imf.org/en/contries](http://www.imf.org/en/contries).

### **Clause Third. The United Nations as the House of Universal Understanding and the Engine of Prosperity**

The **Participants of the Forum** rely that the **Organization of the United Nations (UN)**, from its portico of the **House of Universal Understanding and the Engine of Prosperity**, with adjustments to its system, will have the posture to play an enlightening role and leverage history, to be effectively an icon responsible for the legacy of humanity's collective aspirations and a harmonizing master in the construction of concrete guidelines for resilience and consensus, in the course of alternative values of human security towards a more just, inclusive, supportive and fraternal planet, where each person has the preservation of the dignity, from generation to generation, consistent with the scope of the **17 Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations 2030 Agenda**, Resolution A/RES 70/1, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in New York on September 25, 2015.

### **Clause Fourth. Biopolitical Reprogramming of Global Governance**

It is time to redesign the biopolitical reprogramming of global governance, in the form of dialogue processes, methodologies and pragmatic commitments to citizenship and respect for the sovereignty of countries, establishing roadmaps to stimulate the values and principles of transparent multilateralism in the Democratic State Ruled by Law, zeal for codes of morality, prevalence of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, social,

economic, cultural and environmental advances, as well as the optimization of the administration of Justice, with special attention to the channels of cooperation and the exchange of experiences in *the Multilateral South-South Cooperation Plans*, in the midst of the diplomatic efforts of the **Countries of the Global South**, designation for Countries located mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.

#### **Clause Fifth. Proposal for an Intergovernmental Panel on Crime Prevention and Violence Control**

The creation of the **Intergovernmental Panel on Crime Prevention and Violence Control (IPCPVC)** is presented as a proposal to the United Nations with the objective of operationalizing the formulation of diagnoses, planning and regular contributions on the steps to be taken in the confident confrontation of national and transnational crime, its illicit contents, implications and risks, in the face of the new design of geopolitics supported by sustainable pacification movements for the good of the world.

#### **Clause Sixth. The Logistics of Artificial Intelligence and the Digitalization of Services**

It is urgent to consider the opportunity to issue rules and practical measures that ensure the success of the **Logistics of Artificial Intelligence and the Digitalization of Services** for sharing the automation of services in the virtual space, especially free of charge, in order to meet the interactions between urbanity and the needs of people, in line with the rules of Information Technology Law, in view of the current course of the greater cultural and technological diversity of human civilization.

#### **Clause Seventh. Proposal for a Guidance Manual on Generative Artificial Intelligence**

It is suggested that Municipalities and States issue a **Guidance Manual on Generative Artificial Intelligence**, so that people know their obligations and rights regarding the cybernetic advances of disruptive innovations with machines and functions that can give rise to creativity and instrumentalize intelligent skills.

#### **Clause Eighth. The Smart City Profiles**

The **Smart Cities Profiles**, directed to the associative habitat in the community, are, effectively, modern models of planned coexistence, since Smart Cities have the bias of promoting the balance of the triad formed by the socio-cultural, economic and

environmental dimensions, in conditions to enable the success of planning and collaborative management with legal security, democratic security and human security, within the scope of housing infrastructure qualified by technological urbanism, ecological planning, expansion of internationalization and innovative solutions incorporated into the profusion of well-being and quality of life of the population, within a correct logic of empowerment of the territory and sustainable development.

#### **Clause Ninth. Proposal for the Creation of the International Agency for Monitoring Artificial Intelligence**

It is proposed that the General Assembly of the United Nations create the **International Agency for Monitoring Artificial Intelligence (IAMAI)** inspired by the model of the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

#### **Clause Ten. Proposal for a United Nations Convention on Rules for Applications of Artificial Intelligence**

It is also worth noting the proposal that the General Assembly of the United Nations approve a **United Nations Convention on Rules for Applications of Artificial Intelligence**.

#### **Clause Eleven. Proposal for a United Nations Resolution on Rules for the Integrity of Communication on Digital Platforms and Mediation on Social Media**

In the context of an integrated approach to the social defense and the strengthening of global governance, the General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt the **Resolution with Guidelines for Member States on Rules for the Integrity of Communication on Digital Platforms and Mediation on Social Media**, in order to protect the fundamental rights of access to information and freedom of expression against the proliferation of algorithm commands containing misleading data instructions, fake news, lies, threats and offenses, through videos, images, audios, photos and texts that generate real damage on a national, regional and global scale.

#### **Clause Twelve. Proposal for a High-Level Committee for the Promotion of De-Escalation of Humanitarian Crises**

It is equally indicated that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should set up a **High-Level Committee for the Promotion of De-Escalation of Humanitarian Crises**, considering the repeated cycles of socio-economic collapses, risks, conflicts,

pandemics, disasters, losses of lives and climate shocks that dissipate sustainability strategies with high level of suffering and difficulties for people around the world.

### **Clause Thirteen. Proposal for the Establishment of the Climate Justice Court**

It is recommended that the General Assembly of the United Nations show to the Member States the significance of establishing the **Climate Justice Court**, in their systems of jurisdiction, in order to decide on disputes submitted to them and to address issues of risks, disasters, challenges and responsibilities inherent to the environment and the varieties of ecosystems that make up biodiversity, in a position to assist the conscientious exploitation of natural resources and credibly equitable criteria, following the provisions of Resolution A/RES 77/276, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in New York on March 29, 2023.

### **Clause Fourteen. Proposal of the Plan for Environmental Protection and Ecological Transition for the Development of Amazonia**

In this Fourteen Clause, the conclusion is registered, in the sense that there is no global climate security without the Amazonia protected and ensuring development solutions, therefore it is up to the United Nations encourages the Member States of the South American Amazonia to prepare the **Plan for Environmental Protection and Ecological Transition for the Development of Amazonia** with reliable metrics for measuring the objectives, in the context of a sustainable development strategy with practical measures, in line with the legal system, to overcome the worrying impacts of climate change and imbalances that affect human well-being and harm the health of the Planet.

### **Clause Fifteen. The Warning of the Increasingly Hotter Planet**

The Report published on January 12, 2024, by the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**, a United Nations Agency, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, shows that, since the 1980s, each decade has been hotter than the previous one and there are no signs of reversing this trend. 2024 is expected to be the hottest year in the trajectory of human life on Earth, and at this threshold of vision about the future of atmospheric conditions, a climate catastrophe will arrive, if there is no action plan with proactive attitudes to avoid the increase in global temperature beyond **1.5 Degrees Celsius**, which, by the way, is already above the average of the **Pre-Industrial Era**, milestone of the beginning of the worrying acceleration of the warming of the Planet, as recorded in the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change**, signed in 2015. See: <https://wmo.int/news>.

## **Clause Sixteen. The Ecological Disorder in Relief**

In fact, the **Ecological Disorder** is highlighted among the difficulties to firmly combat crime, violence, poverty, inequality, vulnerability, lack of medical care, reduction of quality education, deficiency of infrastructure, lack of mobility in cities, economic losses and also the climatic imbalances that involve the dynamics of global warming, as well as floods, droughts, forest fires, and the collapse of ecosystems.

## **Clause Seventeen. Criminal Sanctions for Climate Crimes**

Human rights standards require that perpetrators of serious damage to the environment be effectively held accountable under Criminal Justice, which is why the time has come for the **Member States of the United Nations** to ensure that environmental destruction be punished with **Criminal Sanctions for Climate Crimes** that represent essential impediments.

## **Clause Eighteen. Importance of Public-Private Partnerships**

The strategic and pragmatic importance of **Public-Private Partnerships** should be recognized, with interaction among control, ethics and transparency, able to disseminate, through integrity and compliance programs, the educational and professional dimension of business schools, service offering, jobs, incomes, breadth of commerce, industry and entrepreneurship, in order to attract changes and investments in favor of the collective, especially for the benefit of underprivileged communities, in accordance with the model inserted in Resolution A/RES 73/254, on the Global Compact and the Promotion of Sustainable Development, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on December 20, 2018.

## **Clause Nineteen. Greater Youth Representation in the Formulation and Management of Public Policies and in Decision-Making Processes**

The search for new solutions for the solid and healthy progress of humanity calls for attention to the fundamental and greater involvement of **Youth Representation** in the formulation and management of public policies and in the decision-making processes of Governments and Agencies and Programs of the United Nations.

## **Clause Twenty. The Integration of Sport into Social Projects**

It is essential the **Integration of Sport into Social Projects**, especially in environments of needy children and young people, since sport is a valuable mechanism for learning human development, inserted in the commitment of action plans, in order to consolidate the dimension of personal talent in harmony with solidarity, companionship, responsibility, perseverance, respect and recognition of differences.

## **Clause Twenty-one. Continuous Improvement of the Performance of the Judicial Power**

With a focus on the continuous improvement of the performance of the **Judicial Power**, it is imperative to emphasize the need to implement the following parameters:

- I - Incentives for the promulgation, implementation and effective enforcement of Conventions, Agreements, Pacts, Protocols and Cooperation Treaties Adopted by States;
- II - Confront the harmful acts of structural corruption and illicit actions of criminal networks and organizations at the national, regional and global scale;
- III - Restructuring of the Institutional Policy of the Judicial Power in the axis of the System of Deprivation of Liberty Sentences, Restrictive Sanctions, Precautionary Measures and Criminal Alternatives, all oriented towards the purpose of restoring relationships, with effectiveness and reliability, in family and community life.

## **Clause Twenty-two. Performance of the Project Itinerant Justice in Brazil**

The Participants of the Forum approve the appointment in order to ensure institutional support for the educational practice inserted in the excellent **Performance of the Project Itinerant Justice in Brazil**, presented and approved at the **Scientific Session of the Forum** that dealt with social innovation, emphasizing the execution of the Project by the **Court of Justice of the State of Rio de Janeiro** with productive results in favor of solidary citizenship and promotion of the culture of peace.

## **Clause Twenty-three. Project of the World University of Security and Social Development of the United Nations (UNU - WSSD)**

It is important to highlight the successful initiative of the Government of Brazil with the purpose of submitting to the approval of the Organization of the United Nations the precursor **Project of the World University of Security and Social Development of the United Nations (UNU - WSSD)** which aims to serve as a bridge to the balance of the relationship among human progress, nature and contemporaneity, in symmetry with the aspirations for self-determination of all peoples and the consensus among States, in the engagement of associative knowledge for full solutions to the challenges of sustainable governance on a national, regional and global scale.

#### **Clause Twenty-four. Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race**

Governments and Agencies and Programs of the United Nations are urged to contribute to the implementation of International Agreements and Treaties governing obligations that imply negotiations aimed for the **Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race**, in order to promote the reduction of testing, disarmament and nuclear arsenals that cause disruption to the social, economic and environmental well-being of humanity, following the provisions of Resolution 75/43 on Disarmament and Development Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on December 7, 2020.

#### **Clause Twenty-five. Need for Reform of the United Nations Security Council**

In the face of the circumstances that give rise to new reconfigurations in the relations between States, the time has come for the **Reform of the United Nations Security Council**, where each Region of the Planet needs to be represented, within the framework of a civilizing geopolitical balance enabled and capable of giving rise to greater understanding between peoples, in the promotion of dialogues and actions essential to the maintenance of world stability, peace and security.

#### **Clause Twenty-six. Proposal for an Expansion Model of the Number of Member States of the United Nations Security Council**

In order to sustain the efficiency and effectiveness of the **United Nations Security Council**, as well as its integrality in the territorial context of the Continents, a model of **United Nations Security Council Reform** headquartered in New York, United States, must admit **twenty-seven (27) Member States**, comprising the following Representations:



- I - **Three (3) Permanent Member States**, with Veto Powers, for Asia and Oceania;
- II - **Three (3) Permanent Member States**, with Veto Powers, for Europe;
- III - **Three (3) Permanent Member States**, with Veto Powers, for Africa;
- IV - **Three (3) Permanent Member States**, with Veto Powers, for America;
- V - **Fifteen (15) Non-Permanent Member States**, without Veto Powers, with election every two years for rotating terms and without successive election.

**Clause Twenty-seven. Requirement for the Number of Votes in Decisions of the Nations Security Council**

The approval of any proposal, submitted to the **United Nations Security Council** must obtain a simple majority of the votes of the Member States present at the time of the voting.

**Clause Twenty-eight. Veto Powers in the United Nations Security Council**

The Veto Powers, in whole or in part, expressed by the **Member States with Permanent Seats on the United Nations Security Council** shall be deemed to prevent the approval of any proposal under consideration only if they reach at least one-third (1/3) of the votes cast by the **Member States with Permanent Seats** present at the time of the voting.

**Clause Twenty-nine. Criteria for the Election of Member States with Permanent Seats and Election of Non-Permanent Member States of the United Nations Security Council**

It shall be incumbent upon the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt a **Resolution** with the specific criteria for the election of **Member States with Permanent Seats** in the **United Nations Security Council**, as well as to adopt a **Resolution** with the specific criteria for the election of **Non-Permanent Member States** that will exercise rotating mandates and without successive election in the **United Nations Security**

**Council.**

**Clause Thirty. The Charter of the United Nations and the Obligation to Comply with the Decisions of the United Nations Security Council**

Following the terms of Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the **Charter of the Organization of the United Nations**, signed in the City of San Francisco, United States, on June 26, 1945, all **Member States**, as well as the **Agencies and Programs** that make up the **United Nations System** are obliged to comply with the decisions of the **United Nations Security Council**.

**Clause Thirty-one. Scope of Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

In view of the contemporary peculiarities of the world in transition, it entails recommending that the **International Court of Justice of the United Nations**, headquartered in The Hague, The Netherlands, in the exercise of its contentious functions in accordance with its Statute, continue to be the Judicial Body with the primary responsibility for the resolution of conflicts, disputes and controversies among States and not for the trial of persons. It also fulfills the mission of issuing advisory guidance on legal issues raised by the **United Nations Security Council**, the **United Nations General Assembly** and the **United Nations Agencies and Programs**.

**Clause Thirty-two. Election of the Judges of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

It is recommended to follow the orientation so that the **International Court of Justice of the United Nations** remain with **Judges** elected by two-thirds (2/3) of the **United Nations Security Council**, also obeying the approval of two-thirds (2/3) of the **United Nations General Assembly**, with the Judges being elected for a term of nine (9) years and without reelection.

**Clause Thirty-three. Admissibility of an Applicable Appeal Against the Decision of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

From the Decisions of the **International Court of Justice of the United Nations**, the filing of an applicable appeal, in compliance with the formal requirements of admissibility, should be directed only to the **United Nations Security Council**.

#### **Clause Thirty-four. Proposal of a Model for the Expansion of the Number of Judges of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

For the purposes of broader jurisdictional action and greater visibility to the administration of Justice in the scenarios of regional integration and in the spaces of global multilateralism, it is suggested the model so that the **International Court of Justice of the United Nations** be expanded from **fifteen (15) Judges** to **twenty-nine (29) Judges** of different nationalities, observing the following equitable criteria:

- I - **One (1) Judge** appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- II - **Seven (7) Judges** from Asia and Oceania, elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- III - **Seven (7) Judges** from Europe, elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- IV - **Seven (7) Judges** from Africa, elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- V - **Seven (7) Judges** from America, elected by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

#### **Clause Thirty-five. Requirement for the Number of Votes in the Decisions of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

The approval of any issue submitted to the **International Court of Justice of the United Nations** shall obtain a simple majority of the votes of the **Judges** present at the time of the voting.

#### **Clause Thirty-six. Criteria for the Election, without Re-election, of the Judges of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**

It shall be incumbent upon the **General Assembly of the United Nations**, after analyzing the recommendations of the **United Nations Security Council**, to adopt a **Resolution** with specific criteria for the election, without re-election, of the **Judges of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations**.

**Clause Thirty-seven. The Opportunity of the Summit of Future of the UN for Reforming of the Multilateral Institutions and Enhancing Multilateral Global Cooperation in the Face of the New Times of the World in Transition**

The Participants of the Forum congratulate the **Organization of the United Nations** for the opportunity of the **Our Common Agenda Resolution** - A/RES 76/307, adopted by the **General Assembly of the United Nations** in New York on September 8, 2022, setting the period of September 22 and 23, 2024 for the holding of the **Summit of Future of the United Nations**, in New York, United States, which will mark the unique opportunity for the **Reform of the Multilateral Institutions** and the **Enhancement of Global Cooperation**, in conditions to overcome, with wisdom, geopolitical challenges and promote structural changes with solutions for the good of humanity, in the face of the new times of the world in transition.

**Clause Thirty-eight. Official Forwarding of the Text - Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration - Pact for the World in Transition**

The Participants of the Forum recommend that this **Text - Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration - Pact for the World in Transition** be addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations (UN), to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), as well as the Representatives of the Permanent Mission of the Member States to the United Nations, in New York, United States.

**Clause Thirty-nine. Choice of the City - Host of the Forum on Security, Human Development and Social Cohesion, on April 13 and 14, 2026**

The **Forum Participants**, finally, approve the start of the process for the choice and announcement of the **City - Host of the Forum on Security, Human Development and Social Cohesion**, which will be held on April 13 and 14, 2026.

**Clause Forty. Signatories of the Text - Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration - Pact for the World in Transition**

This **Text - Basis of the Rio de Janeiro Declaration - Pact for the World in Transition**, written in Portuguese and English, was adopted in the **City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**, on April 16, 2024, on the occasion of **the Closing Plenary Session of the Forum on Security, Human Development and Social Cohesion**.

**Plenary Session of the Forum on Security,  
Human Development and Social Cohesion  
City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
April 16, 2024**



## IV

# A Vision for Multilateralism in a World in Transition

## United Nations Document

Achieving peace and prosperity in a world of interlocking threats demands that Member States find new ways to act collectively and cooperatively. My vision for a robust collective security system rests on Member States moving away from a logic of competition. Cooperation does not require States to forgo their national interest, but to recognize that they have shared goals. To achieve this vision, we must adapt to the geopolitical realities of today and the threats of tomorrow. I propose a series of foundational steps which, if implemented by Member States, would create opportunities and momentum currently lacking in collective action for peace. These building blocks, as well as the actions proposed in the next section, take into consideration the recommendations put forward by the High-level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism.

**The Charter and international law.** Without the basic norms enshrined in the Charter – such as the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention in domestic affairs and the pacific settlement of disputes – international relations could degenerate into chaos. The obligation for Member States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, as contained in Article 2 (4) of the Charter, remains as vital as ever. The legitimacy of collective enforcement actions authorized by the Security Council must be carefully safeguarded.

**Diplomacy for peace.** The driving force for a new multilateralism must be diplomacy. Diplomacy should be a tool not only for reducing the risks

of conflict but for managing the heightened fractures that mark the geopolitical order today and carving out spaces for cooperation for shared interests. This demands, above all else, a commitment to the pacific settlement of disputes. The underutilization of the different tools referred to in Article 33 of the Charter remains one of our greatest collective shortcomings. The pacific settlement of disputes does not demand new tools, for those that exist remain relevant, potent and based on consent. However, they often fall short of their promise when the will of Member States to deploy them is lacking. It is incumbent on all actors to rely on peaceful means as their first line of defence to prevent armed conflict.

**Prevention as a political priority.** From my first day in office, I have called on Member States to prioritize prevention. The evidence is staggering: prevention saves lives and safeguards development gains. It is cost effective.<sup>30</sup> However, it remains chronically underprioritized. For A New Agenda for Peace to succeed, Member States must go beyond lip service and invest, politically and financially, in prevention. Effective prevention requires comprehensive approaches, political courage, effective partnerships, sustainable resources and national ownership. Above all, it needs greater trust – among Member States, among people and in the United Nations.

**Mechanisms to manage disputes and improve trust.** Throughout the cold war, confidence-building and crisis management mechanisms helped forestall direct confrontations among major powers, a third world war and nuclear cataclysm.

**Note:** To examine all documents of the United Nations on “Our Common Agenda, The Summit of the Future and the Pact for the Future”, see:

[www.un.org/en/common-agenda](http://www.un.org/en/common-agenda)

[www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report](http://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report)

[www.un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future](http://www.un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future)

[www.sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-decides-on-elements-for-apact-for-the-future](http://www.sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-decides-on-elements-for-apact-for-the-future)

[www.sdg.iisd.org/events/summit-of-the-future](http://www.sdg.iisd.org/events/summit-of-the-future)

However, these structures have deteriorated in the past decade and have not kept pace with the shifting geopolitical environment. We need durable and enforceable mechanisms, in particular among nuclear powers, that are resilient to shocks which could trigger escalation. Efforts to enhance the transparency of military posture and doctrines, including those related to new technologies, are critical. Avoiding direct confrontations is the primary goal of these crisis management systems, but they should be underpinned by more sustained dialogue and shared data, at the bilateral and multilateral level, to address the underlying sources of tensions and foster a common understanding of existing threats.

The Security Council can serve as one of these mechanisms. Its ability to manage disputes among its permanent members may be limited owing to the veto, but the engagement of the P5 in the day-to-day business of the Council – in close cooperation with the elected members – can be a powerful incentive for dialogue and compromise, which in turn can help rebuild trust. The permanent members have not only a special responsibility, but a shared interest, in maintaining the credibility of the Council. I call upon them to work together despite their differences to meet their responsibilities under Chapters V to VIII of the Charter.

**Robust regional frameworks and organizations.** In the face of growing competition at the global level and threats that are increasingly transnational, we need regional frameworks and organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, that promote trust-building, transparency and détente. We also need strong partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations. Regional frameworks and organizations are critical building blocks for the networked multilateralism that I envisage. They are particularly urgent in regions where long-standing security architectures are collapsing or where they have never been built.

**National action at the centre.** Member States have the primary responsibility, as well as an ability unmatched by others, to prevent conflict and build peace. Decades of practice have demonstrated that successful engagements in this area are led and owned by national actors. That does not mean that State actors can implement these initiatives alone – the involvement of all society is necessary for their success. Too many opportunities to address the drivers of conflict within a State are lost because of lack of trust and a concern that such action would internationalize issues that are domestic in nature. The fear of external interference has at times been a significant inhibitor of early national action. A clear signal of a shift in focus to the national level – to national ownership and nationally defined priorities – would help assuage such concerns and build trust. This does not preclude, however, that situations deemed by the Security Council to be a threat to international peace and security might require international leadership and attention.

**People-centred approaches.** For national action to sustain peace to be effective, it must be people-centred, with the full spectrum of human rights at its core. Governments must restore trust with their constituents by engaging with, protecting and helping realize the aspirations of the people that they represent. The United Nations must follow suit. Civil society actors, including women human rights defenders and women peacebuilders, play a crucial role in building trust in societies, by representing the most vulnerable or marginalized and those often unrepresented in political structures. Displaced people often face compounded levels of vulnerability, and addressing their needs requires political solutions and political will.

**Eradication of violence in all its forms.** In the 2030 Agenda, Member States committed to significantly reducing all forms of violence and

related death rates. My vision for A New Agenda for Peace is designed to boost progress towards this goal. Violence perpetrated by organized criminal groups, gangs, terrorists or violent extremists, even outside of armed conflicts, threatens lives and livelihoods around the world. Gender-based violence can be a precursor of political violence and even armed conflict. Not all forms of violence are linked to peace and security dynamics, and eradicating violence in all its forms should not be misunderstood for a call to internationalize domestic issues. There is, however, much to learn from how conflict and violence have been addressed through prevention and peacebuilding approaches at the national level. Every violent death is preventable, and it is our collective moral responsibility to achieve this goal. Building on Sustainable Development Goal 16.1,<sup>31</sup> I invite each Member State to consider the ambitious target of halving violent death rates in their societies by 2030.

**Prioritizing comprehensive approaches over securitized responses.** Responses to violence, including addressing the threat posed by non-State armed groups such as terrorists and violent extremists, cannot be effective if not part of a comprehensive approach with a political strategy at its core. Failure to tackle the root causes of violence can lead to oversecuritized responses, including in counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. These can be counterproductive and reinforce the very dynamics they seek to overcome, as their far-reaching consequences – blowback from local populations, human rights violations and abuses, exacerbation of gender inequalities and distortion of local economies – can be powerful drivers for recruitment into terrorist or armed groups. Military engagement, within the limits of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, may be necessary. However, it should be underpinned by development and political strategies to intelligently tackle the

structural drivers of conflict. United Nations and regional peace operations can play important roles in this respect: mobilizing collective action, promoting comprehensive approaches with strong civilian, police and development dimensions and – most importantly – pursuing political solutions and sustainable peace. Similarly, effective disarmament actions could be a powerful preventive tool in support of comprehensive responses.

**Dismantling patriarchal power structures.** For as long as gendered power inequalities, patriarchal social structures, biases, violence and discrimination hold back half our societies, peace will remain elusive. We must listen to, respect, uphold and secure the perspectives of women impacted by compounding forms of discrimination, marginalization and violence. This includes Indigenous women, older persons, persons with disabilities, women from racial, religious or ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ persons and youth. Gendered power dynamics also impact and severely constrain men and boys – with devastating consequence for us all. Transformative progress on the women and peace and security agenda requires consideration of the role of men, who have traditionally dominated decision-making, and addressing intergenerational power dynamics.

**Ensuring that young people have a say in their future.** Young people, in particular, have a key role to play and must be enabled to participate effectively and meaningfully. As I noted in my policy brief on youth engagement,<sup>32</sup> our youth are essential to identifying new solutions that will secure the breakthroughs that our world urgently needs. Their active participation in decision-making processes enhances the legitimacy of peace and security initiatives. Governments must encourage greater representation of youth in decision-making and elected positions and enact special measures to ensure their participation. The youth, peace and security agenda must be institutionalized and funded.



**Financing for peace.** Action for peace, not solely to address crises and their immediate consequences, but to prevent them and tackle their underlying drivers, requires resources commensurate to the complexity of this endeavour. This starts with bolstering the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 17, which would drastically improve the ability of developing countries to close their current financing gaps. It is not charity, but eminently fair, to redress past and current injustices, in particular those in international trade and the global financial system. It must also involve a significant increase – in quantity as well as sustainability and predictability – in resources that are channelled to support national action for peace.

Not a single conflict-affected country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals related to hunger, good health or gender equality.<sup>33</sup> In the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, Member States committed to promoting peace and preventing conflicts. They must make the case to their legislatures and treasuries that these Goals, which are the enablers of so many others, require stepped-up investment now, despite pressures pulling in the opposite direction. Investing in prevention is manifestly an investment in the 2030 Agenda. International financial institutions have an important responsibility in this regard. They must help redress the current inequalities in the global financial system.<sup>34</sup> But their responsibility goes farther. They should be agents not only for global financial stability, but for peace. This requires that international financial institutions more systematically align their mechanisms with the needs of the collective security system and ensure that Member States affected by conflict and violence have a greater say in their decision-making.

**Strengthening the toolbox for networked multilateralism.** A universal and more effective approach to peace and security and the interlocking threats that Member States face requires a more comprehensive and flexible use of the tools at our disposal. The United Nations, regional partners and other actors have developed a rich and diverse toolbox: good offices and mediation to support political processes; action to promote disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control; counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism; the promotion of human rights and the undertaking of long-term work to bolster the rule of law and access to justice; and the engagement of peace operations. These tools can be deployed to help societies tackle the drivers of conflict, as well as its manifestations. They have often been approached as discrete; more deliberate, coherent and integrated action to draw on this diverse toolkit in support of Member States, at the national, regional and global levels, is required. This has to go beyond traditional peace and security tools and encompass the full range of capacities needed to respond to the magnitude of global threats that we face.

**An effective and impartial United Nations Secretariat.** My vision for an effective collective security system relies on an international civil service that is strong, efficient and impartial. Member States must respect the exclusively international character of the United Nations Secretariat and not seek to influence it. The impartiality of the Secretariat is and will remain its strongest asset, and needs to be fiercely guarded, as required by the Charter, particularly as fractures at the global level widen. Trust on the part of Member States in the international civil service, in turn, demands that the latter be truly representative of the diversity of the membership. The scale of challenges facing us today and tomorrow, and the unforeseen nature and impact of technological change, will also demand a great deal of humility, creativity and perseverance from the international civil service.

# Recommendations for action

To achieve more effective multilateral action for peace, the following recommendations are presented for the consideration of Member States.



## Prevention at the global level: addressing strategic risks and geopolitical divisions

- **Action 1:** Eliminate nuclear weapons
- **Action 2:** Boost preventive diplomacy in an era of divisions



## Preventing conflict and violence and sustaining peace

- **Action 3:** Shift the prevention and sustaining peace paradigm within countries
- **Action 4:** Accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to address the underlying drivers of violence and insecurity
- **Action 5:** Transform gendered power dynamics in peace and security
- **Action 6:** Address the interlinkages between climate, peace and security
- **Action 7:** Reduce the human cost of weapons



## Strengthening peace operations and addressing peace enforcement

- **Action 8:** Strengthen peace operations and partnerships
- **Action 9:** Address peace enforcement
- **Action 10:** Support to African Union and subregional peace support operations



## Novel approaches to peace and potential domains of conflict

- **Action 11:** Prevent the weaponization of emerging domains and promote responsible innovation



## Strengthening international governance

- **Action 12:** Build a stronger collective security machinery

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## PREVENTION AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL: ADDRESSING STRATEGIC RISKS AND GEOPOLITICAL DIVISIONS

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In an era of global fragmentation, where the risk of bifurcating politics, economies and digital spheres is acute, and where nuclear annihilation and a third world war are no longer completely unthinkable, we must step up our global prevention efforts. The United Nations should be at the centre of these efforts; to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prevent conflict between major powers; and to manage the negative impacts of strategic competition, which could have implications for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. By helping Member States manage disputes peacefully and preventing competition from escalating into confrontation, the United Nations is the pre-eminent hub of global prevention efforts.

### ACTION 1: ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Fifty-five years since the adoption of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the nuclear disarmament and arms control regime is eroding, nonproliferation is being challenged, and a qualitative race in nuclear armaments is under way. Member States must urgently reinforce the barrier against the use of nuclear weapons. The statement by the permanent members of the Security Council in January 2022, reaffirming that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, was a welcome step. However, risk reduction does not suffice when the survival of humanity is at stake. The non-proliferation regime needs to be buttressed against a growing array of threats. Non-proliferation and disarmament are two sides of the same coin – progress in one requires progress in the other. As stated in my agenda for disarmament, the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity must motivate us to work towards their total elimination.

### Recommendations

- Recommit urgently to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons and reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread and use of nuclear weapons.
- Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, for States possessing nuclear weapons, commit to never use them. Take steps to avoid mistakes or miscalculations; develop transparency and confidence-building measures; accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament commitments; and reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security strategies. Engage in dialogue on strategic stability and to elaborate next steps for further reductions of nuclear arsenals.
- States with the largest nuclear arsenals have a responsibility to negotiate further limits and reductions on strategic nuclear weapons.
- For the Security Council, commit to the imposition of punitive measures to restore international peace and security for any use of or threat of use of nuclear weapons, consistent with its mandate.
- Reinforce the non-proliferation regime through adherence to the highest nuclear safeguards standards, ensuring that they keep pace with technological developments and ensure accountability for non compliance with non-proliferation obligations. Strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.

## **ACTION 2: BOOST PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY IN AN ERA OF DIVISIONS**

One of the greatest risks facing humanity today is the deterioration in major power relations. It raises anew the spectre of inter-State war and may hasten the emergence of blocs with parallel sets of trade rules, supply chains, currencies, Internets or approaches to new technologies. Diplomacy must be prioritized by all sides to bridge these growing divides and ensure that unmitigated competition does not trample humanity. Diplomatic engagement is important among countries that think alike. However, it is crucial between those which disagree. During moments of high geopolitical tension in recent history, from Suez to the Cuban missile crisis, diplomacy saved the world from war or helped find ways to end it. It requires risk-taking, persistence and creativity. The Black Sea Initiative shows that, even in the most complex of situations, diplomatic engagement and innovative use of multilateral instruments can help find common ground.

Diplomacy at the global level must both reinforce and be bolstered by regional frameworks that build cooperation among Member States. Such

frameworks help States address differences through concrete steps and protocols and inspire confidence. They can encompass a range of confidence-building measures and norms to reduce tensions and give rise to greater regional cooperation, as was the case during the Helsinki process in Europe.

I commit to deploying my good offices to help Member States manage deepening divisions in global politics and prevent the outbreak of conflict. My good offices are available also to assist Member States in building or rebuilding regional frameworks. They are equally applicable to reinforce disarmament and in new potential domains such as outer space or cyberspace. I stand ready to work with all Member States to help overcome the current divides in politics, economics and technology and will make my envoys and senior officials available to pursue this goal. Ultimately, the good offices of the Secretary-General are a tool not just to address the immediate threat of armed conflict but to protect humanity's shared future.

## Recommendations

- Make greater use of the United Nations as the most inclusive arena for diplomacy to manage global politics and its growing fractures, as a platform for Member States to engage even when they lack formal diplomatic relations, are at war or do not recognize each other or one side.
- Seek the good offices of the Secretary-General to support action to reverse the deterioration of geopolitical relations and keep diplomatic channels open. This could include the establishment of United Nations-facilitated or sponsored frameworks to encourage crisis communications mechanisms and agree on responsible behaviours and manage incidents in the naval, aerial, cyberspace and space domains to guard against escalation between major powers.
- Reinforce and strengthen United Nations capacities to undertake diplomatic initiatives for peace and support United Nations envoys deployed to that effect. Bringing together global and regional actors, design new models for diplomatic engagement that can address the interests of all involved actors and deliver mutually beneficial outcomes.
- Building on the experience of the United Nations in the Black Sea Initiative, seek the good offices of the Secretary-General and his convening powers to protect global supply and energy chains and prevent economic links from fraying and bifurcating as a result of strategic competition. This could include finding bespoke solutions to future supply chain disruptions of key commodities and services, as well as major digital disruptions.
- Deploy the Secretary-General's good offices to maintain a free, open and secure Internet and prevent a rupturing in digital systems between States.
- Repair regional security architectures where they are in danger of collapsing; build them where they do not exist; and enhance them where they can be further developed. The United Nations can work to further such regional efforts in a convening and supporting role.
- For the United Nations, regional organizations and their respective Member States, operationalize rapid responses to emerging crises through active diplomatic efforts.

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## PREVENTING CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE AND SUSTAINING PEACE

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### ACTION 3: SHIFT THE PREVENTION AND SUSTAINING PEACE PARADIGM WITHIN COUNTRIES

In order to complement diplomatic action at the international and regional level, a focus on prevention at the national level is essential. In today's interlocking global risk environment, prevention cannot apply only to conflict-affected or "fragile" States. To be successful, prevention first requires an urgent shift in approach, by which all States agree to recognize prevention and sustaining peace as goals that all commit to achieve. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 16.1, a universal approach to prevention means tackling all forms of violence, not only in conflict settings. Prevention has been undercut by a lack of trust, as it is often perceived as a cloak for intervention. A renewed commitment to prevention must start by addressing that lack of trust, along with investment in national prevention capacities and infrastructures for peace. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches grounded in sustainable development that leaves no one behind would make national prevention strategies more effective. They should be multidimensional, people-centred and inclusive of all the different components of society. The United Nations, when so requested, will offer its extensive support for the development and implementation of these strategies.

### Recommendations

- Develop national prevention strategies to address the different drivers and enablers of violence and conflict in societies and strengthen national infrastructures for peace. These strategies can help reinforce State institutions, promote the rule of law and strengthen civil society and social cohesion, so as to ensure greater tolerance and solidarity.
- In line with my call to action for human rights,<sup>35</sup> ensure that human rights in their entirety – economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights – are at the heart of national prevention strategies, as human rights are critical to guarantee conditions of inclusion and protect against marginalization and discrimination, thus preventing grievances before they arise.
- Recognize the fundamental importance of the rule of law as the basis for multilateral cooperation and political dialogue, in accordance with the Charter, and as a central tenet of sustaining peace.
- Member States seeking to establish or strengthen national infrastructures for peace should be able to access a tailor-made package of support and expertise.
- Provide more sustainable and predictable financing, including through assessed contributions<sup>36</sup> to peacebuilding efforts, in particular the Peacebuilding Fund, to support these strategies, as a matter of urgency.
- For groups of Member States and regional organizations, develop prevention strategies with cross-regional dimensions to address transboundary threats, collectively harvesting and building on the wealth of knowledge and expertise existing at the national level on effective conflict prevention measures.

#### **ACTION 4: ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO ADDRESS THE UNDERLYING DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY**

Prevention and sustainable development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Full achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals is critical, both in their own right and because sustainable development is ultimately the only way to comprehensively address the interlinked, multidimensional drivers of violence and insecurity. However, the speed of implementation of the 2030 Agenda is falling short of the pace required to meet its ambition, in particular in countries affected by conflict. People must be at the centre of our efforts to attain development, overcome poverty and reduce the risks of conflict and violence arising from inequality, marginalization and exclusion. International financial institutions have a responsibility to lend their support and, more broadly, to better address the needs of developing countries, as highlighted in my policy brief on reforms to the international financial architecture.<sup>37</sup>

##### **Recommendations**

- Accelerate implementation of proven development pathways that enhance the social contract and human security, such as education and health care.
- Consider new and emerging ways to protect livelihoods and provide social protection in communities emerging from conflict and in post-conflict countries, such as through temporary universal basic incomes, which can promote resilience and social cohesion and break the cycle of violence.
- For international financial institutions, align funding mechanisms to help address the underlying causes of instability through inclusive sustainable development.

#### **ACTION 5: TRANSFORM GENDERED POWER DYNAMICS IN PEACE AND SECURITY**

As generational gains in women's rights hang in the balance around the world, so does the transformative potential of the women and peace and security agenda. Incrementalism has not worked and the realization of the agenda in its entirety is urgent. More political will is required. Precipitating women's meaningful participation in all decision-making, eradicating all forms of violence against women, both online and offline, and upholding women's rights would not just help shift power, but also result in giant steps forward in sustaining peace.

##### **Recommendations**

- Introduce concrete measures to secure women's full, equal and meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making on peace and security, including via gender parity in national government cabinets and parliaments, and in local institutions of governance. Support quotas, targets and incentives by robust accountability frameworks with clear milestones towards achieving women's equal participation.
- Commit to the eradication of all forms of gender-based violence and enact robust and comprehensive legislation, including on gender-based hate speech, tackle impunity for perpetrators and provide services and protection to survivors.
- Provide sustained, predictable and flexible financing for gender equality. Allocate 15 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) to gender equality, and provide a minimum of 1 per cent of ODA in direct assistance to women's organizations, especially grass-roots groups mobilizing for peace.

#### **ACTION 6: ADDRESS THE INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY**

It is critical to find concrete and mutually beneficial ways to address the effects of the climate crisis and respond to the urgent call for action from countries on the front lines. Increasing climate-related investment in conflict contexts is critical: only a very small share of climate finance flows to these countries, where compounding risk factors increase vulnerability to climate shocks. Climate policies must be designed in such a way that they do not lead to adverse effects on societies and economies and do not lead to the emergence of new grievances that can be instrumentalized politically. A business-as-usual approach will fail in a warming world. Innovative solutions to address the climate crisis, protect the most vulnerable, tackle the differentiated impacts on women and men and promote climate justice will send a resounding signal of solidarity.

#### **Recommendations**

- Recognize climate, peace and security as a political priority and strengthen connections between multilateral bodies to ensure that climate action and peacebuilding reinforce each other.
- For the Security Council, systematically address the peace and security implications of climate change in the mandates of peace operations and other country or regional situations on its agenda.
- Establish, under the aegis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a dedicated expert group on climate action, resilience and peacebuilding to develop recommendations on integrated approaches to climate, peace and security.
- Establish a new funding window within the Peacebuilding Fund for more risk-tolerant climate finance investments.
- For the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, establish joint regional hubs on climate, peace and security to connect national and regional experiences, provide technical advice to Member States and help accelerate progress on this agenda.



## ACTION 7: REDUCE THE HUMAN COST OF WEAPONS

At the heart of our peace and security engagements is a commitment to save human beings from violence. Armed conflicts are increasingly fought in populated centres, with devastating and indiscriminate impacts on civilians. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Charter, we must reverse the negative impact of unconstrained military spending and focus on the profound negative societal effects of public resources diverted to military activity rather than sustainable development and gender equality – an issue long emphasized as a concern, including in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>38</sup> – and adopt approaches underpinned by the imperative to address the humanitarian, gendered, disability and age-related impacts of certain weapons, methods and means of warfare. Member States should commit to reducing the human cost of weapons by moving away from overly securitized and militarized approaches to peace, reducing military spending and enacting measures to foster human-centred disarmament.

## Recommendations

- Building on *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*:
  - » Strengthen protection of civilians in populated areas in conflict zones, take combat out of urban areas altogether, including through the implementation of the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas, adopted on 18 November 2022, and establish mechanisms to mitigate and investigate harm to civilians and ensure accountability of perpetrators;
  - » Achieve universality of treaties banning inhumane and indiscriminate weapons, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols; the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines;
  - » Reduce military expenditures, renew efforts to limit conventional arms and increase investment in prevention and social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on redressing gender inequalities and structural marginalization, to buttress sustainable peace and steer societies back towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
  - » Request the Secretary-General to prepare an updated study on the social and economic impact of military spending;
  - » Stop the use by terrorist and other non-State armed groups of improvised explosive devices.

Small arms and light weapons and their ammunition are the leading cause of violent deaths globally, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike. As recognized in my Agenda for Disarmament, their proliferation, diversion and misuse undermine the rule of law, hinder conflict prevention and peace-building, enable criminal acts, including terrorist acts, human rights abuses and gender-based violence, drive displacement and migration and stunt development. Regulatory frameworks and policy measures are essential, but insufficiently implemented. Addressing factors that can affect their demand will also be important.

### Recommendations

- Strengthen, develop and implement regional, subregional and national instruments and road maps to address challenges related to the diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition.
- Set national and regional targets and measure progress toward the implementation of regulatory frameworks, including via data collection and monitoring.
- Pursue whole-of-government approaches that integrate small arms and light weapons control into development and violence reduction initiatives at the national and community levels, as well as in the national prevention strategies proposed under action 3.

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## STRENGTHENING PEACE OPERATIONS AND ADDRESSING PEACE ENFORCEMENT

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### ACTION 8: STRENGTHEN PEACE OPERATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Peace operations – peacekeeping operations and special political missions – are an essential part of the diplomatic toolbox of the Charter of the United Nations. From special envoys working to broker peace agreements and regional offices that serve as forward platforms for preventive diplomacy to multidimensional peacekeeping operations, these missions will remain a central component of the continuum of United Nations responses to some of the most volatile peace and security contexts of today. Peace operations help operationalize diplomacy for peace by allowing the Organization to mount tailored operational responses, including by mobilizing and funding Member State capacities and capabilities that no single actor possesses.

Peacekeeping represents effective multilateralism in action, built on a partnership of all countries coming together to support the most vulnerable who are under threat. It brings Member States closer to the United Nations and gives those who deploy their troops and police a direct stake in our collective security. Since its conception 75 years ago, peacekeeping has continuously adapted to an ever-growing set of mandated tasks, ranging from the preservation of ceasefires to the protection of countless civilians from violence and abuse – achieving positive results despite challenges and limitations.

That said, in a number of current conflict environments, the gap between United Nations peacekeeping mandates and what such missions can actually deliver in practice has become apparent. The challenges posed by long-standing and unresolved conflicts, without a peace to keep, driven

by complex domestic, geopolitical and transnational factors, serve as a stark illustration of the limitations of ambitious mandates without adequate political support. To keep peacekeeping fit

for purpose, a serious and broad-based reflection on its future is required, with a view to moving towards nimble adaptable models with appropriate, forward-looking transition and exit strategies.

### Recommendations

- For the Security Council, ensure that the primacy of politics remains a central tenet of peace operations: they must be deployed based on and in support of a clearly identified political process. The Security Council should provide its full support throughout, with active, continuous and coherent engagement with all parties.
- For the Security Council, not to burden peace operations with unrealistic mandates. Mandates must be clear, prioritized, achievable, sufficiently resourced and adapted to changing circumstances and political developments.
- For the Security Council and the General Assembly, undertake a reflection on the limits and future of peacekeeping in the light of the evolving nature of conflict with a view to enabling more nimble, adaptable and effective mission models while devising transition and exit strategies, where appropriate. This should clearly reflect the comparative strengths and successes of peacekeeping, as well as its doctrinal and operational limitations, as a tool that relies on strategic consent and the support of critical parties.
- Peace operations must be significantly more integrated and should leverage the full range of civilian capacities and expertise across the United Nations system and its partners, as part of a system of networked multilateralism and strengthened partnerships.
- In peace operations, fully leverage the use of data and digital technologies to effectively track conflict trends, understand local sentiment, enable inclusive dialogue, monitor impact and help guide evidence-based decisions. To this end, build on the strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping and critical innovations in mediation, good offices and peacemaking, in line with the Quintet of Change <sup>39</sup> towards a United Nations 2.0 and the recommendations contained in action 2.
- Exit strategies and transitions from peace operations need to be planned early and in an integrated and iterative manner to achieve successful mission drawdowns and ensure that gains are consolidated and the risk of relapse into conflict or escalation is minimized.
- Renew their support and recommit to further peacekeeping reform that builds on the progress achieved through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the reform of the United Nations peace and security pillar. These efforts must make peacekeeping operations more versatile, nimble and adaptable.

## ACTION 9: ADDRESS PEACE ENFORCEMENT

The increasing fragmentation of many conflicts, and the proliferation of non-State armed groups that operate across borders and use violence against civilians, has increased the need for multinational peace enforcement and counter-terrorism

### Recommendations

- For the Security Council, where peace enforcement is required, authorize a multinational force, or enforcement action by regional and subregional organizations.
- Accompany any peace enforcement action by inclusive political efforts to advance peace and other non-military approaches such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, addressing main conflict drivers and related grievances. Avoid actions that cause harm to civilian life, violate human rights, reinforce conflict drivers or the ability of violent extremist groups to increase recruitment.
- When countries or regional organizations willing to conduct peace enforcement lack the required capabilities, provide support to

and counter-insurgency operations. Member States should urgently consider how to improve such operations and related aspects of the national and international response to evolving threats.

those operations directly. Peace enforcement action authorized by the Security Council must be fully in line with the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian and human rights law and involve effective and transparent accountability measures, including to the Security Council.

- In counter-terrorism contexts, ensure accountability and justice, including by advancing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies. Make available appropriate expertise to support counter-terrorism operations through the creation of strategic action groups with support from the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, backed as needed by Member State contributions.

#### **ACTION 10: SUPPORT TO AFRICAN UNION AND SUBREGIONAL PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

The proliferation of non-State armed groups that operate across borders has presented a major and growing threat in several regions of Africa, as have other conflict drivers and crises related to the interlocking threats described above. This calls for a new generation of peace enforcement missions and counter-terrorism operations, led by African partners with a Security Council mandate under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with guaranteed funding through assessed contributions. Decisions on this are long overdue, and progress must be made. The importance of these operations as part of the toolkit for responding to crises in Africa, alongside the full range of available United Nations mechanisms, is evident and the case for ensuring that they have the resources required to succeed is clear. This is the case for operations across the full spectrum from preventive deployments to peace enforcement.

#### **Recommendations**

- For the Security Council and General Assembly, ensure that operations authorized under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations have the required resources to succeed, including assessed contributions where required. Requests related to African Union and subregional organizations' peace support operations should be considered in a more systematic manner and no longer be considered exceptional.

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## **NOVEL APPROACHES TO PEACE AND POTENTIAL DOMAINS OF CONFLICT**

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#### **ACTION 11: PREVENT THE WEAPONIZATION OF EMERGING DOMAINS AND PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION**

New technologies have the potential to transform the nature of conflict and warfare, putting human beings at increasing risk. The ease with which they can be accessed by non-State actors, including terrorist groups, poses a major threat. They raise serious human rights and privacy concerns, owing to issues such as accuracy, reliability, human control and data and algorithmic bias. The benefits of new and emerging technologies cannot come at the expense of global security. Governance frameworks, at the international and national level must be deployed to minimize harms and address the cross-cutting risks posed by converging technologies, including their intersection with other threats, such as nuclear weapons.

#### ***Tackling the extension of conflict and hostilities to cyberspace***

The urgency of efforts to protect the safety and security of cyberspace has grown exponentially over the past decade, with a proliferation of malicious cyberincidents impacting infrastructure providing services to the public and critical to the functioning of society. Non-State actors, including terrorists, are also active in cyberspace. Cyberspace is not a lawless domain: States have affirmed that the Charter of the United Nations and international law apply to cyberspace (see [A/77/275](#)). Concrete progress at the multilateral level, as a result of work undertaken under the auspices of the General Assembly over the past two decades, has led all States to agree to be guided in their use of information and communications technologies by specific norms of responsible

State behaviour. However, additional action is needed, and States should take concrete measures to prevent the extension and further escalation of conflict to the cyberdomain, including to protect human life from malicious cyberactivity.

### Recommendations

- Declare that infrastructure essential for public services and to the functioning of society is off-limits to malicious cyberactivity, from both State and non-State actors.
- Establish an independent multilateral accountability mechanism for malicious use of cyberspace by States to reduce incentives for such conduct. This mechanism could enhance compliance with agreed norms and principles of responsible State behaviour. Strengthen criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cyberactivity by terrorist actors against such infrastructure.

### ***Preventing conflict in outer space***

A major risk to outer space security is its emergence as a possible domain of military confrontation. As indicated in my policy brief on outer space,<sup>40</sup> the combination of new space actors, the proliferation of space objects, the fact that many space-based services have both civil and military users, and the increasing reliance of armed forces on space systems, exacerbates this danger.

### Recommendations

- Develop, through the relevant United Nations disarmament bodies and with the widest possible acceptance, international norms, rules and principles to address threats to space systems and, on that basis, launch negotiations on a treaty to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

### ***Prohibiting lethal autonomous weapons systems***

Fully autonomous weapons systems have the potential to significantly change warfare and may strain or even erode existing legal frameworks. In the absence of specific multilateral regulations, the design, development and use of these systems raise humanitarian, legal, security and ethical concerns and pose a direct threat to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Machines with the power and discretion to take lives without human involvement are morally repugnant and politically unacceptable and should be prohibited by international law.

### Recommendations

- Building on the progress made in multilateral negotiations, conclude, by 2026, a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapon systems that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems.

### ***Peace and security implications of artificial intelligence***

Artificial intelligence is both an enabling and a disruptive technology increasingly integrated into a broad array of civilian, military and dual-use applications, often with unforeseen implications. The increasing ubiquity of artificial intelligence, combined with its rapid scalability, lack of transparency and pace of innovation, poses potential risks to international peace and security and presents governance challenges. Member States should take steps to mitigate risks relating to artificial intelligence-enabled systems in the peace and security domain and develop the necessary frameworks to achieve this goal. Member States should take into account the experiences in developing the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, among other governance approaches, along with the proposals in my policy brief on the Global Digital Compact<sup>41</sup> and develop a tailored approach. This should include the possible creation of a new global body to mitigate the peace and security risks of artificial intelligence while harnessing its benefits to accelerate sustainable development.

### **Recommendations**

- Urgently develop national strategies on responsible design, development and use of artificial intelligence, consistent with Member States obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Develop norms, rules and principles around the design, development and use of military applications of artificial intelligence through a multilateral process, while also ensuring engagement with stakeholders from industry, academia, civil society and other sectors.
- Agree on a global framework regulating and strengthening oversight mechanisms for the use of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, for counter-terrorism purposes.

### ***Improve global anticipation, coordination and preparedness to address biorisks***

Risks to global biological and health security are diverse and interconnected. They go beyond the overt hostile use of biology in the form of development and use of biological weapons<sup>42</sup> and include a range of actions that can undermine biological and health security.<sup>43</sup> Technological advances and the complex synergies and interactions between them continue to erode the barriers to the development of biological weapons. The number of people around the world who can manipulate dangerous pathogens is increasing, among them those with potential malign intent, including terrorists. However, these same advances can also accelerate sustainable development and human progress. We must therefore take action to ensure that they are not used to create new ways to inflict harm, death and disruption.

Conflict and disease can intersect in multiple ways, and risks posed are currently not addressed holistically and in a coordinated manner. There is an urgent need to collectively identify these emerging and evolving risks, increase transparency, harmonize standards and improve scientific literacy, working closely with the international scientific community and the private sector to explore oversight of biological research and promote responsible conduct.

### **Recommendations**

- Identify emerging and evolving biological risks; reinforce anticipation, coordination and preparedness for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents, and work with the United Nations system to provide options for strengthened prevention and response.
- Develop measures to address the risks involved in biotechnology and human enhancement technologies applied in the military domain. To do so, (i) set norms, rules, and principles of responsible behaviour on military uses of human enhancement and degradation technologies, including to increase transparency around defence planning and practices, and work with other stakeholders to set out guidelines and policies for responsible research; (ii) for States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), explore the potential implications of advances in neurobiology and related converging technologies for the respective governance regimes.



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## STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE

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### ACTION 12: BUILD A STRONGER COLLECTIVE SECURITY MACHINERY

The organs of the United Nations are vital for harmonizing the actions of Member States to attain common goals. However, some of their structures have become anachronistic and should be urgently updated for a more effective collective security system.

#### ***Reform of the Security Council***

A Security Council that is more representative of the geopolitical realities of today, and of the contributions that different parts of the world make to global peace, is urgently needed. Most Member States acknowledge this, even if concrete progress remains elusive. But reform of Security Council membership must be accompanied by a genuine democratization of its working methods as outlined below.

### Recommendations

Make urgent progress in the intergovernmental negotiations on the reform of the Security Council to make this body more just and representative.

For the Security Council, democratize its procedures as a way to enhance its ability to reach consensus and make the results of its decisions more durable, including by (i) more burden-sharing among Council members on resolutions, in particular on situations in their region to which they are not a party; (ii) systematic consultations with host States ahead of the adoption or renewal of mandates that affect them, as well as with regional organizations and troop- and police-contributing countries as appropriate; and (iii) promoting greater accountability of permanent members for the use of the veto.

Sanctions regimes established by the Security Council remain an important Charter instrument to address threats to international peace and security. However, they cannot be an end in themselves: they have a durable positive impact only as part of an overarching political process. Improving the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions must include efforts to enhance their legitimacy and a better understanding of their sometimes deleterious impact on political dialogue and peace processes when applied too early, reactively or broadly.

### Recommendations

- Ensure that sanctions measures are targeted and regularly adjusted to ongoing political dynamics; ensure that sanctions regimes contain from the outset benchmarks for assessing progress, which are regularly reviewed; take prompt action on proposals for listing and delisting individuals and entities and ensure that they have an opportunity to request an independent review of their listing; and consider whether future United Nations sanctions regimes specifically relating to terrorism should include terrorism motivated by xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief.

### ***Revitalization of the General Assembly***

The General Assembly has a critical role to play, based on its strong legitimacy and universal membership, to address a range of peace and security challenges and exercise its powers under Articles 10 to 14 of the Charter. This role can be particularly important when the Security Council is unable to fulfil its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Recommendations

- Hold annual meetings of the General Assembly to put forward measures for the peaceful settlement of any situation which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.
- Hold more regular interdisciplinary discussions across its Committees on cross-cutting issues.

Some disarmament institutions have been deadlocked for more than two decades, hindering the ability of Member States to manage threats in traditional as well as new domains. Therefore, urgent action to revitalize these institutions is needed.

### Recommendations

- The General Assembly should exercise its primary role for substantive deliberations in the field of disarmament, in accordance with its rules of procedure and practice. The General Assembly should also agree on standards for the participation of other stakeholders in the work of its subsidiary organs in the field of disarmament.
- Reform the disarmament machinery, including the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission, in order to optimize their respective roles, including to build consensus progressively on evolving disarmament priorities and review and make recommendations on developments in science and technology and their potential impact on disarmament and international security.
- Establish an intergovernmental process to discuss how to achieve the above goals and consider the role, timing and preparations of a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

### ***Elevating the work of the Peacebuilding Commission***

With its strong focus on national ownership, the Peacebuilding Commission can serve as a space for Member States to address issues that lie between peace and development, such as the links between inequalities, violence and conflict; the importance of the 2030 Agenda for prevention and peacebuilding; or the linkages between development, climate change and peace. It can create opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation and help accompany countries that are exiting the Security Council's agenda. The 2025 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture should operationalize the recommendations below and consider what adjustments need to be made in the Peacebuilding Commission's methods of work, composition and support capacities so that it can effectively perform these functions.

### **Recommendations**

- Enhance the role of the Peacebuilding Commission as a convener of thematic discussions on cross-pillar issues, with a focus on the interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of peace and development.
- Create a mechanism within the Commission to mobilize political and financial support for the implementation of the national and regional strategies suggested in action 3; and formalize the Commission's relationship with international financial institutions and regional development banks in order to align financing instruments with national priorities and enable the Commission to fulfil its mandate in marshalling resources for peacebuilding.
- Formalize the participation of regional and other organizations in the Commission to enable holistic engagement, coordination and inclusiveness in the deliberations of the Commission.
- The Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council should ensure that the Commission is consulted in their proceedings. The Security Council in particular should more systematically seek the advice of the Commission on the peacebuilding dimensions of the mandates of peace operations.



## United Nations Document

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Seventy-sixth  
session

## Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 November 2021

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/76/L.8/Rev.1](#) and

### 76/6 Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda"

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup> and recognizing that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism, with the United Nations at the centre of our efforts, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* our pledge to strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations and our request to the Secretary-General to report back with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges,

*Recognizing* that the collective well-being, safety and security of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together, across borders and sectors, to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>2</sup> and the Sustainable Development

1. *Welcomes*, as a basis for further consideration by Member States, the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda",<sup>4</sup> as requested by Member States in the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform Member States and to engage in broad and inclusive consultations with them, all parts of the United Nations system

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 75/1.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>3</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>4</sup> [A/75/982](#).

and other relevant partners on his proposals in the report for follow-up action to accelerate the full and timely implementation of the above-mentioned agreed frameworks in a comprehensive and integrated manner, and to provide regular updates to Member States;

3. *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly to initiate, under his overall guidance, a process of follow-up to enable all Member States to begin inclusive intergovernmental consideration of the various proposals, options and potential means of implementation and on ways to take them forward, in collaboration with all relevant partners through broad and inclusive consultations.

*34th plenary  
meeting 15*

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## United Nations Document

**Seventy-sixth session**

Agenda item 124

**Strengthening of the United Nations system****Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2022***[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/L.87)]***76/307 Modalities for the Summit of the Future***The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* our declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup> in which we recognized that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism with the United Nations at the centre of our efforts, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* our pledge to strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations and our request to the Secretary-General to report back with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges,

*Welcoming* the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda"<sup>2</sup> as a basis for further consideration by Member States,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 75/1.

<sup>2</sup> A/75/982.

including its international architecture, and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recognizing* that the collective well-being, safety, security and prosperity of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together in accordance with the Charter to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>3</sup> and its Paris Agreement,<sup>4</sup>

*Recognizing also* that several recommendations from the report entitled “Our Common Agenda” can contribute to and accelerate the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

*Reaffirming* the request to the Secretary-General<sup>5</sup> to inform Member States and to engage in broad and inclusive consultations with them, all parts of the United Nations system and other relevant partners on his proposals in the report as they relate to the Summit of the Future, including through providing concise, action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States as an input into the intergovernmental preparations for the Summit,

*Taking note* of the summaries of the informal thematic consultations held under the auspices of the President of the General Assembly in connection with the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,

*Affirming* the importance of the modalities of the Summit of the Future being developed by Member States,

1. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future has an important role to play in reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, reinvigorating multilateralism, boosting implementation of existing commitments, agreeing on concrete solutions to challenges and restoring trust among Member States;

2. *Also decides* that the theme of the Summit shall be “Summit of the Future: multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow”;

3. *Further decides* that the Summit will be held on 22 and 23 September 2024, in New York, preceded by a preparatory ministerial meeting to be held on 18 September 2023;

4. *Decides* that the Summit will adopt a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled “A Pact for the Future”, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations;

5. *Also decides* that the Summit will consist of:

- (a) Plenary meetings from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.;
- (b) Interactive dialogues from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings;

6. *Further decides* that the Summit will have:

- (a) An opening segment on the first day, which will include the adoption of the outcome document followed by statements from the President of the General

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>4</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>5</sup> See resolution [76/6](#).

Assembly, the Secretary-General and youth representatives to be selected by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

(b) A closing segment on the second day from 8.30 to 9.00 p.m., which will feature a statement from the President of the General Assembly;

7. *Encourages* Member States and members of United Nations specialized agencies to be represented at the level of Head of State or Government, or at the highest possible level, and to make statements in plenary of up to five minutes ;

8. *Invites* entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly to participate in the Summit;

9. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the Summit;

10. *Invites* representatives of non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the Summit in accordance with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level Summit of the Future, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis<sup>6</sup> and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the Summit;

12. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, time permitting, to make statements in plenary of up to three minutes;

13. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 7 to 11 above to participate in the interactive dialogues;

14. *Encourages* all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

15. *Encourages* all representatives invited in paragraphs 8 to 11 above to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

16. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint co-facilitators no later than 31 October 2022, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations on the preparatory process of the Summit, and decides that the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit shall consist of:

(a) Consultations to determine the scope of the Summit, topics and organization of the interactive dialogues and the process of negotiations to conclude the outcome document;

(b) Negotiations to conclude the outcome document with adequate time for the negotiating sessions;

17. *Encourages* major groups and other stakeholders to participate and engage in the preparatory process of the Summit;

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<sup>6</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.



18. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future should be well coordinated with, and complementary to, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit (the high -level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly), and requests the President of the General Assembly to ensure that the two Summits are well coordinated;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate support within existing resources to the organization of and preparations for the Summit of the Future;

20. *Encourages* States and international donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

21. *Decides* that the Summit shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the Summit, including during its preparation, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies.

*102nd plenary  
meeting 8*

**EDMUNDO OLIVEIRA**

**SEGURANÇA HUMANA E O PACTO  
DA ONU PARA O FUTURO**

**- TEXTO EM PORTUGUÊS -**



## Edmundo Oliveira,



Ph.D. em Direito Penal com Pós-Doutorado na Universidade a Sorbonne, Paris, França.

Membro de várias Comissões de Experts de Alto Nível criadas por Governos regionais e pela ONU para promover a modernização da Justiça Criminal, aplicação da lei, sistema penitenciário, segurança pública e desenvolvimento sustentável no Brasil, América Latina, Estados unidos e Europa.

Autor de 26 Livros e 94 Artigos sobre geopolítica do crime, controle da violência, prevenção do crime, comportamento criminal, crime organizado, criminalidade transnacional, crime cibernético, alternativas penais, reforma das prisões, mediação, justiça restaurativa, vitimização, terrorismo, pacto global, segurança humana e sociedade mundial de risco.

Atualmente, o Professor **Edmundo Oliveira** é o Coordenador Geral do Comitê Permanente da América Latina para Prevenção do Crime (COPLAD), Programa do Instituto Latino-Americano das Nações Unidas para a Prevenção do Crime e o Tratamento dos Delinquentes (ILANUD), com sede em San José, Costa Rica.



**EDMUNDO OLIVEIRA**

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**SUMÁRIO**

Resumo .....	71
Palavras - chave .....	71
Prefácio .....	73
I - Introdução .....	75
II - A Segurança Humana na Nova Ordem Internacional dos Direitos Humanos e do Direito Humanitário .....	78
III - Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição.....	81
IV - Documento Elaborado pela ONU - Uma Visão para o Multilateralismo no Mundo em Transição. Texto em Inglês .....	93
V - Resolução 76 / 6 Adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU sobre “A Nossa Agenda Comum”. Texto em Inglês.....	115
VI - Resolução 76 / 307 Adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU sobre “A Cúpula do Futuro”. Texto em Inglês .....	117



# RESUMO

O Relatório *A Nossa Agenda Comum*, elaborado pela Secretaria Geral da ONU e aprovado pela Assembleia geral da ONU, através da Resolução A/RES 76 / 6, em 15 de Novembro de 2021, ensejou a proposição da *Cúpula do Futuro* adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, nos termos da Resolução A/RES 76 / 307 de 8 de Setembro de 2022.

A Cúpula do Futuro da ONU vai nortear a adoção do Pacto para o Futuro da Humanidade.

Essa importante iniciativa da ONU constitui um dos acontecimentos mais marcantes dos últimos anos em favor da paz, do bem-estar da humanidade em um mundo melhor para se viver, no momento em que não se pode deixar de reconhecer que Governos e Instituições ainda estão incapazes de transpor os antagonismos políticos dada a falta de plataformas de segurança humana para fazer frente aos dilemas e às ameaças existenciais que envolvem as crises humanitárias, as projeções do crime, os descontroles da violência, os estigma da pobreza, os percalços da desigualdade, as feridas do preconceito, as tensões difusas, os colapsos climáticas e os efeitos desequilibrados da inovação tecnológica em escala nacional, regional e global.

O propósito da *Cúpula do Futuro* delineada pela ONU é, efetivamente, o caminho para se atingir o desejado fortalecimento dos padrões de governança sustentável no novo desenho da geopolítica mundial.

## **Palavras - Chave:**

- Nações Unidas
- Cúpula do Futuro
- Pacto para o Futuro
- Nossa Agenda Comum
- Desenvolvimento Sustentável
- Governança e Geopolítica
- Segurança Humana





# PREFÁCIO

Este rico conteúdo que se vai ler não foi feito de impulso. Ele foi sendo elaborado e polido à medida que o Professor Edmundo Oliveira avançava em suas pesquisas e reflexões.

As inquietações que atualmente se projetam, em decorrência das formas de expressão da criminalidade e da violência, têm fragilizado o potencial das gestões de Governos. Por outro lado, a crise contemporânea, que favorece a difusão dos sentimentos do medo e da insegurança, clama de modo imperativo pelo conhecimento de estratégias fecundas, em favor de investimentos à estabilidade do relacionamento mais saudável na vida do indivíduo, na família e na comunidade.

Foi nesse contexto que surgiu esta publicação intitulada *Segurança Humana* e o Pacto da ONU para o Futuro trazendo o aporte de importantes características, onde se concentram esclarecimentos relacionados à adequada formalização dos entendimentos técnicos e científicos que se deve auferir sobre as vertentes da segurança humana legitimamente consideradas.

De tudo isso se infere que este estudo apresenta ideias e abordagens que certamente vão inspirar benefícios, no momento que a ONU elabora as diretrizes da *Cúpula do Futuro* cujo projeto foi constituído para criar um cenário de compromisso universal, a partir das metas a serem inseridas no *Pacto para o Futuro*, a fim promover a prosperidade do bem-estar e da qualidade de vida, com diretrizes capazes de reverter, com ganhos qualitativos, os índices de dificuldades, ameaças, riscos, conflitos, desigualdades, preconceitos, vulnerabilidades, carências econômicas, sociais e ambientais que atingem bilhões de pessoas nos padrões existenciais que permeiam a dinâmica da cidadania com postulados éticos em todo o planeta.

Necessário então observar que esta edição é para ser lida com seguro proveito, porque expõe com sabedoria dados e análises críticas que envolvem os modernos procedimentos de políticas públicas, na contemporaneidade da nossa era marcada pelas projeções da ciência, da tecnologia e da inovação que devem servir de paradigmas aos valores desempenhados pela atuação de Governos e Instituições, em âmbito nacional e transnacional, com zelo à preservação da dignidade, do respeito, da igualdade, da inclusão e da liberdade, na linha da integração positiva que demanda o fortalecimento dos sólidos padrões da geopolítica global.

A boa governança democrática traz avanço ao desenvolvimento humano e propicia a multilateralidade da segurança humana mais saudável em ambiente de pacificação e com o potencial de produtividade em todos os níveis e circunstâncias.

É um privilégio para o Colégio Permanente de Diretores das Escolas da Magistratura dos Estados do Brasil, para o Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Tocantins, Brasil e para a Escola Superior da Magistratura do Estado do Tocantins, Brasil, vivenciar e celebrar o lançamento desta rica produção intelectual, na qual o Professor Edmundo Oliveira, respeitado Jurista brasileiro com sólida projeção internacional, inaugura um novo ciclo para a aplicação das Regras, Princípios e Resoluções do Sistema ONU em harmonia com a dimensão dos Direitos Humanos e do Direito Humanitário.

Eu tenho certeza de que a disseminação do conteúdo desta edição do COPLAD - ILANUD representa uma significativa contribuição ao aprimoramento luminoso da atuação da ONU perante os anseios da humanidade no mundo em transição.

**Marco Anthony Steveson Villas Boas**



- Presidente do Colégio Permanente dos Diretores de Escolas Estaduais da Magistratura do Brasil - COPEDEM
- Diretor Geral da Escola Superior da Magistratura do Estado do Tocantins, Brasil - ESMAT

## INTRODUÇÃO

“Tornar as questões visíveis por meio de indicadores de segurança humana para criar um mundo onde todas as pessoas tenham dignidade. A dignidade começa com a ideia de que todo ato de nascer, neste mundo, como um ser humano, tem um valor do qual não se pode abrir mão”.

*Discurso do Professor Yukio Takasu, Conselheiro Especial do secretário Geral das Nações Unidas para Segurança Humana, no 7º Fórum sobre “Re - Examinar a Segurança Humana em uma Era de Crise Global”, organizado pela Agência de Cooperação Internacional do Japão – JICA. Tóquio, Japão, 31 de Março de 2021.*

O Relatório *A Nossa Agenda Comum*, elaborado pela Secretaria Geral da ONU e aprovado pela Assembleia geral da ONU, através da Resolução A/RES 76 / 6, em 15 de Novembro de 2021, ensejou a adoção da *Cúpula do Futuro* adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, nos termos da Resolução A/RES 76 / 307 de 8 de Setembro de 2022.

A *Cúpula do Futuro*, dias 22 e 23 de Setembro de 2023, na Sede da ONU, em Nova York, foi planejada para nortear a adoção do *Pacto para o Futuro*, na esteira da *Agenda 2030 da ONU* e seus almejados *Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*. Desse modo o mundo todo conhecerá um acontecimento ímpar tendo em vista a oportunidade de se abrir portas rumo à vitória sobre epistêmicos riscos e desafios na performance da governança global em conexão com a internalização dos valores culturais e históricos no cotidiano das pessoas.

Em boa hora, os Países-Membros da ONU têm a chance de exhibir suas visões, suas dificuldades e suas prioridades, no sentido de delinear as suas expectativas em relação ao aprimoramento do entendimento e da assistência mútua, em condições de tornar o sistema multilateral de convivência melhor posicionado e apto a oferecer promessa de esperança para a garantia de dias melhores da segurança humana em todas as comunidades do planeta.

Nessa linha, a necessidade de *Reforma da ONU* está cada vez mais clara no cenário global multipolarizado ainda carente da cosmopolitização de um contrato social alicerçado em ferramentas que removam a queda dos direitos igualitários e os sofrimentos para a humanidade no mundo em transição.

São cinco as áreas de trabalho aprovadas pela Assembleia Geral da ONU para a *Cúpula do Futuro* que vai nortear a adoção do *Pacto para o Futuro*:

- I - Desenvolvimento sustentável com garantias de recursos financeiros;
- II - Paz e segurança;
- III - Ciência, tecnologia, inovação, internacionalização e cooperação digital;
- IV - Juventude e gerações futuras;
- V - Transformação da governança global.

Na esfera desse contexto, os bons encaminhamentos dos planos estratégicos metodológicos rumo à aplicação dessas cinco áreas de trabalho, vão depender da concretização produtiva das seguintes providências essenciais:

- I - Zelar pela transparência das gestões democráticas;
- II - Aprimorar a inclusão social;
- III - Lutar contra a desigualdade, a discriminação e o preconceito;
- IV - Orientar o uso em escala da Inteligência Artificial Generativa;
- V - Superar tragédias anunciadas em colapsos climáticos;
- VI - Propiciar o alívio da pobreza e da fome;
- VII - Garantir a todos água potável e saneamento adequado;
- VIII - Impedir a degradação ambiental e a explosão demográfica;
- IX - Planejar a transição ecológica da Amazônia;
- X - Evitar a decomposição dos serviços públicos;
- XI - Incentivar políticas comunitárias com educação, cultura emprego e renda;
- XII - Cultivar modelos de planejamento de cidades inteligentes;
- XIII - Progredir com as perspectivas da parceria público - privada;
- XIV - Resolver dificuldades financeiras de endividados e inadimplentes;
- XV - Frear o custo de vida e a recessão econômica;
- XVI - Conter a violência e a criminalidade exposta ou a criminalidade subterrânea;
- XVII - Controlar os ilícitos cibernéticos;
- XVIII - Prevenir guerras, conflitos armados, ataques nucleares e extermínios;
- XIX - Bloquear perseguições políticas e massacres;
- XX - Obstar a eclosão de escudos humanos;
- XXI - repudiar o terrorismo;

- XXII - Estimular práticas preventivas anticorrupção;
- XXIII - Combater o tráfico internacional;
- XXIV - Planejar migrações humanas;
- XXV - Auxiliar os refugiados;
- XXVI - Rastrear movimentações de lavagem de dinheiro;
- XXVII - Estruturar respostas rápidas às pandemias;
- XXVIII - Suplantar crises humanitárias;
- XXIX - Materializar políticas integradas de cooperação multilateral global;
- XXX - Harmonizar Segurança Humana, segurança Jurídica e Segurança do Estado.

Quando divulgou a Resolução 66 / 288 - *O Futuro Que Queremos*, em 27 de Julho de 2012, a Assembleia Geral da ONU quis mostrar a necessidade de remodelar o mundo à luz de compreensivas abordagens, no contexto da otimização de três pilares associativos: segurança humana, desenvolvimento sustentável e coesão social.

Assim nasceu o apelo atual da ONU para garantir a dignidade a todas as pessoas e proteger o planeta, tudo a ser formatado em um processo de ampliação de escolhas de cada indivíduo, de modo que todos tenham a liberdade e a capacidade de encontrar os caminhos guiados pela bússola no rumo certo, vencendo desafios, construindo resiliências e semeando esperanças.

Na verdade, o importante não é estar aqui ou ali, mas ser. E ser é uma ciência delicada, complexa, feita de singelas e grandes observações do cotidiano, dentro e fora da gente.

A vida é curta demais para ser pequena, porém não deixa de oferecer a magia da sabedoria essencial, toda vez que se tem de pagar um preço por ultrapassar limites.

O *Pacto para o Futuro* é uma fonte de inspiração da ONU para fortificar o prestígio do desempenho do bem e também mostrar que de nada vale a conquista do universo, se a humanidade se descuida de si própria e não aspira a realizar-se por inteiro, de corpo e alma, para que não se perca no tempo e nas boas lembranças da história.

## **A SEGURAÇA HUMANA NA NOVA ORDEM INTERNACIONAL DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS E DO DIREITO HUMANITÁRIO**

Segurança humana compartilhada significa dar possibilidades à pessoa de vencer obstáculos e abrir horizontes em prol da construção de um amanhã melhor, fértil em projetos, vontade de prosseguir com ânimo, adequação, devotamento e tornar possível o que se quer realizar. O que dá graça no viver é a esperança de sonhar.

No fluxo desse ideal, espera-se que o *Pacto para o Futuro* no seguimento da *Cúpula do Futuro* tenha pleno êxito na conquista de um modelo sustentável de governança multilateral e, assim, em ações com amplas parcerias, sirva de ponte ao equilíbrio da relação entre o progresso humano, a natureza saudável e a contemporaneidade, em simetria com os anseios de todos os povos no engajamento de metas e soluções extremas ao fortalecimento humano global, com bons frutos para o exercício saudável da cidadania e dos laços afetivos no âmbito individual, familiar, comunitário, educacional, profissional, estatal, regional e global.

Realmente, um pragmático *Pacto para o Futuro* surge para dar substância à promessa de esperança, na forma de expressão de diferenciado perfil de ações coletivas e relações amistosas em busca da paz, da prosperidade e da proteção do planeta no novo desenho da geopolítica global.

Em qualquer sistema de governança a consolidação de regras e princípios para alimentar as relações internacionais necessita dos postulados da segurança humana legitimamente considerados e com capacidade estratégica para fomentar a plena realização dos Direitos Humanos e do Direito Humanitário em suas dimensões de instrumentos para a utilização pacífica de comportamentos associados às redes multilaterais de entendimento e cooperação, em conformidade com os compromissos internacionais assumidos através de Tratados, Acordos, Convenções e Resoluções Oficiais.

Na verdade, as ameaças sistêmicas à infraestrutura e à produtividade da sólida governança vêm da pobreza, da desigualdade, da corrupção, da discriminação, do preconceito e da exclusão social que impossibilitam o acesso propício à moradia, à educação, à segurança, à saúde, à higiene e à oportunidade de emprego e renda.

Com efeito, a mobilização em prol do êxito dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Agenda 2030 da ONU, representa a disposição para dominar os desafios relacionados à dignificação ética com novos padrões de conduta que se relacionam a um amplo espectro de conscientização sobre a redefinição das dimensões dos modelos político, econômico, social, educacional, cultural e ambiental, no caminho da integração com sobriedade entre os países e suas populações com o devido preparo para catalisar mecanismos estáveis de superação de injustiças e desigualdades, vitimizações, riscos, desastres, crises, conflitos, preconceitos, sentimentos de medo e de vulnerabilidade.

Está cada vez mais acesa a luta pelos Direitos Humanos e pelo Direito Humanitário de modo que possam transitar de um viés assistencialista para um sistema transparente de justiça social, independentemente da geografia, etnia, gênero, religião, raça, cor, idade, opção sexual ou procedência nacional.

A combinação desses fatores representa o equilíbrio dos pilares de sustentação no eixo dos valores produtivos que se erguem como a força motriz da segurança humana entre o sistema de políticas públicas e a governança responsável em qualquer lugar, a qualquer tempo.

Assim sendo, em contextos de tantas diversidades, o eficaz relacionamento *Estado - Sociedade - Natureza* precisa atender às necessidades da convivência solidária, na rota da otimização da sustentabilidade econômica, da sustentabilidade social, da sustentabilidade política, da sustentabilidade educacional, da sustentabilidade cultural e da sustentabilidade ambiental.

As políticas governamentais atuais não precisam ficar à procura de milagres ou de promessas líricas que não possam ser cumpridas. Necessita-se, simplesmente, da sabedoria de se promover confiança nas instituições, com a esperança de resultados positivos seja para o bem coletivo, seja para os Direitos Humanos, seja para o Direito Humanitário.

Daí a significação de que os preciosos horizontes de um *Pacto para o Futuro* sejam alcançados com êxito no curso das missões da ONU, de modo a refletir as expectativas de soluções duradouras para os problemas que afetam milhões de pessoas em todo o mundo, no cenário conturbado da globalização contemporânea.

O futuro próspero da humanidade implica, em primeiro lugar, reconhecer que o nosso planeta precisa de inspiração, disciplina e atitudes proativas para superar as dificuldades que a prosperidade proporciona ao lado de tantos benefícios. Por conseguinte, face às considerações aqui expostas, a segurança humana deve ser vista como parte essencial do enriquecimento científico e tecnológico no atual estágio da civilização, dentro do propósito organizacional e empreendedor nas etapas de construção de valores, para que se tornem mandamentos na reforma e alinhamento das instituições e no fornecimento de orientações políticas de alto nível essenciais para as estruturas da governança no sistema multilateral global.

A segurança humana tem conseguido espaço nas Agendas dos Governos, especialmente para cultivar o papel das Organizações Internacionais agindo em coalizão com os Estados para o formato de objetivos comuns visando à garantia dos Direitos Humanos e do Direito Humanitário como preciosas fontes da dignidade das pessoas.

Efetivamente, a segurança humana deve ser prioridade nos governos de todas as nações em sintonia com uma hodierna ética sustentável que vise compatibilizar o crescimento econômico, o progresso social e a preservação ambiental. Essa é a forma para dar substância à operacionalização da segurança humana como se ela fosse o algodão entre os cristais.

A melhor herança é o caminho fértil para o sentimento de viver em paz.

As pessoas se vão como pétalas de rosas, mas os ensinamentos ficam para sempre.





### III



**Comitê Permanente da América Latina para Prevenção do Crime (COPLAD)**

**Programa do Instituto Latino-Americano das Nações Unidas para a Prevenção do Crime e o**

**Tratamento dos Delinquentes (ILANUD) com Sede em São José, Costa Rica**

**Sessão Plenária do Fórum Sobre Segurança,**

**Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social**

**TEXTO – BASE DA DECLARAÇÃO DO RIO DE JANEIRO**

**PACTO PARA O MUNDO EM TRANSIÇÃO**

**Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil**

**16 de abril de 2024**

**Propostas para a Cúpula do Futuro da ONU que ocorrerá dias 22 e 23 de setembro de 2023, em Nova York, Estados Unidos, com o propósito de reformar e alinhar as instituições multilaterais e fornecer orientações políticas de alto nível para as estruturas da governança no sistema global.**

**VERSÃO EM PORTUGUÊS**

## **Organização do Fórum**

- **Comitê Permanente da América Latina para Prevenção do Crime (COPLAD)**  
**Programa do Instituto Latino-Americano das Nações Unidas para a Prevenção do Crime e o Tratamento dos Delinquentes (ILANUD) com Sede em São José, Costa Rica**
- **Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.**

### **TEXTO - BASE DA DECLARAÇÃO DO RIO DE JANEIRO**

#### **PACTO PARA O MUNDO EM TRANSIÇÃO**

Proposta para a Cúpula do Futuro da ONU que ocorrerá dias 22 e 23 de setembro de 2023, em Nova York, Estados Unidos, com o propósito de reformar e alinhar as instituições multilaterais e fornecer orientações políticas de alto nível para as estruturas da governança no sistema global.

### **Sessão Plenária do Fórum sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social**

Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, 16 de abril de 2024.

## **TEXTO – BASE DA DECLARAÇÃO DO RIO DE JANEIRO PACTO PARA O MUNDO EM TRANSIÇÃO**

### **Preâmbulo**

**Os Participantes do Fórum Sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social, considerando as conclusões oriundas das exposições e debates no Fórum, realizado na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, dias 15 e 16 de abril de 2024, RESOLVEM adotar o *Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição*, consistindo nos enunciados das seguintes Cláusulas:**

### **Cláusula Primeira. Alcance Pragmático dos Objetivos do Fórum**

O **Fórum Sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social** obteve significativos resultados com a indicação de ideias, bons exemplos e medidas práticas, no momento em que não se pode deixar de reconhecer que Governos e Instituições Multilaterais ainda estão incapazes de transpor os antagonismos da interface entre discursos, narrativas e identidades para fazer frente aos dilemas e às ameaças existenciais que envolvem os estigmas da pobreza, os percalços da desigualdade, as feridas do preconceito, as tensões geopolíticas, as crises das mudanças climáticas e os efeitos desequilibrados da inovação tecnológica em escala nacional, regional e global.

### **Cláusula Segunda. Percepção da Insegurança na América Latina**

A percepção da insegurança está aumentado na América Latina, haja vista que, do total de crimes violentos, registrados em todo o Planeta, 37% são contabilizados na América Latina que concentra apenas 8% da população mundial, mas expõe abertamente o mapa sensível da inquietação social, escancara o medo ante a hostilidade cotidiana, diminui a produtividade, afasta investidores e aprofunda o isolamento no cotidiano vulnerável dos cidadãos que sentem a falta eficaz de proteção pública. Estudo do **Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)** divulgado em 5 de fevereiro de 2024. Ver: [www.imf.org/en/contries](http://www.imf.org/en/contries).

### **Cláusula Terceira. A ONU como Casa do Entendimento Universal e Motor da Prosperidade**

Os **Participantes do Fórum** confiam que a **Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU)**, do seu pórtico de **Casa do Entendimento Universal e Motor da Prosperidade**, venha possuir a postura, com ajustes no seu sistema, para desempenhar um papel iluminista e impulsionar a história, ser efetivamente ícone responsável pelo legado das aspirações

coletivas da humanidade e maestra harmonizadora na construção de pautas concretas de resiliência e consenso, no curso dos valores alternativos da segurança humana ao encontro de um Planeta mais justo, inclusivo, solidário e fraterno, onde cada pessoa tenha a preservação da dignidade, de geração em geração, condizente com a abrangência dos **17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Agenda 2030** da Organização das Nações Unidas, Resolução A/RES 70/1, adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, em Nova York, em 25 de setembro de 2015.

#### **Cláusula Quarta. Reprogramação Biopolítica da Governança Global**

É hora de redesenhar a reprogramação biopolítica da governança global, na forma de processos de diálogos, metodologias e compromissos pragmáticos com a cidadania e respeito à soberania dos Países, estabelecendo-se roteiros de estímulos aos valores e princípios do multilateralismo transparente no Estado Democrático de Direito, zelo aos códigos de moralidade, prevalência dos Direitos Humanos e do Direito Humanitário, avanços sociais, econômicos, culturais e ambientais, bem como a otimização da administração da Justiça, contemplando-se especial atenção aos canais de cooperação e às trocas de experiências nos **Planos da Multilateral Cooperação Sul-Sul**, em meio aos esforços diplomáticos dos **Países do Sul Global**, designação para os Países localizados majoritariamente no Hemisfério Sul.

#### **Cláusula Quinta. Proposta de um Painel Intergovernamental Sobre Prevenção do Crime e Controle da Violência**

Apresenta-se como proposta à Organização das Nações Unidas a criação do **Painel Intergovernamental Sobre Prevenção do Crime e Controle da Violência (PIPCCV)** com o objetivo de operacionalizar a formulação de diagnósticos, planejamentos e contribuições regulares sobre as etapas a serem percorridas no enfrentamento confiante da criminalidade, nacional e transnacional, seus conteúdos ilícitos, implicações e riscos, diante do novo desenho da geopolítica, com suporte em movimentos de pacificação sustentável para o bem do mundo.

#### **Cláusula Sexta. A Logística da Inteligência Artificial e a Digitalização de Serviços**

Urge considerar a oportunidade para a edição de regras e medidas práticas que assegurem o êxito da **Logística da Inteligência Artificial e a Digitalização de Serviços** para compartilhamento da automação de serviços no espaço virtual, sobretudo gratuitos, de modo a atender às interações entre a urbanidade e as necessidades das pessoas, em consonância com as regras do Direito da Tecnologia Informática, tendo em vista o curso atual da maior diversidade cultural e tecnológica da civilização humana.

#### **Cláusula Sétima. Proposta de um Manual de Orientação Sobre Inteligência Artificial Generativa**

Sugere-se que os Municípios e os Estados editem um **Manual de Orientação Sobre Inteligência Artificial Generativa**, para que as pessoas conheçam suas obrigações e seus direitos concernentes aos avanços cibernéticos de inovações disruptivas com máquinas e funções que podem ensinar criatividade e instrumentalizar habilidades inteligentes.

## **Cláusula Oitava. Os Perfis de Cidades Inteligentes**

Os **Perfis de Cidades Inteligentes**, direcionados ao habitat associativo em comunidade, são, efetivamente, modernos modelos de convivência planejada, uma vez que as Cidades Inteligentes possuem o viés de promover o equilíbrio da tríade formada pelas dimensões sociocultural, econômica e ambiental, em condições de viabilizar o sucesso do planejamento e da gestão colaborativa com segurança jurídica, segurança democrática e segurança humana, no âmbito da infraestrutura da habitação qualificada pelo urbanismo tecnológico, planificação ecológica, ampliação da internacionalização e soluções inovadoras incorporadas à profusão do bem-estar e qualidade de vida da população, dentro de uma lógica correta de empoderamento do território e desenvolvimento sustentável.

## **Cláusula Nona. Proposta de Criação da Agência Internacional de Monitoramento de Inteligência Artificial**

Propõe-se que a Assembleia Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas crie a **Agência Internacional de Monitoramento de Inteligência Artificial (AIMIA)** inspirada no modelo da **Agência Internacional de Energia Atômica (AIEA)** que tem sede em Viena, Áustria.

## **Cláusula Décima. Proposta de Convenção da ONU Sobre Regras para Aplicações da Inteligência Artificial**

Registre-se também a proposição, no sentido de que a Assembleia Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas aprove uma **Convenção das Nações Unidas Sobre Regras para Aplicações da Inteligência Artificial**.

## **Cláusula Décima Primeira. Proposta de Resolução da ONU Sobre Regras para a Integridade da Comunicação nas Plataformas Digitais e Mediação nas Redes Sociais**

No encadeamento de uma abordagem integrada para a defesa social e fortalecimento da governança global, a Assembleia Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas deve adotar uma **Resolução com Orientações aos Estados-Membros Sobre Regras para a Integridade da Comunicação nas Plataformas Digitais e Mediação nas Redes Sociais**, de maneira a proteger os direitos fundamentais de acesso à informação e à liberdade de expressão contra a proliferação de comandos de algoritmos contendo instruções de dados enganosos, notícias falsas, mentiras, ameaças e ofensas, através de vídeos, imagens, audios, fotos e textos que geram danos reais em escala nacional, regional e global.

## **Cláusula Décima Segunda. Proposta de um Comitê de Alto Nível para a Promoção da Desescalada de Crises Humanitárias**

Indica-se, igualmente, que a Secretaria-Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas instale um **Comitê de Alto Nível para a Promoção da Desescalada de Crises Humanitárias**, para fazer avançar esforços, intermediações e soluções pacíficas, considerando os

repetidos ciclos de colapsos socioeconômicos, riscos, conflitos, pandemias, desastres, perdas de vidas e choques climáticos, que dissipam as estratégias de sustentabilidade com altos índices de sofrimentos e dificuldades para as pessoas em todo o mundo.

### **Cláusula Décima Terceira. Proposta de Implantação do Tribunal de Justiça Climática**

Recomenda-se que a Assembleia Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas mostre aos Estados-Membros a significância de implantar, em seus sistemas de jurisdição, o **Tribunal de Justiça Climática**, a fim de decidir sobre controvérsias que lhes forem submetidas e cuidar das questões sobre riscos, desastres, desafios e responsabilidades inerentes ao meio ambiente e às variedades de ecossistemas que compõem a biodiversidade, em condições de auxiliar a exploração dos recursos naturais de maneira consciente e critérios equitativos com credibilidade, seguindo o disposto na Resolução A/RES 77/276, adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, em Nova York, em 29 de março de 2023.

### **Cláusula Décima Quarta. Proposta do Plano de Proteção Ambiental e Transição Ecológica para o Desenvolvimento da Amazônia**

Nesta Cláusula Décima Quarta, fica registrada a ilação, no sentido de que não se tem segurança climática mundial sem a Amazônia protegida e assegurando soluções de desenvolvimento, assim sendo, cabe à Organização das Nações Unidas estimular os Estados-Membros da América do Sul a elaborar o **Plano de Proteção Ambiental e Transição Ecológica para o Desenvolvimento da Amazônia** com métricas confiáveis de medição dos objetivos, no contexto de medidas práticas e na linha do ordenamento jurídico, para a superação dos impactos e desequilíbrios ambientais que afetam o bem-estar humano e atingem a saúde do Planeta.

### **Cláusula Décima Quinta. O Alerta do Planeta Cada Vez Mais Quente**

O Informe publicado, em 12 de janeiro de 2024, pela **Organização Meteorológica Mundial (OMM)**, Agência da ONU, com sede em Genebra, Suíça, retrata que, desde os anos 1980, cada década tem sido mais quente do que a anterior e não há sinais de reversão dessa tendência. 2024 deve ser o ano mais quente da trajetória da vida humana na terra e, nesse limiar de visão sobre o futuro das condições atmosféricas, uma catástrofe climática chegará se não houver plano de ação com atitudes proativas para evitar o aumento da temperatura global além de **1,5 Grau Celsius**, que, a propósito, já está acima da média da **Era Pré-Industrial**, marco do início da aceleração preocupante do aquecimento do Planeta, conforme ficou registrado no **Acordo de Paris Sobre Mudanças Climáticas**, assinado em 2015. Ver: <https://wmo.int/news>.

### **Cláusula Décima Sexta. A Desordem Ecológica em Relevô**

Efetivamente, a **Desordem Ecológica** está em relevô entre as dificuldades para se combater com firmeza a criminalidade, a violência, a pobreza, a desigualdade, a vulnerabilidade, a falta de cuidados médicos, a redução da educação de qualidade, a deficiência de infraestrutura, a carência de mobilidade nas cidades, as perdas

econômicas e também os desequilíbrios climáticos que envolvem a dinâmica do aquecimento do Planeta, assim como enchentes, secas, incêndios florestais e o colapso dos ecossistemas.

#### **Cláusula Décima Sétima. Sanções Penais para Ilícitos Climáticos**

As normas de direitos humanos exigem que os autores de sérios prejuízos ao meio ambiente sejam responsabilizados, com efetividade, no âmbito da Justiça Criminal, razão pela qual chegou a hora de os **Estados-Membros das Nações Unidas** assegurarem que a destruição ambiental seja punida com **Sanções Penais para Ilícitos Climáticos** que representem impedimentos essenciais.

#### **Cláusula Décima Oitava. Importância das Parcerias Público-Privadas**

Deve-se reconhecer a importância estratégica e pragmática das **Parcerias Público-Privadas**, com interação entre o controle, a ética e a transparência, aptas a disseminar, por meio de programas de integridade e compliance, a dimensão educativa e profissional das escolas de negócios (*business school*), ofertas de serviços, empregos, rendas, amplitude do comércio, da indústria e do empreendedorismo, na forma de atração de mudanças e investimentos em favor da coletividade, sobretudo para benefício de comunidades carentes, em acórdância com o modelo inserido na Resolução A/RES 73/254, Sobre o Pacto Global e a Promoção do Desenvolvimento Sustentável, adotada pela Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas, em Nova York, em 20 de dezembro de 2018.

#### **Cláusula Décima Nona. Maior Envolvimento da Representatividade da Juventude na Formulação e Gestão de Políticas Públicas e nos Processos Decisórios**

A busca de novas soluções para o sólido e sadio progresso da humanidade pede atenção ao fundamental e maior envolvimento da **Representatividade da Juventude**, na formulação e gestão de políticas públicas e nos processos decisórios dos Governos e das Agências e Programas da Organização das Nações Unidas.

#### **Cláusula Vigésima. Integração do Esporte em Projetos Sociais**

É essencial a **Integração do Esporte em Projetos Sociais**, sobretudo em ambientes de crianças e jovens carentes, uma vez que o esporte é um valioso mecanismo para o aprendizado de desenvolvimento humano, inserido no comprometimento de planos de ação, de modo a consolidar a dimensão do talento pessoal em harmonia com a solidariedade, o companheirismo, a responsabilidade, a perseverança, o respeito e o reconhecimento às diferenças.



## **Cláusula Vigésima Primeira. Aprimoramento Contínuo da Atuação do Poder Judiciário**

Com foco no aprimoramento contínuo da atuação do **Poder Judiciário**, torna-se imperioso enfatizar a necessidade de concretização dos seguintes parâmetros:

I – Estímulos à promulgação, implementação e cumprimento eficaz de Convenções, Acordos, Pactos, Protocolos e Tratados de Cooperação Adotados pelos Estados;

II – Enfrentamento contra os atos lesivos da corrupção estrutural e ações ilícitas das redes e organizações criminosas, em escala nacional, regional e global;

III – Reestruturação da Política Institucional do Poder Judiciário no eixo do Sistema de Penas Privativas de Liberdade, Penas Restritivas de Direito, Medidas Cautelares e Alternativas Penais, todas orientadas para o propósito de restauração das relações, com eficácia e confiabilidade, no convívio em família e em comunidade.

## **Cláusula Vigésima Segunda. Projeto de Atuação da Justiça Itinerante no Brasil**

Os Participantes do Fórum aprovam a indicação com o fim de garantir suporte institucional para a prática educativa inserida no excelente **Projeto de Atuação da Justiça Itinerante no Brasil**, apresentado e aprovado na **Sessão Científica do Fórum** que tratou de inovação social, enfatizando-se a execução do Projeto pelo **Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro** com produtivos resultados em proveito da cidadania solidária e promoção da cultura da paz.

## **Cláusula Vigésima Terceira. Projeto da Universidade Mundial de Segurança e Desenvolvimento Social das Nações Unidas (UNU – WSSD)**

Cumprir destacar a feliz iniciativa do Governo do Brasil com o propósito de submeter à aprovação da Organização das Nações Unidas o precursor **Projeto da Universidade Mundial de Segurança e Desenvolvimento Social das Nações Unidas (UNU - WSSD)** que tem por objetivo servir de ponte ao equilíbrio da relação entre o progresso humano, a natureza e a contemporaneidade, em simetria com as aspirações de autodeterminação de todos os povos e o consenso entre os Estados, no engajamento do conhecimento associativo para soluções plenas aos desafios da governança sustentável em escalas nacional, regional e global.

## **Cláusula Vigésima Quarta. Cessação da Corrida de Armas Nucleares**

Urge o aporte dos Governos e das Agências e Programas da Organização das Nações Unidas para a concretização de Acordos e Tratados Internacionais disciplinando obrigações que impliquem negociações dirigidas à **Cessação da Corrida de Armas Nucleares**, de modo a impulsionar a redução de testes, de desarmamentos e de arsenais nucleares que causam transtornos ao bem-estar social, econômico e ambiental da humanidade, acompanhando o disposto na Resolução 75/43 Sobre Desarmamento e Desenvolvimento adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, Nova York, em 7 de dezembro de 2020.

### **Cláusula Vigésima Quinta. Necessidade de Reforma do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

Diante das circunstâncias que ensejam novas reconfigurações nos relacionamentos entre os Estados, chegou o momento da **Reforma do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, em que cada Região do Planeta precisa estar representada, na moldura de um civilizatório balanço geopolítico habilitado e capacitado a ensinar mais entendimento entre os povos, na promoção de diálogos e ações essenciais à manutenção da estabilidade, da segurança e da paz mundial.

### **Cláusula Vigésima Sexta. Proposta de Modelo para a Ampliação do Número de Estados-Membros do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

Na meta de sustentar a eficiência e a eficácia do **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, assim como a sua integralidade no contexto territorial dos Continentes, um modelo de **Reforma do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, com sede em Nova York, Estados Unidos, deve admitir **vinete e sete (27) Estados – Membros**, contemplando as seguintes Representações:

I – **Três (3) Estados-Membros Permanentes**, com Poderes de Veto, para a Ásia e a Oceania;

II – **Três (3) Estados-Membros Permanentes**, com Poderes de Veto, para a Europa;

III – **Três (3) Estados-Membros Permanentes**, com Poderes de Veto, para a África;

IV – **Três (3) Estados-Membros Permanentes**, com Poderes de Veto, para a América;

V – **Quinze (15) Estados-Membros Não Permanentes**, sem Poderes de Veto, com eleição de dois em dois anos, para mandatos rotativos e sem eleição sucessiva.

### **Cláusula Vigésima Sétima. Exigência do Número de Votos nas Decisões do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

A aprovação de qualquer proposta, submetida à análise do **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, deve obter a maioria simples dos votos dos Estados-Membros presentes no momento da votação.

### **Cláusula Vigésima Oitava. Poderes de Veto no Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

Os Poderes de Veto, no todo ou em parte, expressos pelos **Estados-Membros com Assentos Permanentes** no **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, serão considerados para impedir a aprovação de qualquer proposta em análise, somente se vierem a alcançar um terço ( $1/3$ ), no mínimo, dos votos proferidos pelos **Estados-**

**Membros com Assentos Permanentes** presentes no momento da votação.

**Cláusula Vigésima Nona. Critérios para a Eleição dos Estados-Membros com Assentos Permanentes e Eleição dos Estados-Membros Não Permanentes do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

Caberá à Assembleia Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas adotar uma **Resolução** com os critérios específicos para a eleição dos **Estados-Membros com Assentos Permanentes** no **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, bem como adotar uma **Resolução** com os critérios específicos para a eleição dos **Estados-Membros Não Permanentes** que exercerão mandatos rotativos e sem eleição sucessiva no **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**.

**Cláusula Trigésima. A Carta das Nações Unidas e a Obrigação de Cumprimento das Decisões do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**

Seguindo os termos dos Capítulos V, VI, VII, VIII e XII da **Carta da Organização das Nações Unidas**, assinada na Cidade de São Francisco, Estados Unidos, em 26 de Junho de 1945, todos os **Estados-Membros**, bem como as **Agências e Programas** que integram o **Sistema das Nações Unidas** ficam obrigados a cumprir as decisões do **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**.

**Cláusula Trigésima Primeira. Amplitude de Competência da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**

Diante das peculiaridades contemporâneas do mundo em transição, comporta recomendar que a **Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**, com sede em Haia, Holanda, no exercício de suas funções contenciosas de acordo com o seu Estatuto, continue a ser o Órgão Judicial com a responsabilidade primária para solução de conflitos, disputas e controvérsias entre Estados, e não para julgamento de pessoas, cumprindo também a missão de emitir orientações consultivas sobre questões jurídicas suscitadas pelo **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, pela **Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas** e pelas **Agências e Programas das Nações Unidas**.

**Cláusula Trigésima Segunda. Eleição dos Juízes-Membros da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**

É recomendável seguir a orientação para que a **Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas** permaneça com **Juízes** eleitos por dois terços (2/3) do **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, obedecendo também à provação de dois terços (2/3) da **Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas**, sendo os Juízes eleitos para um mandato de nove (9) anos e sem reeleição.

**Cláusula Trigésima Terceira. Admissibilidade de Recurso Cabível Contra Decisão da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**

Das Decisões da **Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**, a interposição de recurso cabível, obedecendo aos requisitos formais de admissibilidade, deve ser direcionada somente ao **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**.

#### **Cláusula Trigésima Quarta. Proposta de Modelo para a Ampliação do Número de Juízes da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas (ONU)**

Para fins de atuação jurisdicional mais ampla e maior visibilidade à administração da Justiça nos cenários da integração regional e nos espaços do multilateralismo global, sugere-se o modelo para que a **Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas** seja ampliada de **quinze (15) Juízes** para **vinte e nove (29) Juízes** de nacionalidades distintas, observados os seguintes critérios equitativos:

- I – **Um (1) Juiz** indicado pelo Secretário-Geral das Nações Unidas;
- II – **Sete (7) Juízes** provenientes da Ásia e Oceania, eleitos pela Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas;
- III – **Sete (7) Juízes** provenientes da Europa, eleitos pela Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas;
- IV – **Sete (7) Juízes** provenientes da África, eleitos pela Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas;
- V – **Sete (7) Juízes** provenientes da América, eleitos pela Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas.

#### **Cláusula Trigésima Quinta. Exigência do Número de Votos nas Decisões da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**

A aprovação de qualquer matéria, submetida à análise da **Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**, deve obter a maioria simples dos votos dos **Juízes** presentes no momento da votação.

#### **Cláusula Trigésima Sexta. Critérios para a Eleição, sem Reelection, dos Juízes da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**

Caberá à **Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas**, após análise das recomendações do **Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas**, adotar uma **Resolução** com critérios específicos para a eleição, sem reeleição, dos **Juízes da Corte Internacional de Justiça das Nações Unidas**.

#### **Cláusula Trigésima Sétima. O Ensejo da Cúpula do Futuro da ONU para a Reforma das Instituições Multilaterais e Aprimoramento da Cooperação Global Face aos Novos Tempos do Mundo em Transição**

Os Participantes do Fórum se congratulam com a **Organização das Nações Unidas** pelo ensejo da **Resolução Nossa Agenda Comum – A/RES 76/307**, adotada pela **Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas**, em Nova York, em 8 de setembro de 2022, fixando os dias 22 e 23 de setembro de 2024 para a realização, em Nova York, Estados

Unidos, da **Cúpula do Futuro da ONU ( Summit of Future of the United Nations )**, que marcará a oportunidade única para a **Reforma das Instituições Multilaterais** e o **Aprimoramento da Cooperação Global**, em condições de superar, com sabedoria, os desafios geopolíticos e promover mudanças estruturais com soluções para o bem da humanidade, face aos novos tempos do mundo em transição.

**Cáusula Trigésima Oitava. Encaminhamento Oficial do Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição**

Os **Participantes do Fórum** recomendam que este **Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição** seja endereçado ao Senhor Secretário-Geral da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), ao Senhor Secretário-Geral da Organização dos Estados Americanos (OEA), bem como aos Representantes das Missões Permanentes dos Estados-Membros junto à Organização das Nações Unidas, em Nova York, Estados Unidos.

**Cláusula Trigésima Nona. Escolha da Cidade – Sede do Fórum Sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social, nos dias 13 e 14 de abril de 2026**

Os **Participantes do Fórum**, finalmente, aprovam o início do processo para a escolha e o anúncio da **Cidade – Sede do Fórum Sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social**, que será realizado nos dias 13 e 14 de abril de 2026.

**Cláusula Quadragésima. Signatários do Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição**

Este **Texto – Base da Declaração do Rio de Janeiro – Pacto para o Mundo em Transição**, escrito em Português e Inglês, foi adotado na **Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil**, em 16 de abril de 2024, por ocasião da **Sessão Plenária de Encerramento do Fórum Sobre Segurança, Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social**.

**Sessão Plenária do Fórum Sobre Segurança,  
Desenvolvimento Humano e Coesão Social  
Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil  
16 de abril de 2024**



## A Vision for Multilateralism in a World in Transition

Achieving peace and prosperity in a world of interlocking threats demands that Member States find new ways to act collectively and cooperatively. My vision for a robust collective security system rests on Member States moving away from a logic of competition. Cooperation does not require States to forgo their national interest, but to recognize that they have shared goals. To achieve this vision, we must adapt to the geopolitical realities of today and the threats of tomorrow. I propose a series of foundational steps which, if implemented by Member States, would create opportunities and momentum currently lacking in collective action for peace. These building blocks, as well as the actions proposed in the next section, take into consideration the recommendations put forward by the High-level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism.

**The Charter and international law.** Without the basic norms enshrined in the Charter – such as the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention in domestic affairs and the pacific settlement of disputes – international relations could degenerate into chaos. The obligation for Member States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, as contained in Article 2 (4) of the Charter, remains as vital as ever. The legitimacy of collective enforcement actions authorized by the Security Council must be carefully safeguarded.

**Diplomacy for peace.** The driving force for a new multilateralism must be diplomacy. Diplomacy should be a tool not only for reducing the risks

of conflict but for managing the heightened fractures that mark the geopolitical order today and carving out spaces for cooperation for shared interests. This demands, above all else, a commitment to the pacific settlement of disputes. The underutilization of the different tools referred to in Article 33 of the Charter remains one of our greatest collective shortcomings. The pacific settlement of disputes does not demand new tools, for those that exist remain relevant, potent and based on consent. However, they often fall short of their promise when the will of Member States to deploy them is lacking. It is incumbent on all actors to rely on peaceful means as their first line of defence to prevent armed conflict.

**Prevention as a political priority.** From my first day in office, I have called on Member States to prioritize prevention. The evidence is staggering: prevention saves lives and safeguards development gains. It is cost effective.<sup>30</sup> However, it remains chronically underprioritized. For A New Agenda for Peace to succeed, Member States must go beyond lip service and invest, politically and financially, in prevention. Effective prevention requires comprehensive approaches, political courage, effective partnerships, sustainable resources and national ownership. Above all, it needs greater trust – among Member States, among people and in the United Nations.

**Mechanisms to manage disputes and improve trust.** Throughout the cold war, confidence-building and crisis management mechanisms helped forestall direct confrontations among major powers, a third world war and nuclear cataclysm.

**Nota:** Para exame de todos os documentos da ONU sobre “A Nossa Agenda Comum, A Cúpula do Futuro e O Pacto para o Futuro”, consultar:

[www.un.org/en/common-agenda](http://www.un.org/en/common-agenda)

[www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report](http://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report)

[www.un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future](http://www.un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future)

[www.sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-decides-on-elements-for-apact-for-the-future](http://www.sdg.iisd.org/news/unga-decides-on-elements-for-apact-for-the-future)

[www.sdg.iisd.org/events/summit-of-the-future](http://www.sdg.iisd.org/events/summit-of-the-future)

However, these structures have deteriorated in the past decade and have not kept pace with the shifting geopolitical environment. We need durable and enforceable mechanisms, in particular among nuclear powers, that are resilient to shocks which could trigger escalation. Efforts to enhance the transparency of military posture and doctrines, including those related to new technologies, are critical. Avoiding direct confrontations is the primary goal of these crisis management systems, but they should be underpinned by more sustained dialogue and shared data, at the bilateral and multilateral level, to address the underlying sources of tensions and foster a common understanding of existing threats.

The Security Council can serve as one of these mechanisms. Its ability to manage disputes among its permanent members may be limited owing to the veto, but the engagement of the P5 in the day-to-day business of the Council – in close cooperation with the elected members – can be a powerful incentive for dialogue and compromise, which in turn can help rebuild trust. The permanent members have not only a special responsibility, but a shared interest, in maintaining the credibility of the Council. I call upon them to work together despite their differences to meet their responsibilities under Chapters V to VIII of the Charter.

**Robust regional frameworks and organizations.** In the face of growing competition at the global level and threats that are increasingly transnational, we need regional frameworks and organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, that promote trust-building, transparency and détente. We also need strong partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations. Regional frameworks and organizations are critical building blocks for the networked multilateralism that I envisage. They are particularly urgent in regions where long-standing security architectures are collapsing or where they have never been built.

**National action at the centre.** Member States have the primary responsibility, as well as an ability unmatched by others, to prevent conflict and build peace. Decades of practice have demonstrated that successful engagements in this area are led and owned by national actors. That does not mean that State actors can implement these initiatives alone – the involvement of all society is necessary for their success. Too many opportunities to address the drivers of conflict within a State are lost because of lack of trust and a concern that such action would internationalize issues that are domestic in nature. The fear of external interference has at times been a significant inhibitor of early national action. A clear signal of a shift in focus to the national level – to national ownership and nationally defined priorities – would help assuage such concerns and build trust. This does not preclude, however, that situations deemed by the Security Council to be a threat to international peace and security might require international leadership and attention.

**People-centred approaches.** For national action to sustain peace to be effective, it must be people-centred, with the full spectrum of human rights at its core. Governments must restore trust with their constituents by engaging with, protecting and helping realize the aspirations of the people that they represent. The United Nations must follow suit. Civil society actors, including women human rights defenders and women peacebuilders, play a crucial role in building trust in societies, by representing the most vulnerable or marginalized and those often unrepresented in political structures. Displaced people often face compounded levels of vulnerability, and addressing their needs requires political solutions and political will.

**Eradication of violence in all its forms.** In the 2030 Agenda, Member States committed to significantly reducing all forms of violence and

related death rates. My vision for A New Agenda for Peace is designed to boost progress towards this goal. Violence perpetrated by organized criminal groups, gangs, terrorists or violent extremists, even outside of armed conflicts, threatens lives and livelihoods around the world. Gender-based violence can be a precursor of political violence and even armed conflict. Not all forms of violence are linked to peace and security dynamics, and eradicating violence in all its forms should not be misunderstood for a call to internationalize domestic issues. There is, however, much to learn from how conflict and violence have been addressed through prevention and peacebuilding approaches at the national level. Every violent death is preventable, and it is our collective moral responsibility to achieve this goal. Building on Sustainable Development Goal 16.1,<sup>31</sup> I invite each Member State to consider the ambitious target of halving violent death rates in their societies by 2030.

**Prioritizing comprehensive approaches over securitized responses.** Responses to violence, including addressing the threat posed by non-State armed groups such as terrorists and violent extremists, cannot be effective if not part of a comprehensive approach with a political strategy at its core. Failure to tackle the root causes of violence can lead to oversecuritized responses, including in counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency operations. These can be counterproductive and reinforce the very dynamics they seek to overcome, as their far-reaching consequences – blowback from local populations, human rights violations and abuses, exacerbation of gender inequalities and distortion of local economies – can be powerful drivers for recruitment into terrorist or armed groups. Military engagement, within the limits of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, may be necessary. However, it should be underpinned by development and political strategies to intelligently tackle the

structural drivers of conflict. United Nations and regional peace operations can play important roles in this respect: mobilizing collective action, promoting comprehensive approaches with strong civilian, police and development dimensions and – most importantly – pursuing political solutions and sustainable peace. Similarly, effective disarmament actions could be a powerful preventive tool in support of comprehensive responses.

**Dismantling patriarchal power structures.** For as long as gendered power inequalities, patriarchal social structures, biases, violence and discrimination hold back half our societies, peace will remain elusive. We must listen to, respect, uphold and secure the perspectives of women impacted by compounding forms of discrimination, marginalization and violence. This includes Indigenous women, older persons, persons with disabilities, women from racial, religious or ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ persons and youth. Gendered power dynamics also impact and severely constrain men and boys – with devastating consequence for us all. Transformative progress on the women and peace and security agenda requires consideration of the role of men, who have traditionally dominated decision-making, and addressing intergenerational power dynamics.

**Ensuring that young people have a say in their future.** Young people, in particular, have a key role to play and must be enabled to participate effectively and meaningfully. As I noted in my policy brief on youth engagement,<sup>32</sup> our youth are essential to identifying new solutions that will secure the breakthroughs that our world urgently needs. Their active participation in decision-making processes enhances the legitimacy of peace and security initiatives. Governments must encourage greater representation of youth in decision-making and elected positions and enact special measures to ensure their participation. The youth, peace and security agenda must be institutionalized and funded.



**Financing for peace.** Action for peace, not solely to address crises and their immediate consequences, but to prevent them and tackle their underlying drivers, requires resources commensurate to the complexity of this endeavour. This starts with bolstering the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 17, which would drastically improve the ability of developing countries to close their current financing gaps. It is not charity, but eminently fair, to redress past and current injustices, in particular those in international trade and the global financial system. It must also involve a significant increase – in quantity as well as sustainability and predictability – in resources that are channelled to support national action for peace.

Not a single conflict-affected country is on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals related to hunger, good health or gender equality.<sup>33</sup> In the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, Member States committed to promoting peace and preventing conflicts. They must make the case to their legislatures and treasuries that these Goals, which are the enablers of so many others, require stepped-up investment now, despite pressures pulling in the opposite direction. Investing in prevention is manifestly an investment in the 2030 Agenda. International financial institutions have an important responsibility in this regard. They must help redress the current inequalities in the global financial system.<sup>34</sup> But their responsibility goes farther. They should be agents not only for global financial stability, but for peace. This requires that international financial institutions more systematically align their mechanisms with the needs of the collective security system and ensure that Member States affected by conflict and violence have a greater say in their decision-making.

**Strengthening the toolbox for networked multilateralism.** A universal and more effective approach to peace and security and the interlocking threats that Member States face requires a more comprehensive and flexible use of the tools at our disposal. The United Nations, regional partners and other actors have developed a rich and diverse toolbox: good offices and mediation to support political processes; action to promote disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control; counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism; the promotion of human rights and the undertaking of long-term work to bolster the rule of law and access to justice; and the engagement of peace operations. These tools can be deployed to help societies tackle the drivers of conflict, as well as its manifestations. They have often been approached as discrete; more deliberate, coherent and integrated action to draw on this diverse toolkit in support of Member States, at the national, regional and global levels, is required. This has to go beyond traditional peace and security tools and encompass the full range of capacities needed to respond to the magnitude of global threats that we face.

**An effective and impartial United Nations Secretariat.** My vision for an effective collective security system relies on an international civil service that is strong, efficient and impartial. Member States must respect the exclusively international character of the United Nations Secretariat and not seek to influence it. The impartiality of the Secretariat is and will remain its strongest asset, and needs to be fiercely guarded, as required by the Charter, particularly as fractures at the global level widen. Trust on the part of Member States in the international civil service, in turn, demands that the latter be truly representative of the diversity of the membership. The scale of challenges facing us today and tomorrow, and the unforeseen nature and impact of technological change, will also demand a great deal of humility, creativity and perseverance from the international civil service.

# Recommendations for action

To achieve more effective multilateral action for peace, the following recommendations are presented for the consideration of Member States.



## Prevention at the global level: addressing strategic risks and geopolitical divisions

- **Action 1:** Eliminate nuclear weapons
- **Action 2:** Boost preventive diplomacy in an era of divisions



## Preventing conflict and violence and sustaining peace

- **Action 3:** Shift the prevention and sustaining peace paradigm within countries
- **Action 4:** Accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to address the underlying drivers of violence and insecurity
- **Action 5:** Transform gendered power dynamics in peace and security
- **Action 6:** Address the interlinkages between climate, peace and security
- **Action 7:** Reduce the human cost of weapons



## Strengthening peace operations and addressing peace enforcement

- **Action 8:** Strengthen peace operations and partnerships
- **Action 9:** Address peace enforcement
- **Action 10:** Support to African Union and subregional peace support operations



## Novel approaches to peace and potential domains of conflict

- **Action 11:** Prevent the weaponization of emerging domains and promote responsible innovation



## Strengthening international governance

- **Action 12:** Build a stronger collective security machinery

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## PREVENTION AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL: ADDRESSING STRATEGIC RISKS AND GEOPOLITICAL DIVISIONS

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In an era of global fragmentation, where the risk of bifurcating politics, economies and digital spheres is acute, and where nuclear annihilation and a third world war are no longer completely unthinkable, we must step up our global prevention efforts. The United Nations should be at the centre of these efforts; to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prevent conflict between major powers; and to manage the negative impacts of strategic competition, which could have implications for the poorest and most vulnerable countries. By helping Member States manage disputes peacefully and preventing competition from escalating into confrontation, the United Nations is the pre-eminent hub of global prevention efforts.

### ACTION 1: ELIMINATE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Fifty-five years since the adoption of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the nuclear disarmament and arms control regime is eroding, nonproliferation is being challenged, and a qualitative race in nuclear armaments is under way. Member States must urgently reinforce the barrier against the use of nuclear weapons. The statement by the permanent members of the Security Council in January 2022, reaffirming that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, was a welcome step. However, risk reduction does not suffice when the survival of humanity is at stake. The non-proliferation regime needs to be buttressed against a growing array of threats. Non-proliferation and disarmament are two sides of the same coin – progress in one requires progress in the other. As stated in my agenda for disarmament, the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity must motivate us to work towards their total elimination.

### Recommendations

- Recommit urgently to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons and reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread and use of nuclear weapons.
- Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, for States possessing nuclear weapons, commit to never use them. Take steps to avoid mistakes or miscalculations; develop transparency and confidence-building measures; accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament commitments; and reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security strategies. Engage in dialogue on strategic stability and to elaborate next steps for further reductions of nuclear arsenals.
- States with the largest nuclear arsenals have a responsibility to negotiate further limits and reductions on strategic nuclear weapons.
- For the Security Council, commit to the imposition of punitive measures to restore international peace and security for any use of or threat of use of nuclear weapons, consistent with its mandate.
- Reinforce the non-proliferation regime through adherence to the highest nuclear safeguards standards, ensuring that they keep pace with technological developments and ensure accountability for non compliance with non-proliferation obligations. Strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.

## **ACTION 2: BOOST PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY IN AN ERA OF DIVISIONS**

One of the greatest risks facing humanity today is the deterioration in major power relations. It raises anew the spectre of inter-State war and may hasten the emergence of blocs with parallel sets of trade rules, supply chains, currencies, Internets or approaches to new technologies. Diplomacy must be prioritized by all sides to bridge these growing divides and ensure that unmitigated competition does not trample humanity. Diplomatic engagement is important among countries that think alike. However, it is crucial between those which disagree. During moments of high geopolitical tension in recent history, from Suez to the Cuban missile crisis, diplomacy saved the world from war or helped find ways to end it. It requires risk-taking, persistence and creativity. The Black Sea Initiative shows that, even in the most complex of situations, diplomatic engagement and innovative use of multilateral instruments can help find common ground.

Diplomacy at the global level must both reinforce and be bolstered by regional frameworks that build cooperation among Member States. Such

frameworks help States address differences through concrete steps and protocols and inspire confidence. They can encompass a range of confidence-building measures and norms to reduce tensions and give rise to greater regional cooperation, as was the case during the Helsinki process in Europe.

I commit to deploying my good offices to help Member States manage deepening divisions in global politics and prevent the outbreak of conflict. My good offices are available also to assist Member States in building or rebuilding regional frameworks. They are equally applicable to reinforce disarmament and in new potential domains such as outer space or cyberspace. I stand ready to work with all Member States to help overcome the current divides in politics, economics and technology and will make my envoys and senior officials available to pursue this goal. Ultimately, the good offices of the Secretary-General are a tool not just to address the immediate threat of armed conflict but to protect humanity's shared future.

## Recommendations

- Make greater use of the United Nations as the most inclusive arena for diplomacy to manage global politics and its growing fractures, as a platform for Member States to engage even when they lack formal diplomatic relations, are at war or do not recognize each other or one side.
- Seek the good offices of the Secretary-General to support action to reverse the deterioration of geopolitical relations and keep diplomatic channels open. This could include the establishment of United Nations-facilitated or sponsored frameworks to encourage crisis communications mechanisms and agree on responsible behaviours and manage incidents in the naval, aerial, cyberspace and space domains to guard against escalation between major powers.
- Reinforce and strengthen United Nations capacities to undertake diplomatic initiatives for peace and support United Nations envoys deployed to that effect. Bringing together global and regional actors, design new models for diplomatic engagement that can address the interests of all involved actors and deliver mutually beneficial outcomes.
- Building on the experience of the United Nations in the Black Sea Initiative, seek the good offices of the Secretary-General and his convening powers to protect global supply and energy chains and prevent economic links from fraying and bifurcating as a result of strategic competition. This could include finding bespoke solutions to future supply chain disruptions of key commodities and services, as well as major digital disruptions.
- Deploy the Secretary-General's good offices to maintain a free, open and secure Internet and prevent a rupturing in digital systems between States.
- Repair regional security architectures where they are in danger of collapsing; build them where they do not exist; and enhance them where they can be further developed. The United Nations can work to further such regional efforts in a convening and supporting role.
- For the United Nations, regional organizations and their respective Member States, operationalize rapid responses to emerging crises through active diplomatic efforts.

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## PREVENTING CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE AND SUSTAINING PEACE

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### ACTION 3: SHIFT THE PREVENTION AND SUSTAINING PEACE PARADIGM WITHIN COUNTRIES

In order to complement diplomatic action at the international and regional level, a focus on prevention at the national level is essential. In today's interlocking global risk environment, prevention cannot apply only to conflict-affected or "fragile" States. To be successful, prevention first requires an urgent shift in approach, by which all States agree to recognize prevention and sustaining peace as goals that all commit to achieve. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 16.1, a universal approach to prevention means tackling all forms of violence, not only in conflict settings. Prevention has been undercut by a lack of trust, as it is often perceived as a cloak for intervention. A renewed commitment to prevention must start by addressing that lack of trust, along with investment in national prevention capacities and infrastructures for peace. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches grounded in sustainable development that leaves no one behind would make national prevention strategies more effective. They should be multidimensional, people-centred and inclusive of all the different components of society. The United Nations, when so requested, will offer its extensive support for the development and implementation of these strategies.

### Recommendations

- Develop national prevention strategies to address the different drivers and enablers of violence and conflict in societies and strengthen national infrastructures for peace. These strategies can help reinforce State institutions, promote the rule of law and strengthen civil society and social cohesion, so as to ensure greater tolerance and solidarity.
- In line with my call to action for human rights,<sup>35</sup> ensure that human rights in their entirety – economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights – are at the heart of national prevention strategies, as human rights are critical to guarantee conditions of inclusion and protect against marginalization and discrimination, thus preventing grievances before they arise.
- Recognize the fundamental importance of the rule of law as the basis for multilateral cooperation and political dialogue, in accordance with the Charter, and as a central tenet of sustaining peace.
- Member States seeking to establish or strengthen national infrastructures for peace should be able to access a tailor-made package of support and expertise.
- Provide more sustainable and predictable financing, including through assessed contributions<sup>36</sup> to peacebuilding efforts, in particular the Peacebuilding Fund, to support these strategies, as a matter of urgency.
- For groups of Member States and regional organizations, develop prevention strategies with cross-regional dimensions to address transboundary threats, collectively harvesting and building on the wealth of knowledge and expertise existing at the national level on effective conflict prevention measures.

#### **ACTION 4: ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO ADDRESS THE UNDERLYING DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY**

Prevention and sustainable development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Full achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals is critical, both in their own right and because sustainable development is ultimately the only way to comprehensively address the interlinked, multidimensional drivers of violence and insecurity. However, the speed of implementation of the 2030 Agenda is falling short of the pace required to meet its ambition, in particular in countries affected by conflict. People must be at the centre of our efforts to attain development, overcome poverty and reduce the risks of conflict and violence arising from inequality, marginalization and exclusion. International financial institutions have a responsibility to lend their support and, more broadly, to better address the needs of developing countries, as highlighted in my policy brief on reforms to the international financial architecture.<sup>37</sup>

##### **Recommendations**

- Accelerate implementation of proven development pathways that enhance the social contract and human security, such as education and health care.
- Consider new and emerging ways to protect livelihoods and provide social protection in communities emerging from conflict and in post-conflict countries, such as through temporary universal basic incomes, which can promote resilience and social cohesion and break the cycle of violence.
- For international financial institutions, align funding mechanisms to help address the underlying causes of instability through inclusive sustainable development.

#### **ACTION 5: TRANSFORM GENDERED POWER DYNAMICS IN PEACE AND SECURITY**

As generational gains in women's rights hang in the balance around the world, so does the transformative potential of the women and peace and security agenda. Incrementalism has not worked and the realization of the agenda in its entirety is urgent. More political will is required. Precipitating women's meaningful participation in all decision-making, eradicating all forms of violence against women, both online and offline, and upholding women's rights would not just help shift power, but also result in giant steps forward in sustaining peace.

##### **Recommendations**

- Introduce concrete measures to secure women's full, equal and meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making on peace and security, including via gender parity in national government cabinets and parliaments, and in local institutions of governance. Support quotas, targets and incentives by robust accountability frameworks with clear milestones towards achieving women's equal participation.
- Commit to the eradication of all forms of gender-based violence and enact robust and comprehensive legislation, including on gender-based hate speech, tackle impunity for perpetrators and provide services and protection to survivors.
- Provide sustained, predictable and flexible financing for gender equality. Allocate 15 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) to gender equality, and provide a minimum of 1 per cent of ODA in direct assistance to women's organizations, especially grass-roots groups mobilizing for peace.

#### **ACTION 6: ADDRESS THE INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN CLIMATE, PEACE AND SECURITY**

It is critical to find concrete and mutually beneficial ways to address the effects of the climate crisis and respond to the urgent call for action from countries on the front lines. Increasing climate-related investment in conflict contexts is critical: only a very small share of climate finance flows to these countries, where compounding risk factors increase vulnerability to climate shocks. Climate policies must be designed in such a way that they do not lead to adverse effects on societies and economies and do not lead to the emergence of new grievances that can be instrumentalized politically. A business-as-usual approach will fail in a warming world. Innovative solutions to address the climate crisis, protect the most vulnerable, tackle the differentiated impacts on women and men and promote climate justice will send a resounding signal of solidarity.

#### **Recommendations**

- Recognize climate, peace and security as a political priority and strengthen connections between multilateral bodies to ensure that climate action and peacebuilding reinforce each other.
- For the Security Council, systematically address the peace and security implications of climate change in the mandates of peace operations and other country or regional situations on its agenda.
- Establish, under the aegis of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a dedicated expert group on climate action, resilience and peacebuilding to develop recommendations on integrated approaches to climate, peace and security.
- Establish a new funding window within the Peacebuilding Fund for more risk-tolerant climate finance investments.
- For the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, establish joint regional hubs on climate, peace and security to connect national and regional experiences, provide technical advice to Member States and help accelerate progress on this agenda.



## ACTION 7: REDUCE THE HUMAN COST OF WEAPONS

At the heart of our peace and security engagements is a commitment to save human beings from violence. Armed conflicts are increasingly fought in populated centres, with devastating and indiscriminate impacts on civilians. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Charter, we must reverse the negative impact of unconstrained military spending and focus on the profound negative societal effects of public resources diverted to military activity rather than sustainable development and gender equality – an issue long emphasized as a concern, including in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action<sup>38</sup> – and adopt approaches underpinned by the imperative to address the humanitarian, gendered, disability and age-related impacts of certain weapons, methods and means of warfare. Member States should commit to reducing the human cost of weapons by moving away from overly securitized and militarized approaches to peace, reducing military spending and enacting measures to foster human-centred disarmament.

## Recommendations

- Building on *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*:
  - » Strengthen protection of civilians in populated areas in conflict zones, take combat out of urban areas altogether, including through the implementation of the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas, adopted on 18 November 2022, and establish mechanisms to mitigate and investigate harm to civilians and ensure accountability of perpetrators;
  - » Achieve universality of treaties banning inhumane and indiscriminate weapons, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols; the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines;
  - » Reduce military expenditures, renew efforts to limit conventional arms and increase investment in prevention and social infrastructure and services, with a strong focus on redressing gender inequalities and structural marginalization, to buttress sustainable peace and steer societies back towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
  - » Request the Secretary-General to prepare an updated study on the social and economic impact of military spending;
  - » Stop the use by terrorist and other non-State armed groups of improvised explosive devices.

Small arms and light weapons and their ammunition are the leading cause of violent deaths globally, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike. As recognized in my Agenda for Disarmament, their proliferation, diversion and misuse undermine the rule of law, hinder conflict prevention and peace-building, enable criminal acts, including terrorist acts, human rights abuses and gender-based violence, drive displacement and migration and stunt development. Regulatory frameworks and policy measures are essential, but insufficiently implemented. Addressing factors that can affect their demand will also be important.

### Recommendations

- Strengthen, develop and implement regional, subregional and national instruments and road maps to address challenges related to the diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition.
- Set national and regional targets and measure progress toward the implementation of regulatory frameworks, including via data collection and monitoring.
- Pursue whole-of-government approaches that integrate small arms and light weapons control into development and violence reduction initiatives at the national and community levels, as well as in the national prevention strategies proposed under action 3.

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## STRENGTHENING PEACE OPERATIONS AND ADDRESSING PEACE ENFORCEMENT

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### ACTION 8: STRENGTHEN PEACE OPERATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Peace operations – peacekeeping operations and special political missions – are an essential part of the diplomatic toolbox of the Charter of the United Nations. From special envoys working to broker peace agreements and regional offices that serve as forward platforms for preventive diplomacy to multidimensional peacekeeping operations, these missions will remain a central component of the continuum of United Nations responses to some of the most volatile peace and security contexts of today. Peace operations help operationalize diplomacy for peace by allowing the Organization to mount tailored operational responses, including by mobilizing and funding Member State capacities and capabilities that no single actor possesses.

Peacekeeping represents effective multilateralism in action, built on a partnership of all countries coming together to support the most vulnerable who are under threat. It brings Member States closer to the United Nations and gives those who deploy their troops and police a direct stake in our collective security. Since its conception 75 years ago, peacekeeping has continuously adapted to an ever-growing set of mandated tasks, ranging from the preservation of ceasefires to the protection of countless civilians from violence and abuse – achieving positive results despite challenges and limitations.

That said, in a number of current conflict environments, the gap between United Nations peacekeeping mandates and what such missions can actually deliver in practice has become apparent. The challenges posed by long-standing and unresolved conflicts, without a peace to keep, driven

by complex domestic, geopolitical and transnational factors, serve as a stark illustration of the limitations of ambitious mandates without adequate political support. To keep peacekeeping fit

for purpose, a serious and broad-based reflection on its future is required, with a view to moving towards nimble adaptable models with appropriate, forward-looking transition and exit strategies.

### Recommendations

- For the Security Council, ensure that the primacy of politics remains a central tenet of peace operations: they must be deployed based on and in support of a clearly identified political process. The Security Council should provide its full support throughout, with active, continuous and coherent engagement with all parties.
- For the Security Council, not to burden peace operations with unrealistic mandates. Mandates must be clear, prioritized, achievable, sufficiently resourced and adapted to changing circumstances and political developments.
- For the Security Council and the General Assembly, undertake a reflection on the limits and future of peacekeeping in the light of the evolving nature of conflict with a view to enabling more nimble, adaptable and effective mission models while devising transition and exit strategies, where appropriate. This should clearly reflect the comparative strengths and successes of peacekeeping, as well as its doctrinal and operational limitations, as a tool that relies on strategic consent and the support of critical parties.
- Peace operations must be significantly more integrated and should leverage the full range of civilian capacities and expertise across the United Nations system and its partners, as part of a system of networked multilateralism and strengthened partnerships.
- In peace operations, fully leverage the use of data and digital technologies to effectively track conflict trends, understand local sentiment, enable inclusive dialogue, monitor impact and help guide evidence-based decisions. To this end, build on the strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping and critical innovations in mediation, good offices and peacemaking, in line with the Quintet of Change <sup>39</sup> towards a United Nations 2.0 and the recommendations contained in action 2.
- Exit strategies and transitions from peace operations need to be planned early and in an integrated and iterative manner to achieve successful mission drawdowns and ensure that gains are consolidated and the risk of relapse into conflict or escalation is minimized.
- Renew their support and recommit to further peacekeeping reform that builds on the progress achieved through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the reform of the United Nations peace and security pillar. These efforts must make peacekeeping operations more versatile, nimble and adaptable.

## ACTION 9: ADDRESS PEACE ENFORCEMENT

The increasing fragmentation of many conflicts, and the proliferation of non-State armed groups that operate across borders and use violence against civilians, has increased the need for multinational peace enforcement and counter-terrorism

### Recommendations

- For the Security Council, where peace enforcement is required, authorize a multinational force, or enforcement action by regional and subregional organizations.
- Accompany any peace enforcement action by inclusive political efforts to advance peace and other non-military approaches such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, addressing main conflict drivers and related grievances. Avoid actions that cause harm to civilian life, violate human rights, reinforce conflict drivers or the ability of violent extremist groups to increase recruitment.
- When countries or regional organizations willing to conduct peace enforcement lack the required capabilities, provide support to

and counter-insurgency operations. Member States should urgently consider how to improve such operations and related aspects of the national and international response to evolving threats.

those operations directly. Peace enforcement action authorized by the Security Council must be fully in line with the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian and human rights law and involve effective and transparent accountability measures, including to the Security Council.

- In counter-terrorism contexts, ensure accountability and justice, including by advancing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies. Make available appropriate expertise to support counter-terrorism operations through the creation of strategic action groups with support from the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, backed as needed by Member State contributions.

#### **ACTION 10: SUPPORT TO AFRICAN UNION AND SUBREGIONAL PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

The proliferation of non-State armed groups that operate across borders has presented a major and growing threat in several regions of Africa, as have other conflict drivers and crises related to the interlocking threats described above. This calls for a new generation of peace enforcement missions and counter-terrorism operations, led by African partners with a Security Council mandate under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with guaranteed funding through assessed contributions. Decisions on this are long overdue, and progress must be made. The importance of these operations as part of the toolkit for responding to crises in Africa, alongside the full range of available United Nations mechanisms, is evident and the case for ensuring that they have the resources required to succeed is clear. This is the case for operations across the full spectrum from preventive deployments to peace enforcement.

#### **Recommendations**

- For the Security Council and General Assembly, ensure that operations authorized under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter of the United Nations have the required resources to succeed, including assessed contributions where required. Requests related to African Union and subregional organizations' peace support operations should be considered in a more systematic manner and no longer be considered exceptional.

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## **NOVEL APPROACHES TO PEACE AND POTENTIAL DOMAINS OF CONFLICT**

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#### **ACTION 11: PREVENT THE WEAPONIZATION OF EMERGING DOMAINS AND PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION**

New technologies have the potential to transform the nature of conflict and warfare, putting human beings at increasing risk. The ease with which they can be accessed by non-State actors, including terrorist groups, poses a major threat. They raise serious human rights and privacy concerns, owing to issues such as accuracy, reliability, human control and data and algorithmic bias. The benefits of new and emerging technologies cannot come at the expense of global security. Governance frameworks, at the international and national level must be deployed to minimize harms and address the cross-cutting risks posed by converging technologies, including their intersection with other threats, such as nuclear weapons.

#### ***Tackling the extension of conflict and hostilities to cyberspace***

The urgency of efforts to protect the safety and security of cyberspace has grown exponentially over the past decade, with a proliferation of malicious cyberincidents impacting infrastructure providing services to the public and critical to the functioning of society. Non-State actors, including terrorists, are also active in cyberspace. Cyberspace is not a lawless domain: States have affirmed that the Charter of the United Nations and international law apply to cyberspace (see [A/77/275](#)). Concrete progress at the multilateral level, as a result of work undertaken under the auspices of the General Assembly over the past two decades, has led all States to agree to be guided in their use of information and communications technologies by specific norms of responsible

State behaviour. However, additional action is needed, and States should take concrete measures to prevent the extension and further escalation of conflict to the cyberdomain, including to protect human life from malicious cyberactivity.

### Recommendations

- Declare that infrastructure essential for public services and to the functioning of society is off-limits to malicious cyberactivity, from both State and non-State actors.
- Establish an independent multilateral accountability mechanism for malicious use of cyberspace by States to reduce incentives for such conduct. This mechanism could enhance compliance with agreed norms and principles of responsible State behaviour. Strengthen criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cyberactivity by terrorist actors against such infrastructure.

### ***Preventing conflict in outer space***

A major risk to outer space security is its emergence as a possible domain of military confrontation. As indicated in my policy brief on outer space,<sup>40</sup> the combination of new space actors, the proliferation of space objects, the fact that many space-based services have both civil and military users, and the increasing reliance of armed forces on space systems, exacerbates this danger.

### Recommendations

- Develop, through the relevant United Nations disarmament bodies and with the widest possible acceptance, international norms, rules and principles to address threats to space systems and, on that basis, launch negotiations on a treaty to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

### ***Prohibiting lethal autonomous weapons systems***

Fully autonomous weapons systems have the potential to significantly change warfare and may strain or even erode existing legal frameworks. In the absence of specific multilateral regulations, the design, development and use of these systems raise humanitarian, legal, security and ethical concerns and pose a direct threat to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Machines with the power and discretion to take lives without human involvement are morally repugnant and politically unacceptable and should be prohibited by international law.

### Recommendations

- Building on the progress made in multilateral negotiations, conclude, by 2026, a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapon systems that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems.

### ***Peace and security implications of artificial intelligence***

Artificial intelligence is both an enabling and a disruptive technology increasingly integrated into a broad array of civilian, military and dual-use applications, often with unforeseen implications. The increasing ubiquity of artificial intelligence, combined with its rapid scalability, lack of transparency and pace of innovation, poses potential risks to international peace and security and presents governance challenges. Member States should take steps to mitigate risks relating to artificial intelligence-enabled systems in the peace and security domain and develop the necessary frameworks to achieve this goal. Member States should take into account the experiences in developing the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, among other governance approaches, along with the proposals in my policy brief on the Global Digital Compact<sup>41</sup> and develop a tailored approach. This should include the possible creation of a new global body to mitigate the peace and security risks of artificial intelligence while harnessing its benefits to accelerate sustainable development.

### **Recommendations**

- Urgently develop national strategies on responsible design, development and use of artificial intelligence, consistent with Member States obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Develop norms, rules and principles around the design, development and use of military applications of artificial intelligence through a multilateral process, while also ensuring engagement with stakeholders from industry, academia, civil society and other sectors.
- Agree on a global framework regulating and strengthening oversight mechanisms for the use of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, for counter-terrorism purposes.

### ***Improve global anticipation, coordination and preparedness to address biorisks***

Risks to global biological and health security are diverse and interconnected. They go beyond the overt hostile use of biology in the form of development and use of biological weapons<sup>42</sup> and include a range of actions that can undermine biological and health security.<sup>43</sup> Technological advances and the complex synergies and interactions between them continue to erode the barriers to the development of biological weapons. The number of people around the world who can manipulate dangerous pathogens is increasing, among them those with potential malign intent, including terrorists. However, these same advances can also accelerate sustainable development and human progress. We must therefore take action to ensure that they are not used to create new ways to inflict harm, death and disruption.

Conflict and disease can intersect in multiple ways, and risks posed are currently not addressed holistically and in a coordinated manner. There is an urgent need to collectively identify these emerging and evolving risks, increase transparency, harmonize standards and improve scientific literacy, working closely with the international scientific community and the private sector to explore oversight of biological research and promote responsible conduct.

### **Recommendations**

- Identify emerging and evolving biological risks; reinforce anticipation, coordination and preparedness for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents, and work with the United Nations system to provide options for strengthened prevention and response.
- Develop measures to address the risks involved in biotechnology and human enhancement technologies applied in the military domain. To do so, (i) set norms, rules, and principles of responsible behaviour on military uses of human enhancement and degradation technologies, including to increase transparency around defence planning and practices, and work with other stakeholders to set out guidelines and policies for responsible research; (ii) for States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), explore the potential implications of advances in neurobiology and related converging technologies for the respective governance regimes.



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## STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE

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### ACTION 12: BUILD A STRONGER COLLECTIVE SECURITY MACHINERY

The organs of the United Nations are vital for harmonizing the actions of Member States to attain common goals. However, some of their structures have become anachronistic and should be urgently updated for a more effective collective security system.

#### ***Reform of the Security Council***

A Security Council that is more representative of the geopolitical realities of today, and of the contributions that different parts of the world make to global peace, is urgently needed. Most Member States acknowledge this, even if concrete progress remains elusive. But reform of Security Council membership must be accompanied by a genuine democratization of its working methods as outlined below.

#### Recommendations

- Make urgent progress in the intergovernmental negotiations on the reform of the Security Council to make this body more just and representative.
- For the Security Council, democratize its procedures as a way to enhance its ability to reach consensus and make the results of its decisions more durable, including by (i) more burden-sharing among Council members on resolutions, in particular on situations in their region to which they are not a party; (ii) systematic consultations with host States ahead of the adoption or renewal of mandates that affect them, as well as with regional organizations and troop- and police-contributing countries as appropriate; and (iii) promoting greater accountability of permanent members for the use of the veto.

Sanctions regimes established by the Security Council remain an important Charter instrument to address threats to international peace and security. However, they cannot be an end in themselves: they have a durable positive impact only as part of an overarching political process. Improving the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions must include efforts to enhance their legitimacy and a better understanding of their sometimes deleterious impact on political dialogue and peace processes when applied too early, reactively or broadly.

### Recommendations

- Ensure that sanctions measures are targeted and regularly adjusted to ongoing political dynamics; ensure that sanctions regimes contain from the outset benchmarks for assessing progress, which are regularly reviewed; take prompt action on proposals for listing and delisting individuals and entities and ensure that they have an opportunity to request an independent review of their listing; and consider whether future United Nations sanctions regimes specifically relating to terrorism should include terrorism motivated by xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief.

### ***Revitalization of the General Assembly***

The General Assembly has a critical role to play, based on its strong legitimacy and universal membership, to address a range of peace and security challenges and exercise its powers under Articles 10 to 14 of the Charter. This role can be particularly important when the Security Council is unable to fulfil its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### Recommendations

- Hold annual meetings of the General Assembly to put forward measures for the peaceful settlement of any situation which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.
- Hold more regular interdisciplinary discussions across its Committees on cross-cutting issues.

Some disarmament institutions have been deadlocked for more than two decades, hindering the ability of Member States to manage threats in traditional as well as new domains. Therefore, urgent action to revitalize these institutions is needed.

### Recommendations

- The General Assembly should exercise its primary role for substantive deliberations in the field of disarmament, in accordance with its rules of procedure and practice. The General Assembly should also agree on standards for the participation of other stakeholders in the work of its subsidiary organs in the field of disarmament.
- Reform the disarmament machinery, including the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission, in order to optimize their respective roles, including to build consensus progressively on evolving disarmament priorities and review and make recommendations on developments in science and technology and their potential impact on disarmament and international security.
- Establish an intergovernmental process to discuss how to achieve the above goals and consider the role, timing and preparations of a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

### ***Elevating the work of the Peacebuilding Commission***

With its strong focus on national ownership, the Peacebuilding Commission can serve as a space for Member States to address issues that lie between peace and development, such as the links between inequalities, violence and conflict; the importance of the 2030 Agenda for prevention and peacebuilding; or the linkages between development, climate change and peace. It can create opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation and help accompany countries that are exiting the Security Council's agenda. The 2025 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture should operationalize the recommendations below and consider what adjustments need to be made in the Peacebuilding Commission's methods of work, composition and support capacities so that it can effectively perform these functions.

### **Recommendations**

- Enhance the role of the Peacebuilding Commission as a convener of thematic discussions on cross-pillar issues, with a focus on the interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of peace and development.
- Create a mechanism within the Commission to mobilize political and financial support for the implementation of the national and regional strategies suggested in action 3; and formalize the Commission's relationship with international financial institutions and regional development banks in order to align financing instruments with national priorities and enable the Commission to fulfil its mandate in marshalling resources for peacebuilding.
- Formalize the participation of regional and other organizations in the Commission to enable holistic engagement, coordination and inclusiveness in the deliberations of the Commission.
- The Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council should ensure that the Commission is consulted in their proceedings. The Security Council in particular should more systematically seek the advice of the Commission on the peacebuilding dimensions of the mandates of peace operations.



## Documento Elaborado pela ONU

Texto Original Somente em Inglês

## Resolução 76 / 6 Adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU sobre "A Nossa Agenda Comum"

Seventy-sixth  
session**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly  
on 15 November 2021***[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/L.8/Rev.1 and***76/6 Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our  
Common Agenda"***The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, <sup>1</sup> and recognizing that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism, with the United Nations at the centre of our efforts, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* our pledge to strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations and our request to the Secretary-General to report back with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges,

*Recognizing* that the collective well-being, safety and security of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together, across borders and sectors, to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>2</sup> and the Sustainable Development

1. *Welcomes*, as a basis for further consideration by Member States, the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda", <sup>4</sup> as requested by Member States in the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform Member States and to engage in broad and inclusive consultations with them, all parts of the United Nations system

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 75/1.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 70/1.

<sup>3</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>4</sup> [A/75/982](#).

and other relevant partners on his proposals in the report for follow-up action to accelerate the full and timely implementation of the above-mentioned agreed frameworks in a comprehensive and integrated manner, and to provide regular updates to Member States;

3. *Calls upon* the President of the General Assembly to initiate, under his overall guidance, a process of follow-up to enable all Member States to begin inclusive intergovernmental consideration of the various proposals, options and potential means of implementation and on ways to take them forward, in collaboration with all relevant partners through broad and inclusive consultations.

*34th plenary  
meeting 15*

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## Documento Elaborado pela ONU

Texto Original Somente em Inglês

## Resolução 76 / 307 Adotada pela Assembleia Geral da ONU sobre "A Cúpula do Futuro"

## Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 124

## Strengthening of the United Nations system

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2022**

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/L.87)]

**76/307 Modalities for the Summit of the Future***The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* our declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup> in which we recognized that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism with the United Nations at the centre of our efforts, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* our pledge to strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations and our request to the Secretary-General to report back with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges,

*Welcoming* the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda"<sup>2</sup> as a basis for further consideration by Member States,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 75/1.<sup>2</sup> A/75/982.

including its international architecture, and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recognizing* that the collective well-being, safety, security and prosperity of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together in accordance with the Charter to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>3</sup> and its Paris Agreement,<sup>4</sup>

*Recognizing also* that several recommendations from the report entitled “Our Common Agenda” can contribute to and accelerate the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

*Reaffirming* the request to the Secretary-General<sup>5</sup> to inform Member States and to engage in broad and inclusive consultations with them, all parts of the United Nations system and other relevant partners on his proposals in the report as they relate to the Summit of the Future, including through providing concise, action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States as an input into the intergovernmental preparations for the Summit,

*Taking note* of the summaries of the informal thematic consultations held under the auspices of the President of the General Assembly in connection with the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,

*Affirming* the importance of the modalities of the Summit of the Future being developed by Member States,

1. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future has an important role to play in reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, reinvigorating multilateralism, boosting implementation of existing commitments, agreeing on concrete solutions to challenges and restoring trust among Member States;

2. *Also decides* that the theme of the Summit shall be “Summit of the Future: multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow”;

3. *Further decides* that the Summit will be held on 22 and 23 September 2024, in New York, preceded by a preparatory ministerial meeting to be held on 18 September 2023;

4. *Decides* that the Summit will adopt a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled “A Pact for the Future”, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations;

5. *Also decides* that the Summit will consist of:

- (a) Plenary meetings from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.;
- (b) Interactive dialogues from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings;

6. *Further decides* that the Summit will have:

- (a) An opening segment on the first day, which will include the adoption of the outcome document followed by statements from the President of the General

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

<sup>4</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>5</sup> See resolution [76/6](#).

Assembly, the Secretary-General and youth representatives to be selected by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

(b) A closing segment on the second day from 8.30 to 9.00 p.m., which will feature a statement from the President of the General Assembly;

7. *Encourages* Member States and members of United Nations specialized agencies to be represented at the level of Head of State or Government, or at the highest possible level, and to make statements in plenary of up to five minutes ;

8. *Invites* entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly to participate in the Summit;

9. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the Summit;

12. *Invites* representatives of non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the Summit in accordance with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level Summit of the Future, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis<sup>6</sup> and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the Summit;

17. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, time permitting, to make statements in plenary of up to three minutes;

18. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 7 to 11 above to participate in the interactive dialogues;

19. *Encourages* all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

20. *Encourages* all representatives invited in paragraphs 8 to 11 above to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

21. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint co-facilitators no later than 31 October 2022, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations on the preparatory process of the Summit, and decides that the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit shall consist of:

(a) Consultations to determine the scope of the Summit, topics and organization of the interactive dialogues and the process of negotiations to conclude the outcome document;

(b) Negotiations to conclude the outcome document with adequate time for the negotiating sessions;

17. *Encourages* major groups and other stakeholders to participate and engage in the preparatory process of the Summit;

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<sup>6</sup> The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.



22. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future should be well coordinated with, and complementary to, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit (the high -level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly), and requests the President of the General Assembly to ensure that the two Summits are well coordinated;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate support within existing resources to the organization of and preparations for the Summit of the Future;

24. *Encourages* States and international donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

25. *Decides* that the Summit shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the Summit, including during its preparation, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies.

*102nd plenary  
meeting 8*



Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention  
Comitê Permanente da América Latina para Prevenção do Crime

United Nations Latin American Institute for the  
Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Instituto Latino-Americano das Nações Unidas para a  
Prevenção do Delito e o Tratamento dos Delinquentes



**Normative Act N. 12/2017 - June 8, 2017**  
**DG - 0181 - 2017 - ILANUD**

The establishment of the Members of the Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention (COPLAD) Program of the United American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD).

The Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention (COPLAD) is established and composed of Experts, from nineteen Latin American Countries, with notable knowledge and dedication in favor of a more worth future for people in Latin America.

The function of the Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention is to contribute to accountable practices associated with strategies and pedagogical factors for crime prevention and mobilization against the forms of violence, as well as the criminal justice towards better capacity for governance, pacification mission, quality of life, rise of personal dignity and the stability of people in Latin America.

San José, Costa Rica - June 8, 2017.

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