

JOINT INPUTS FOR THE POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A “NEW AGENDA FOR PEACE”

1. The potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must be the result of an intergovernmental process that necessarily needs to be conducted in a transparent, inclusive and participatory manner.
2. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” should emanate from and be guided by the norms of international law and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, while likewise emphasizing the importance of ensuring strict adherence to it, both in its letter and spirit, particularly to the purposes and principles contained therein.
3. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” should call on Member States to respect and fulfill the commitments and obligations arising from the relevant international agreements and treaties to which they are parties, as well as from other sources of international law.
4. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must necessarily call for greater international cooperation and solidarity, for respect for the roles and authority of multilateral bodies and institutions, as well as for the strengthening of both the rule of law of a truly inclusive multilateralism, in which all regions and countries of all sizes are equally engaged and meaningfully participate in norm setting and decision making processes, in order to strive for common development, to safeguard common security and to build a shared future.
5. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall call for the revitalization and strengthening of the role of the United Nations, mindful of the fact that it is the most representative international organization, with the legitimacy and credibility for bringing together the international community in addressing and advancing issues of common interest and mutual concern relating to international cooperation for economic development and social progress, peace and security, peaceful settlement of disputes, human rights and the rule of law, on the basis of dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building approaches amongst States.
6. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall recognize and respect the respective mandate of each of the different bodies of the United Nations System for addressing questions of international peace and security, terrorism, development, human rights, decolonization, climate change, public health, security in the field of information and communications technology, and

other complex and/or emerging threats and challenges currently faced by humanity, in order to, among others, avoid duplication of efforts, interference and ensure adherence to relevant provisions, as well as to ensure coherence in regards to cross-cutting and converging issues.

7. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall also acknowledge that humanity lives in an indivisible security community in which one nation’s security is indivisible from the common security of a given region and that of the international community as a whole, and that therefore no State can seek to strengthen its own security at the expense of the security of another State or group of States. It should therefore call for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security for all.
8. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall also call for efforts towards the promotion of diplomatic endeavors aimed at establishing a balanced, effective and sustainable international security architecture, taking into account the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the legitimate security concerns of all countries, with a view to preventing the emergence of conflict or crisis situations that may put at risk global peace, security, stability and humankind. It should also take into account the need for greater cooperation with the African Union, building on the premise of “African solutions for African problems” and mindful of the fact that, among others, most of the conflicts and items under the agenda of the Security Council, entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security as per the Charter of the United Nations, refer, precisely, to African issues.
9. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall also recognize the imperative of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
10. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must recognize that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development in non-self-governing territories and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace and call all States to desist from any forcible action which deprives peoples of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.



11. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must recognize that, while the United Nations has achieved important milestones since its establishment, many of the challenges from 1945 still remain unresolved to date, and have been compounded by the passage of time and cyclical and emergent crisis, especially bearing in mind that, for instance, the decolonization process has not been concluded and remains unachieved, in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and thus requiring concerted action based on the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, foremost in regards to the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes, and international law. It shall also recall, in this context, that the impossibility of fulfilling that purpose of the United Nations led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 75/123, declaring the period of 2021-2030 as the Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.
12. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must acknowledge that the world remains plagued by conflicts of a protracted nature, many of which have colonialism and the denial of self-determination at its core, and have for long been in the agenda of the Security Council without a political and peaceful settlement having been achieved, in many instances as a result of lack of implementation and compliance with the provisions of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, and which ultimately prevents that body from fully fulfilling the mandate and responsibilities that have been entrusted upon it by the Charter of the United Nations.
13. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must also recognize that the Question of Palestine has been on the United Nations agenda since its inception and remains an outstanding global responsibility. In this regard, it must aim to mobilize genuine international efforts to redress the root causes of this historic injustice, in line with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions, towards ensuring realization by the Palestinian people of self-determination and a just solution for the Palestine refugee question, indispensable for the achievement of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Question of Palestine in all its aspects, which remains essential for both regional and global peace and security.
14. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall acknowledge that addressing the root causes of conflict, including those of a socioeconomic nature, and ensuring that processes of political dialogue and/or negotiation are nationally-owned and respectful of international law, including humanitarian and human rights

law, remains of paramount importance, in order to truly achieve lasting peace worldwide.

15. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must recognize the importance of the availability of adequate, predictable and sustainable resources for peacebuilding.
16. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must also avoid the inclusion of controversial elements, including concepts or notions that have not been internationally-agreed upon, such as the “responsibility to protect” or a so-called “rules-based order”.
17. Any potential reference to approaches of a preventive nature in a “New Agenda for Peace” must necessarily ensure at all times due respect for and strict adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, particularly for the principle of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inalienable of peoples to self-determination, political independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, in order to ensure that such approaches are not misused for advancing political agendas of a dubious nature.
18. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” shall recognize that peace and development are complementary and must reinforce one another, and that, thus, greater efforts must be made towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order in which all countries, without exception or exclusion, benefit from a universal, inclusive, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system. This New International Economic Order must be truly fair and equitable, as well as more inclusive and participatory, for which it is necessary to advance, among others, the reform of the global financial architecture, including of the Bretton Woods institutions.
19. Any potential development of a “New Agenda for Peace” must include a call for the complete, immediate and unconditional lifting of unilateral coercive measures, mindful of the fact that the continued imposition and expansion of such measures, not only threaten the development of the peoples and nations subjected to them, but also international peace and security, as they deliberately exacerbate the current global multifaceted crisis. It shall also call on all countries to desist from imposing and/or applying such measures, while encouraging dialogue to redress any differences that may exist between States.