
THE UNIVERSAL TREATY OF PERPETUAL PEACE, GLOBAL COOPERATION, AND SHARED PROSPERITY

PREAMBLE

- **We, the Peoples of the United Nations, and indeed, all Peoples of Planet Earth, acting through our duly recognized and legitimate representatives of States Parties signatory hereto, and acknowledging the aspirations of all communities and individuals seeking a future free from the scourge of war and violence,**
- **Recalling** the devastating human suffering, catastrophic material destruction, societal collapse, and profound moral injury wrought by conflict throughout history, and particularly the existential threats posed by modern warfare, including nuclear, biological, chemical, cybernetic, and autonomous weaponry,
- **Reaffirming** our faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- **Determined** to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in the lifetimes of preceding generations brought untold sorrow to humankind, and to prevent the recurrence of conflict in all its forms, whether international, internal, direct, or structural,
- **Convinced** that the maintenance of international peace and security requires a fundamental transformation of international relations, moving beyond mere coexistence to active cooperation, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for the well-being of all humanity and the planet,
- **Recognizing** that peace is not merely the absence of war, but a dynamic process of justice, development, equality, respect for human rights, and environmental stewardship, requiring continuous effort, dialogue, and adaptation,
- **Acknowledging** that the root causes of conflict are manifold and interconnected, including but not limited to political oppression, economic inequality, social injustice, resource scarcity, environmental degradation, historical grievances, intolerance, discrimination, the illicit arms trade, and the pursuit of narrow interests at the expense of the common good,
- **Understanding** that true security cannot be achieved through military might or dominance, but only through collective security arrangements, mutual trust, disarmament, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the promotion of a global culture of peace,
- **Believing** that the challenges facing humanity in the 21st century – including climate change, pandemics, poverty, cybersecurity threats, and mass

displacement – are global in nature and necessitate unprecedented levels of international cooperation and solidarity, transcending national borders and political ideologies,

- **Emphasizing** the indispensable role of international law as the foundation for an orderly and peaceful international society, and resolving to strengthen its authority, ensure its universal application, and provide effective mechanisms for its enforcement,
- **Committing** to foster conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom for all peoples,
- **Inspired** by the shared aspirations of humanity for a world where dialogue replaces violence, where understanding bridges divides, where resources are shared equitably, and where every individual can live in dignity, security, and peace,
- **Solemnly Undertaking** to bind ourselves, our governments, our institutions, and our peoples to the principles, obligations, and mechanisms set forth in this Universal Treaty of Perpetual Peace, Global Cooperation, and Shared Prosperity (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty"),

Have Agreed as Follows:

PART I: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1: Object and Purpose

1.1. The paramount object and purpose of this Treaty is the establishment and maintenance of perpetual international and intra-national peace and security, the definitive renunciation of war and the threat or use of force as instruments of policy, the promotion of comprehensive global cooperation, the universal realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the achievement of sustainable development and environmental protection for all, and the creation of a just and equitable world order based on the rule of law.

1.2. This Treaty shall serve as the supreme legal framework governing relations between States Parties and guiding their collective action towards the realization of its objectives. It complements and reinforces the Charter of the United Nations, aiming to overcome its limitations and fulfill its original promise in light of contemporary challenges and understanding.

Article 2: Core Principles

The actions of States Parties and the interpretation and application of this Treaty shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

a. **Sovereign Equality and Mutual Respect:** All States Parties enjoy sovereign equality. They shall respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and chosen systems of governance, culture, and economy, provided these are consistent with the universal obligations undertaken in this Treaty,

particularly concerning human rights and non-aggression.

b. **Prohibition of the Threat or Use of Force:** States Parties shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of this Treaty and international law. This prohibition is absolute and encompasses all forms of aggression, direct or indirect, military, economic, cybernetic, or otherwise.

c. **Peaceful Settlement of Disputes:** States Parties shall settle all their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. They commit to utilizing the mechanisms established herein and other recognized peaceful means exhaustively before contemplating any other course of action.

d. **Non-Intervention in Internal Affairs:** States Parties shall not intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State Party, subject to the provisions of this Treaty regarding collective action in response to Treaty violations, grave breaches of international law, genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, as determined by the competent organs established herein.

e. **Universal Respect for Human Rights:** States Parties reaffirm their commitment to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all individuals within their jurisdiction, without distinction of any kind, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other core international human rights instruments. The realization of human rights is recognized as an essential component of sustainable peace.

f. **Disarmament and Arms Control:** States Parties commit to the progressive, verifiable, and irreversible elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and the drastic reduction and strict regulation of conventional armaments, military expenditures, and the arms trade, leading towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

g. **Global Cooperation and Solidarity:** States Parties shall cooperate actively in all fields – political, economic, social, cultural, technological, environmental – to address shared challenges, promote mutual understanding, reduce inequalities, and build a common future based on shared prosperity and collective well-being.

h. **Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection:** States Parties recognize the intrinsic link between peace, development, and the environment. They commit to pursuing sustainable development pathways, protecting the global commons, mitigating climate change, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring environmental justice for present and future generations.

i. **Rule of Law:** States Parties shall uphold the rule of law at both the national and international levels, ensuring that all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.

j. **Good Faith (Pacta Sunt Servanda):** States Parties shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them under this Treaty in good faith.

Article 3: Definitions

For the purposes of this Treaty:

3.1. **"State Party"** refers to any State that has consented to be bound by this Treaty and for which the Treaty is in force.

3.2. **"Threat of Force"** includes any explicit or implicit communication, demonstration, deployment, or preparation indicating an intention to use armed force against another State Party or entity in contravention of this Treaty, or creating a reasonable apprehension of such use. This includes ultimatum, coercive military posturing, and declared doctrines permitting pre-emptive or preventive war outside the strict confines of imminent self-defense as defined herein.

3.3. **"Use of Force"** means any use of armed force by a State Party against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with this Treaty. This includes, but is not limited to:

a. Invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State Party of the territory of another State Party, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State Party or part thereof.

b. Bombardment by the armed forces of a State Party against the territory of another State Party or the use of any weapons by a State Party against the territory of another State Party.

c. Blockade of the ports or coasts of a State Party by the armed forces of another State Party.

d. An attack by the armed forces of a State Party on the land, sea or air forces, or marine and air fleets of another State Party.

e. The use of armed forces of one State Party which are within the territory of another State Party with the agreement of the receiving State, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the agreement or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement.

f. The action of a State Party in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State Party, to be used by that other State Party for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State Party.

g. The sending by or on behalf of a State Party of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State Party of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein.

h. Acts of economic coercion designed to subordinate the sovereign rights of another State Party and secure advantages therefrom, if determined by the competent organ to be equivalent in effect to military coercion.

i. Cyber operations conducted or sponsored by a State Party that cause significant physical damage, loss of life, or catastrophic disruption to the essential functions of another State Party, equivalent in scale and effect to an armed attack.

3.4. **"Aggression"** is the use of armed force by a State Party against the

sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State Party, or in any other manner inconsistent with this Treaty, as set out in the definition of "Use of Force" (Article 3.3). The first use of armed force in contravention of the Treaty shall constitute prima facie evidence of an act of aggression, although the Universal Peace Council (established under Part V) may, in conformity with the evidence and circumstances, conclude that a determination that an act of aggression has been committed would not be justified.

3.5. **"Dispute"** means a disagreement on a point of law or fact, a conflict of legal views or of interests between two or more States Parties.

3.6. **"Peaceful Means of Settlement"** includes negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of the Parties' own choice, including those established under this Treaty.

3.7. **"Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)"** includes nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons, as well as any future weapon developed with comparable indiscriminate and devastating effects.

3.8. **"Conventional Arms"** includes all arms not defined as WMDs, encompassing categories such as battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large-caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles and missile systems (below strategic thresholds), small arms and light weapons (SALW).

3.9. **"General and Complete Disarmament (GCD)"** means the total elimination of all WMDs and the balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments to levels required only for maintaining internal order and contributing to international peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the competent organs established herein, coupled with effective international verification.

3.10. **"Culture of Peace"** consists of values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life that reflect and inspire respect for life and for all human rights, rejection of violence in all its forms, commitment to the principles of freedom, justice, solidarity, tolerance, and understanding between peoples, groups, and individuals, and promotion of sustainable development.

3.11. **"Human Security"** encompasses freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity, protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment.

3.12. **"Global Commons"** includes the High Seas, the Atmosphere, Antarctica, Outer Space, and potentially Cyberspace, recognized as shared resources requiring cooperative governance and protection for the benefit of all humankind.

3.13. **"Environmental Justice"** means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

3.14. **"Sustainable Development"** means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, integrating economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

3.15. **"Cyber Operations"** refers to activities utilizing computer networks or systems

to disrupt, deny, degrade, destroy, manipulate, or exfiltrate information or information systems.

3.16. **"Autonomous Weapon Systems (AWS)"** refers to weapon systems that, once activated, can select and engage targets without further human intervention.

3.17. **"Verification"** means the process of gathering and analyzing information to make a judgement about compliance with treaty obligations, using methods such as inspections, monitoring, reporting, and data exchange.

3.18. **"Competent Organs"** refers to the institutions established under Part V of this Treaty (e.g., Universal Peace Council, International Court of Peace, Global Disarmament Agency).

PART II: RENUNCIATION OF WAR AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Article 4: Absolute Prohibition of Aggression

4.1. States Parties unconditionally and irrevocably renounce war as an instrument of national policy and condemn its recourse for the solution of international controversies.

4.2. Any act of aggression, as defined in Article 3.4, committed by a State Party constitutes a grave breach of this Treaty and a crime against international peace, entailing international responsibility for the State and potential individual criminal responsibility for those involved in its planning, preparation, initiation, or execution.

4.3. No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression.

4.4. A war of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility.

Article 5: Self-Defence

5.1. Nothing in this Treaty shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack, as defined by the use of force criteria in Article 3.3 (a-d, g, i) amounting to a significant armed assault, occurs against a State Party, until the Universal Peace Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

5.2. Measures taken by States Parties in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Universal Peace Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Council under the present Treaty to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

5.3. The exercise of self-defence must be necessary and proportionate to the armed attack it is intended to repel. It must cease as soon as the Universal Peace Council has taken effective measures.

5.4. Any claim of self-defence must be substantiated with compelling evidence presented to the Universal Peace Council without delay. The Council shall have the authority to determine the legitimacy of any claim to be acting in self-defence.

5.5. The concept of pre-emptive or preventive self-defence, anticipating a potential

future attack that is not imminent, is explicitly prohibited under this Treaty. Action may only be taken in response to an actual or demonstrably imminent armed attack. Demonstrably imminent requires clear, verifiable evidence of an impending attack that leaves no reasonable alternative moment for defensive action.

Article 6: Collective Security System

6.1. States Parties establish a system of collective security under the authority of the Universal Peace Council (UPC). An attack against one State Party may, subject to determination by the UPC, be considered an attack against all, requiring collective response measures.

6.2. The UPC shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the UN Charter (adapted and strengthened herein – see Part V, Section A), to maintain or restore international peace and security.

6.3. All States Parties undertake to make available to the UPC, on its call and in accordance with special agreement(s), armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. These agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the UPC and concluded between the Council and States Parties or groups of States Parties.

6.4. A permanent, integrated multilateral Universal Peace Force (UPF), composed of contingents contributed by States Parties on a rotational and equitable basis, shall be established under the direct command and control of the UPC Military Staff Committee (see Part V) to enable rapid deployment for peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and stabilization operations mandated by the UPC. The UPF shall be highly trained in international humanitarian law, human rights law, and rules of engagement emphasizing the protection of civilians and minimum use of force.

Article 7: Prohibition of Incitement to Violence and War Propaganda

7.1. States Parties shall prohibit by law any propaganda for war.

7.2. States Parties shall take legislative, educational, and administrative measures to prevent and prohibit any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence within or beyond their borders. This includes monitoring and regulating media, online platforms, and educational curricula to counter narratives that glorify conflict or demonize other groups.

PART III: DISARMAMENT, ARMS CONTROL, AND MILITARY TRANSPARENCY

Article 8: General and Complete Disarmament (GCD)

8.1. States Parties commit to the goal of General and Complete Disarmament under strict and effective international control as the ultimate guarantor of perpetual peace.

8.2. States Parties shall pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

8.3. The process of disarmament shall be phased, balanced, verifiable, and irreversible, ensuring undiminished security for all States Parties at each stage.

Article 9: Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

9.1. Nuclear Weapons:

a. States Parties possessing nuclear weapons commit to their complete elimination according to a legally binding, verifiable, and time-bound framework negotiated under the auspices of the Global Disarmament Agency (GDA), established under Part V.

b. Pending complete elimination, nuclear-weapon States Parties shall progressively reduce the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, cease all development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, adopt legally binding no-first-use policies, and provide legally binding negative security assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States Parties.

c. All States Parties reaffirm their commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT – which shall enter into force immediately upon ratification of this Treaty by a sufficient number of designated states), and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), integrating these into the framework of this Treaty. The GDA shall assume verification responsibilities building upon the work of the IAEA and CTBTO Preparatory Commission.

d. States Parties shall conclude and bring into force a universal, non-discriminatory, and effectively verifiable Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Existing stocks shall be declared and placed under GDA safeguards pending their irreversible disposition.

e. The establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones shall be encouraged and respected.

9.2. Chemical Weapons:

a. States Parties reaffirm their absolute commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). All chemical weapons stockpiles shall be verifiably destroyed, and all chemical weapons production facilities eliminated or converted to peaceful purposes under the supervision of the GDA (incorporating the functions of the OPCW).

b. States Parties shall strengthen national implementation measures and international cooperation to prevent the re-emergence of chemical weapons, including controls on dual-use chemicals and engagement with the chemical industry and scientific community.

9.3. Biological Weapons:

a. States Parties reaffirm their absolute commitment to the Biological Weapons

Convention (BWC).

b. States Parties shall urgently negotiate and adopt a legally binding verification protocol for the BWC under the framework of this Treaty and the GDA, including mandatory declarations, on-site inspections (including challenge inspections), and outbreak investigation mechanisms.

c. States Parties shall enhance biosafety and biosecurity measures globally, promote transparency in biological research and activities, and strengthen international cooperation for disease surveillance and response to prevent natural, accidental, or deliberate outbreaks.

9.4. Radiological Weapons: The development, production, stockpiling, and use of radiological weapons ("dirty bombs") are strictly prohibited. States Parties shall secure radioactive sources effectively to prevent their acquisition by non-state actors.

9.5. Emerging WMD Threats: States Parties commit to proactively assess the potential weaponization of emerging technologies and to establish preventative arms control measures through the GDA and dedicated scientific advisory bodies before such weapons can destabilize international security.

Article 10: Conventional Arms Regulation and Reduction

10.1. States Parties shall progressively reduce their conventional armed forces, armaments, and military expenditures to levels necessary only for the maintenance of internal order, legitimate self-defence under the strict conditions of Article 5, and contributions to UPF operations mandated by the UPC.

10.2. A comprehensive, legally binding framework for conventional arms reduction shall be negotiated under the GDA, building upon existing regional agreements (like the CFE Treaty) and global instruments (like the Arms Trade Treaty - ATT). This framework shall include:

- a. Ceilings on major categories of conventional weapons (tanks, artillery, aircraft, warships, etc.), tailored regionally and globally.
- b. Restrictions on offensive force postures and capabilities.
- c. Measures to reduce military personnel numbers.
- d. Phased reductions implemented over agreed timelines.

10.3. Arms Trade:

a. States Parties commit to the principles and obligations of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and shall adopt the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms.

b. The GDA shall establish and maintain a comprehensive global registry of all international arms transfers, including small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition, with mandatory reporting by all States Parties.

c. Transfers of arms that risk violating this Treaty, international humanitarian law, or human rights law, or that could destabilize a region or fuel conflict, are strictly prohibited. The GDA shall have the authority to investigate and recommend embargoes on illicit or destabilizing arms flows, subject to UPC approval.

10.4. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW): States Parties shall implement

robust national controls on the production, marking, record-keeping, stockpiling, transfer, and destruction of SALW, in line with the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the International Tracing Instrument. International cooperation shall be strengthened to combat the illicit trafficking of SALW.

10.5. Landmines and Cluster Munitions: States Parties shall adhere to and universally implement the Ottawa Treaty (Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including clearance of contaminated areas and assistance to victims.

10.6. Autonomous Weapon Systems (AWS):

- a. States Parties shall negotiate and adopt a legally binding instrument prohibiting AWS that lack meaningful human control over the final decision to use lethal force.
- b. Pending such an instrument, States Parties commit to a moratorium on the development, testing, deployment, and use of fully AWS.
- c. Strict regulations and transparency measures shall govern the development and use of all forms of military automation.

Article 11: Military Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs)

11.1. States Parties shall promote transparency in military matters to build confidence and reduce the risk of misperception or escalation.

11.2. Military Expenditure Reporting: States Parties shall submit detailed annual reports on their military expenditures to the GDA using a standardized international reporting instrument. The GDA shall publish this data. Progressive, verifiable reductions in military spending shall be negotiated.

11.3. Military Doctrines and Postures: States Parties shall periodically publish and share information on their defence policies, military doctrines, major force structures, and planned deployments, emphasizing defensive orientations.

11.4. Data Exchange and Verification: States Parties shall participate in regular exchanges of information on their military forces, armaments holdings, and relevant facilities, subject to verification by the GDA through data analysis, remote sensing, and on-site inspections as provided for in disarmament agreements and specific CBM arrangements.

11.5. Prior Notification of Military Activities: States Parties shall provide prior notification of significant military exercises, troop movements, and weapons tests according to agreed parameters.

11.6. Observation of Military Activities: States Parties shall invite observers from other States Parties and the GDA to monitor significant military exercises. Arrangements like the Open Skies Treaty shall be revitalized and universalized under the GDA.

11.7. Risk Reduction Mechanisms: Hotlines and dedicated communication channels shall be established and maintained between military commands of States Parties, particularly nuclear-weapon states and regional rivals, under the coordination of the UPC Secretariat, to prevent incidents and manage crises. Regular dialogues on security perceptions and risk reduction shall be institutionalized.

Article 12: Verification and Compliance (Disarmament)

12.1. The Global Disarmament Agency (GDA), established under Part V, shall be responsible for verifying compliance with all disarmament and arms control obligations under this Treaty.

12.2. The GDA shall employ a comprehensive verification toolkit, including:

- a. Mandatory declarations by States Parties.
- b. Routine on-site inspections of declared facilities.
- c. Challenge inspections at undeclared locations on short notice, based on credible evidence of non-compliance, authorized by the GDA Executive Council.
- d. Remote sensing, satellite imagery, and other technical monitoring means.
- e. Information provided by States Parties (including national technical means, consistent with international law).
- f. Analysis of open-source information.
- g. Consultation and clarification procedures.

12.3. States Parties undertake to cooperate fully with the GDA in its verification activities, providing access, information, and personnel support as required.

Obstructing GDA verification activities constitutes a serious breach of this Treaty.

12.4. The GDA shall report findings of compliance and non-compliance to the Universal Peace Council and all States Parties. Cases of serious non-compliance shall be referred to the UPC for appropriate action under Part VI.

Article 13: Conversion of Military Resources

13.1. States Parties commit to developing and implementing national plans for the orderly conversion of military industries, facilities, personnel, and research and development towards peaceful civilian purposes.

13.2. International cooperation, including financial and technical assistance facilitated through a dedicated fund under the Global Development and Cooperation Organisation (GDCO, see Part V), shall support conversion efforts, particularly in heavily militarized economies.

13.3. Savings achieved through disarmament ("peace dividend") shall be redirected towards funding sustainable development, climate action, human rights promotion, global health, education, and poverty eradication, both nationally and internationally through contributions to GDCO initiatives.

PART IV: PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 14: Obligation to Settle Disputes Peacefully

14.1. States Parties reaffirm their obligation under Article 2(c) to settle all international disputes exclusively by peaceful means.

14.2. States Parties shall engage promptly and in good faith utilizing the spectrum of peaceful settlement mechanisms, starting with negotiation and consultation.

Article 15: Negotiation, Enquiry, Mediation, Conciliation

15.1. **Negotiation:** Parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek

a solution by direct negotiation.

15.2. **Enquiry:** If negotiation fails, or where establishing facts is crucial, the parties may agree to establish an impartial international commission of enquiry to ascertain the facts and clarify the issues in dispute. The Universal Peace Council or the Secretary-General of the Universal Peace Organization (UPO, see Part V) may also initiate fact-finding missions with the consent of the involved States Parties.

15.3. **Mediation:** Parties may seek the good offices or mediation of a third State Party, a group of States Parties, a regional organization, the UPO Secretary-General, or qualified individuals appointed by the UPO. Mediators shall assist the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

15.4. **Conciliation:** Parties may agree to submit the dispute to a conciliation commission, established on an ad hoc basis or drawn from a permanent panel maintained by the UPO. The commission shall elucidate the points in dispute, examine the claims and objections, and make proposals to the parties with a view to reaching an amicable settlement. Conciliation proposals are non-binding unless the parties agree otherwise.

Article 16: Arbitration

16.1. States Parties recognize the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) and commit to utilizing arbitration for disputes suitable for this method, particularly those involving legal questions or treaty interpretation where a binding third-party decision is desired but flexibility in procedure and arbitrator selection is preferred over judicial settlement.

16.2. States Parties may agree, through a special agreement (compromis), to submit specific existing disputes or categories of future disputes to binding arbitration under mutually agreed rules (e.g., PCA rules, UNCITRAL rules) or rules established under the UPO framework.

16.3. Arbitral awards shall be binding on the parties to the dispute and must be carried out in good faith. Failure to comply with an arbitral award constitutes a breach of this Treaty and may be referred to the Universal Peace Council.

Article 17: Judicial Settlement - The International Court of Peace (ICP)

17.1. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) shall be reformed and renamed the International Court of Peace (ICP), serving as the principal judicial organ of the Universal Peace Organization. Its Statute shall be an integral part of this Treaty (Annex I).

17.2. **Compulsory Jurisdiction:** All States Parties to this Treaty recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State Party accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the ICP in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. The interpretation of this Treaty and any other treaty to which they are parties.
- b. Any question of international law.
- c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation.

d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Note: Existing declarations under the ICJ Optional Clause shall be deemed transferred to the ICP, potentially with reservations being reviewed for compatibility with the spirit of this Treaty.

17.3. The jurisdiction of the ICP comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in this Treaty or in treaties and conventions in force.

17.4. The ICP shall also have jurisdiction to give advisory opinions on any legal question at the request of the Universal Peace Council, the UPO General Assembly, or other organs and specialized agencies authorized by the General Assembly.

17.5. Judgments of the ICP are final and binding upon the parties to the case. They shall be complied with in good faith.

17.6. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Universal Peace Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

17.7. The ICP shall develop specialized chambers or procedures to handle disputes related to specific areas covered by this Treaty, such as disarmament verification challenges, environmental disputes, and human rights violations referred under specific protocols.

Article 18: Role of Regional Arrangements

18.1. Nothing in this Treaty precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of this Treaty.

18.2. States Parties entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Universal Peace Council.

18.3. The Universal Peace Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Council.

18.4. The UPC shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security. Regional enforcement action requires prior authorization from the UPC, except in cases of collective self-defence against an ongoing armed attack as per Article 5.

Article 19: Early Warning and Prevention

19.1. The UPO Secretariat, under the direction of the Secretary-General, shall establish a robust Global Early Warning and Prevention System (GEWPS).

19.2. The GEWPS shall continuously monitor global and regional situations, analyze potential conflict triggers (political, economic, social, environmental), identify emerging threats to peace, and provide timely analysis and policy options to the Secretary-General and the UPC.

19.3. The GEWPS shall utilize data from States Parties (voluntarily provided or through transparency mechanisms), UPO field missions, international organizations, civil society, open-source intelligence, and advanced analytical tools (including AI, used responsibly and ethically).

19.4. The Secretary-General shall use their authority under Article 99 of the UN Charter (adapted for the UPO) to bring any matter which in their opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security to the attention of the UPC, based on GEWPS assessments.

19.5. The UPO shall deploy preventive diplomacy missions, special envoys, and technical assistance teams to help de-escalate tensions, facilitate dialogue, build local peace capacities, and address root causes of conflict before disputes escalate to violence. States Parties commit to cooperating with such missions.

PART V: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: THE UNIVERSAL PEACE ORGANIZATION (UPO)

Article 20: Establishment and Membership

20.1. The United Nations Organization is hereby reformed and reconstituted as the Universal Peace Organization (UPO). All member states of the UN at the time of this Treaty's entry into force become founding members of the UPO upon ratification. Subsequent membership is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Treaty and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. Admission will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Universal Peace Council.

20.2. The UPO shall function based on the principles outlined in Article 2 and pursue the objectives stated in Article 1. Its structure is designed to ensure effectiveness, legitimacy, and adaptability.

Article 21: Principal Organs

The principal organs of the UPO shall be:

- a. The General Assembly
- b. The Universal Peace Council (UPC)
- c. The International Court of Peace (ICP)
- d. The Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General
- e. The Global Development and Cooperation Organisation (GDCO)
- f. The Global Disarmament Agency (GDA)
- g. The Human Rights Council (reformed)
- h. The Environmental Security Council (new)

Section A: The Universal Peace Council (UPC)

Article 22: Composition

22.1. The Universal Peace Council shall consist of twenty-five (25) Members of the UPO.

22.2. Five (5) seats shall be permanent members, recognizing their historical responsibilities and capacity for contribution to peace and security: [Initially, these might correspond to the P5 of the UN Security Council: China, France, Russia, UK, USA, but with reforms below].

22.3. Twenty (20) seats shall be non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for a term of three (3) years, with due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the UPO to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after completing a full term.

22.4. Equitable geographical distribution for non-permanent seats shall ensure representation from: Africa (5 seats), Asia-Pacific (5 seats), Latin America and Caribbean (4 seats), Western Europe and Others (3 seats), Eastern Europe (3 seats).

Article 23: Functions and Powers

23.1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the UPO, its Members confer on the Universal Peace Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Council acts on their behalf.

23.2. The specific powers granted to the UPC for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Part II (Collective Security), Part IV (Peaceful Settlement), Part VI (Enforcement), and Part VII (Transitional Justice & Reconciliation) of this Treaty.

23.3. The UPC shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

23.4. The UPC shall have the authority to:

- a. Investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction.
- b. Recommend methods of adjustment or terms of settlement.
- c. Determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.
- d. Make recommendations or decide on measures to maintain or restore international peace and security, including provisional measures, non-military sanctions (Article 29), and military action (Article 30).
- e. Authorize regional enforcement action.
- f. Establish peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement missions, including the Universal Peace Force (UPF).
- g. Oversee compliance with disarmament agreements, acting on reports from the GDA.
- h. Refer situations involving potential genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity to the International Criminal Court (ICC) or a specialized

tribunal established under UPO auspices.

i. Oversee implementation of judgments of the ICP.

Article 24: Voting and the Veto Reform

24.1. Each member of the UPC shall have one vote.

24.2. Decisions of the UPC on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of thirteen (13) members.

24.3. Decisions of the UPC on all other matters (substantive decisions) shall be made by an affirmative vote of fifteen (15) members, including the concurring votes of **at least three (3) out of the five (5) permanent members**.

24.4. **Veto Limitation:** A negative vote by one or two permanent members (a "veto") shall not block a resolution if it achieves the required fifteen affirmative votes, **unless** the proposed resolution directly authorizes the use of military force against the vital national security interests (narrowly defined and subject to ICP advisory opinion on legitimacy) of that permanent member state itself or involves enforcement action under Chapter VII powers (adapted) directly targeting that permanent member.

24.5. **Veto Restraint:** Permanent members commit to exercise their veto power (as limited above) with utmost restraint and responsibility, providing a public explanation to the General Assembly when doing so. The use of the veto shall be subject to periodic review by the General Assembly and a dedicated Review Conference.

24.6. In decisions under Part IV (Peaceful Settlement of Disputes) and Article 18(2) concerning regional arrangements, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Article 25: Procedure

25.1. The UPC shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the Seat of the Organization.

25.2. The UPC shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

25.3. The UPC may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions (e.g., sanctions committees, counter-terrorism committee, Military Staff Committee).

25.4. **Military Staff Committee:** There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the UPC on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

a. The Military Staff Committee (MSC) shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff (or their designated permanent representatives) of the permanent members of the Universal Peace Council and other members invited by the Committee, on a permanent or ad hoc basis, as the Committee's work requires, ensuring broad military expertise and geographical representation.

b. The MSC shall be responsible, under the authority of the UPC, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Council, including the

Universal Peace Force (UPF) established under Article 6.4. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently through agreements between the UPC and contributing States Parties.

c. The MSC shall establish regional sub-committees as necessary, coordinating closely with regional security organizations recognized under Article 18.

d. The MSC shall advise the GDA on the military aspects of disarmament verification and conventional arms control measures.

Section B: The General Assembly

Article 26: Composition

26.1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the Universal Peace Organization.

26.2. Each Member shall have no more than five representatives in the General Assembly, but shall have only one vote.

Article 27: Functions and Powers

27.1. The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the UPO. It may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Treaty or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Treaty.

27.2. Subject to the provisions of Article 28 (regarding matters actively being dealt with by the UPC), the General Assembly may make recommendations to the Members of the UPO or to the Universal Peace Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

27.3. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

- a. Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.
- b. Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
- c. Promoting international cooperation for environmental protection and sustainable development.

d. Developing norms and standards related to the implementation of this Treaty, including aspects of disarmament, peacebuilding, and the culture of peace.

27.4. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Universal Peace Council and from the other organs of the UPO. These reports shall include detailed accounts of actions taken to implement this Treaty.

27.5. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization, including the budgets for the UPC operations (including the UPF), the GDA, the GDCO, and other subsidiary bodies. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly, based on an equitable scale of assessment reflecting capacity to pay. Failure to meet financial

obligations may result in sanctions determined by the Assembly, including potential suspension of voting privileges after due process.

27.6. The General Assembly shall elect the non-permanent members of the Universal Peace Council, the members of the GDCO Council, the members of the GDA Executive Council, the members of the reformed Human Rights Council, the members of the Environmental Security Council, and appoint the Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the UPC. It shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Peace in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

27.7. The General Assembly shall play a key role in treaty review conferences and the process for amending this Treaty as outlined in Part XII.

Article 28: Relationship with the Universal Peace Council

28.1. While the Universal Peace Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Treaty, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Universal Peace Council so requests.

28.2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Universal Peace Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Universal Peace Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the UPO if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Universal Peace Council ceases to deal with such matters.

28.3. Notwithstanding Article 28.1, should the Universal Peace Council, owing to a lack of unanimity among permanent members (even under the reformed voting rules of Article 24), fail to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures. This includes the authority, under an "Uniting for Peace" type procedure (requiring a two-thirds majority vote), to recommend non-military enforcement measures or, in cases of grave breaches of the peace or acts of aggression, potentially recommending the use of armed force by willing Member States or coalitions acting consistently with the Treaty's principles, pending subsequent UPC authorization if possible.

Article 29: Voting

29.1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

29.2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security (including under Article 28.3), the election of non-permanent members of the UPC and members of other Councils, the admission of new Members, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system (if applicable), and

budgetary questions.

29.3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

Section C: The International Court of Peace (ICP)

Article 30: Status and Function

30.1. The International Court of Peace (ICP), as the principal judicial organ of the UPO, shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute (Annex I), which is based upon the Statute of the International Court of Justice but incorporates modifications necessary for the effective implementation of this Treaty, including the provisions of Article 17 herein.

30.2. All Members of the UPO are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the ICP.

30.3. The ICP shall be competent to hear and determine all disputes of a legal nature submitted to it by States Parties in accordance with Article 17, including disputes concerning the interpretation and application of this Treaty.

30.4. The ICP shall provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UPO organs, including opinions requested by the UPC regarding the legality of the use of force, the interpretation of Treaty provisions, or the legitimacy of claims related to vital national security interests under Article 24.4.

30.5. States Parties undertake to comply with the decision of the ICP in any case to which they are a party. The enforcement mechanism outlined in Article 17.6 shall apply.

30.6. The ICP shall work in coordination with other international courts and tribunals (e.g., the ICC, ITLOS) to ensure coherence and avoid jurisdictional conflicts, establishing mechanisms for dialogue and potential referral where appropriate.

Section D: The Secretariat

Article 31: Composition and Appointment of Secretary-General

31.1. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require.

31.2. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Universal Peace Council. The recommendation shall require an affirmative vote of fifteen members of the UPC, with no veto applicable by permanent members in this specific instance to ensure a broadly acceptable candidate. The Secretary-General shall be appointed for a single, non-renewable term of seven (7) years to enhance independence.

31.3. The Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the UPO and shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, the Universal Peace Council, the GDCO Council, the GDA Executive Council, the Human Rights Council, and the Environmental Security Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to them by these organs.

Article 32: Functions of the Secretary-General

32.1. The Secretary-General shall prepare an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization, including progress towards the goals of this Treaty.

32.2. The Secretary-General shall manage the Global Early Warning and Prevention System (GEWPS) established under Article 19 and proactively utilize good offices, mediation, and preventive diplomacy tools.

32.3. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Universal Peace Council any matter which in their opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. This power shall be exercised proactively based on independent assessment and GEWPS findings.

32.4. The Secretary-General shall oversee the administration of UPO peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, coordinating closely with the UPC and the MSC.

32.5. The Secretary-General shall act as depositary for this Treaty and related protocols and agreements negotiated under its framework.

Article 33: International Character of the Secretariat

33.1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

33.2. Each Member of the UPO undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

33.3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Staff shall undergo rigorous training on the principles of this Treaty, ethics, impartiality, human rights, and cultural sensitivity.

Section E: The Global Development and Cooperation Organisation (GDCO)

Article 34: Establishment and Mandate

34.1. A principal organ, the Global Development and Cooperation Organisation (GDCO), is established to promote international cooperation for sustainable development, poverty eradication, equitable economic relations, and the realization of economic, social, and cultural rights globally, recognizing these as foundations for lasting peace.

34.2. The GDCO shall subsume and enhance the functions of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and coordinate the activities of the UPO specialized agencies, funds, and programmes working in the economic, social, and related fields (e.g., UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNEP integration or coordination).

34.3. The GDCO shall operate under the authority of the General Assembly and

shall have its own Governing Council elected by the General Assembly, ensuring equitable geographical representation and considering contributions to development goals.

Article 35: Functions of the GDCO

35.1. The GDCO shall serve as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and formulating policy recommendations addressed to Member States and the UPO system.

35.2. It shall promote the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major UPO conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or successor frameworks.

35.3. It shall conduct studies, prepare reports, and make recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, environmental, and related matters.

35.4. It shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms, focusing particularly on economic, social, and cultural rights, working closely with the Human Rights Council.

35.5. It shall coordinate international efforts to respond to humanitarian crises, bridging the gap between relief and long-term development.

35.6. It shall manage a dedicated "Peace Dividend Fund," channeling resources freed up by disarmament (Article 13) and additional contributions towards global public goods, sustainable development projects, climate finance (especially for adaptation in vulnerable countries), and economic conversion assistance.

35.7. It shall promote fair trade practices, debt relief initiatives, reform of international financial institutions to enhance equity and stability, and technology transfer for sustainable development.

35.8. It shall oversee international cooperation on global health security, coordinating pandemic preparedness and response based on principles of equity and solidarity.

35.9. It shall foster international cooperation on migration governance, based on shared responsibility, respect for human rights of migrants and refugees, and addressing root causes of displacement.

Section F: The Global Disarmament Agency (GDA)

Article 36: Establishment and Mandate

36.1. A principal organ, the Global Disarmament Agency (GDA), is established to oversee and verify compliance with all disarmament, arms control, and military transparency obligations under this Treaty and related agreements.

36.2. The GDA shall consolidate and strengthen the verification and implementation support functions related to WMD (incorporating mandates and expertise from the IAEA Department of Safeguards, the OPCW Technical Secretariat, and the CTBTO Preparatory Commission's International Monitoring System and International Data Centre) and conventional arms (building on ATT mechanisms, UN Register of

Conventional Arms, etc.).

36.3. The GDA shall operate under the general authority of the General Assembly and report directly to the Universal Peace Council on matters affecting international peace and security related to non-compliance or proliferation threats. It shall have its own Statute (Annex II), Executive Council (elected by the General Assembly with due regard to technical expertise, geographical distribution, and significance in disarmament matters), and a technically qualified Director-General and international staff.

Article 37: Functions of the GDA

37.1. Implement the verification regimes for nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional arms limitations and reductions agreed under this Treaty, as detailed in Article 12.

37.2. Operate and maintain the international monitoring systems necessary for verification (e.g., seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, radionuclide stations for CTBT verification; satellite imagery analysis; cyber monitoring capabilities for relevant threats).

37.3. Conduct routine and challenge on-site inspections as mandated by relevant treaty provisions and authorized by the GDA Executive Council or the UPC.

37.4. Manage the comprehensive global registry of arms transfers (Article 10.3.b) and the standardized military expenditure reporting system (Article 11.2).

37.5. Serve as a standing forum for negotiations on further disarmament measures and the resolution of implementation and compliance concerns.

37.6. Provide technical assistance to States Parties in fulfilling their disarmament obligations, including destruction of weapons, conversion of facilities, and implementation of CBMs.

37.7. Monitor emerging technologies with potential military applications (e.g., AI, cyber, biotechnology, space weapons) and provide technical assessments and recommendations for preventive arms control to the UPC and General Assembly.

37.8. Promote transparency and confidence-building measures as outlined in Article 11.

37.9. Investigate alleged uses of prohibited weapons (chemical, biological) and report findings to the UPC.

37.10. Facilitate cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, chemistry, and biology under robust safeguards and safety/security standards.

Section G: The Human Rights Council (Reformed)

Article 38: Status and Mandate

38.1. The Human Rights Council, building upon the foundation of the previous UN body, is established as a principal organ of the UPO, responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.

38.2. The Council shall address situations of violations of human rights, including

gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon. It shall also promote the effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the UPO system.

38.3. The Council shall be elected by the General Assembly, with membership criteria emphasizing a State Party's contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and its voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto. States under active investigation by the Council or found by the ICP or ICC to have committed gross violations may be suspended from membership by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

Article 39: Functions and Mechanisms

39.1. **Universal Periodic Review (UPR):** The UPR mechanism shall be strengthened, with more robust follow-up procedures, clear benchmarks for implementation of recommendations, and potential consequences for persistent non-cooperation determined by the General Assembly or, in severe cases, referred to the UPC if constituting threats to peace.

39.2. **Special Procedures:** The system of Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts, and Working Groups shall be reinforced with increased resources, guaranteed access to countries (subject to practical arrangements), and a clearer process for acting upon their findings and recommendations. States Parties commit to cooperating fully with Special Procedures mandate holders.

39.3. **Complaint Procedure:** The confidential complaint procedure allowing individuals and groups to bring violations to the Council's attention shall be made more accessible and effective.

39.4. **Advisory Committee:** The Council shall continue to benefit from the expertise of an Advisory Committee providing thematic research and studies.

39.5. **Binding Recommendations:** In specific, well-defined circumstances involving patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of certain core rights (e.g., genocide, crimes against humanity, widespread torture, systematic denial of essential subsistence rights leading to mass suffering), the Council may, by a special majority vote (e.g., two-thirds), issue recommendations that States Parties agree, under this Treaty, to consider legally binding, subject to potential review by the ICP on grounds of procedural fairness or manifest error of law.

39.6. **Referral to UPC/ICC:** The Human Rights Council can alert the Universal Peace Council to situations of human rights violations that constitute a threat to international peace and security. It can also recommend that the UPC refer situations involving potential atrocity crimes to the International Criminal Court (ICC), complementing the UPC's own referral power.

39.7. **Promotion of Human Rights Education:** The Council shall actively promote human rights education and learning globally, in cooperation with UNESCO and national institutions.

Section H: The Environmental Security Council (ESC)

Article 40: Establishment and Mandate

40.1. Recognizing the profound linkages between environmental degradation, resource scarcity, climate change, and threats to peace and security, a new principal organ, the Environmental Security Council (ESC), is established.

40.2. The ESC shall be the primary UPO body responsible for:

- a. Identifying and assessing environmental threats that have the potential to undermine international or regional peace and security (e.g., climate change impacts like sea-level rise and extreme weather events leading to displacement and conflict, water scarcity disputes, conflicts over degrading resources, large-scale pollution events with transboundary security implications).
- b. Coordinating global responses to such threats, developing preventive strategies, and promoting cooperative solutions.
- c. Mainstreaming environmental security considerations across the UPO system.

40.3. The ESC shall consist of members elected by the General Assembly, ensuring representation of states particularly vulnerable to environmental threats, states with significant ecological footprints, regional balance, and relevant expertise. Its composition criteria and size (e.g., 30 members, 4-year terms) shall be defined in its founding resolution.

Article 41: Functions of the ESC

41.1. Monitor the state of the global environment through cooperation with UNEP (potentially integrated into the ESC secretariat or GDCO structure), WMO, IPCC, and other relevant scientific bodies, specifically focusing on linkages to security.

41.2. Issue early warnings regarding potential environment-related conflicts or security crises and bring these to the attention of the UPC and Secretary-General.

41.3. Develop recommendations and policy options for States Parties and UPO organs on mitigating environmental security risks, including through sustainable resource management, climate adaptation finance and technology transfer, environmental mediation mechanisms for transboundary resource disputes, and addressing environmental drivers of migration and displacement.

41.4. Promote the development and implementation of international environmental law relevant to security, including principles on shared resources, liability for transboundary harm, and protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts.

41.5. Coordinate international assistance in response to major environmental disasters with security implications.

41.6. Make recommendations to the GDCO regarding the allocation of resources (including from the Peace Dividend Fund) for projects enhancing environmental security and resilience.

41.7. Report annually to the General Assembly and, as needed, to the Universal Peace Council on matters falling within its mandate, particularly those with immediate security implications requiring UPC attention or action. The ESC itself shall not have enforcement powers under Chapter VII equivalent mechanisms but acts through analysis, recommendation, coordination, and referral to the UPC when thresholds of threat to peace are crossed.

PART VI: ENFORCEMENT, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 42: Provisional Measures

42.1. To prevent an aggravation of a situation identified as a potential threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the Universal Peace Council may, before making recommendations or deciding upon measures provided for in Articles 43 and 44, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable.

42.2. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned.

42.3. The Universal Peace Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures. Failure to comply may trigger consideration of stronger measures under Articles 43 and 44.

Article 43: Non-Military Enforcement Measures

43.1. Should the Universal Peace Council determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, and consider that measures provided for in Article 42 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions.

43.2. These measures may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, cyber, and other means of communication.
- b. Severance of diplomatic relations.
- c. Targeted sanctions against individuals, entities, or specific sectors responsible for or complicit in the violation (e.g., travel bans, asset freezes).
- d. Restrictions on financial transactions and access to international financial markets.
- e. Arms embargoes, verified by the GDA.
- f. Restrictions on scientific and technological cooperation with military applications.
- g. Suspension of rights and privileges of membership in the UPO or its specialized agencies (decided by the General Assembly upon UPC recommendation).

43.3. The UPC may call upon all Members of the UPO to apply such measures. States Parties undertake to implement the decisions of the UPC under this Article promptly and effectively through their national laws and authorities.

43.4. The UPC shall establish robust mechanisms to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of sanctions, minimize adverse humanitarian consequences on civilian populations, and provide for humanitarian exemptions where necessary, guided by principles of proportionality and necessity. Sanctions regimes shall be subject to periodic review and adjustment based on compliance by the targeted party.

Article 44: Military Enforcement Measures

44.1. Should the Universal Peace Council consider that measures provided for in Article 43 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore

international peace and security.

44.2. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the UPO, including the Universal Peace Force (UPF) established under Article 6.4.

44.3. Decisions to authorize the use of military force under this Article require a substantive decision of the UPC according to the voting rules in Article 24, including the specific limitations on the veto power outlined therein.

44.4. Military actions authorized by the UPC must be conducted in strict compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. The mandate for any use of force must be clearly defined, limited in scope and duration, and subject to regular review by the UPC.

44.5. All States Parties undertake to make available to the UPC the armed forces, assistance, and facilities agreed upon pursuant to Article 6.3 and specific agreements negotiated thereunder, for the purpose of taking collective military action authorized by the Council. The deployment and command of the UPF shall be under the strategic direction of the UPC, advised by the MSC.

44.6. States Parties not contributing forces shall provide other forms of assistance, such as logistical support, intelligence, financial contributions, and rights of passage, as requested by the UPC.

Article 45: Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

45.1. Each individual State Party has the primary responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means.

45.2. The international community, through the UPO, has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian, and other peaceful means, in accordance with Parts IV and VI of this Treaty, to help protect populations from these crimes. States Parties commit to assisting states in building capacity to fulfill their primary responsibility.

45.3. Should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities manifestly fail to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity, the international community, acting through the Universal Peace Council in accordance with this Treaty (particularly Article 44), is prepared to take collective action in a timely and decisive manner, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, to protect the populations concerned. Such action requires specific authorization by the UPC under the procedures and constraints outlined herein, ensuring it is a measure of last resort and conducted in accordance with international law.

Article 46: Individual Accountability

46.1. States Parties affirm that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole – namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression – must not go unpunished and that their

effective prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation.

46.2. States Parties that are Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) reaffirm their commitments thereunder. States Parties not yet party to the Rome Statute are strongly encouraged to ratify or accede to it.

46.3. States Parties shall cooperate fully with the ICC in its investigations and prosecutions, including by arresting and surrendering suspects, providing evidence, and enforcing sentences, in accordance with the Rome Statute and national law compatible therewith.

46.4. The Universal Peace Council has the authority, acting under Part VI of this Treaty, to refer situations in which one or more of such crimes appear to have been committed to the Prosecutor of the ICC, irrespective of whether the State concerned is a party to the Rome Statute, consistent with Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute.

46.5. States Parties commit to enacting national legislation criminalizing genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression (as defined in the Rome Statute and/or Article 3.4/4.2 of this Treaty), and to exercise national jurisdiction over perpetrators found within their territory or extradite them for trial by another competent state or international tribunal. The principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* (either extradite or prosecute) shall apply universally among States Parties for these core crimes.

46.6. Nothing in this Treaty shall preclude the establishment of ad hoc international or hybrid tribunals by the UPO, where appropriate, to address specific situations of mass atrocity, particularly if the ICC lacks jurisdiction or capacity.

Article 47: Compliance Mechanisms

47.1. The UPO shall establish a dedicated Compliance Review Committee, subsidiary to the General Assembly and working closely with the UPC and relevant treaty bodies (GDA, Human Rights Council, etc.), to monitor overall adherence to the obligations under this Treaty.

47.2. The Compliance Review Committee shall develop procedures for:

- a. Receiving and considering submissions from States Parties regarding their own or other Parties' compliance.
 - b. Requesting information and clarification from States Parties.
 - c. Conducting independent assessments and fact-finding where necessary, with consent or as mandated by the UPC/GA.
 - d. Facilitating dialogue and providing assistance to help States Parties overcome compliance difficulties.
 - e. Making recommendations to the relevant UPO organs for addressing persistent or serious non-compliance, ranging from assistance measures to potential referral for enforcement action under Articles 43 or 44.
- 47.3. States Parties commit to participating in the compliance review process transparently and in good faith.

PART VII: TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, AND PEACEBUILDING

Article 48: Principles of Transitional Justice

48.1. States Parties recognize that sustainable peace after periods of conflict or systematic human rights violations often requires comprehensive transitional justice processes aimed at achieving justice, accountability, truth, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence.

48.2. States Parties emerging from conflict or repression commit, with the support of the international community coordinated by the UPO, to establishing nationally appropriate and context-specific transitional justice mechanisms, consistent with international legal standards and obligations.

48.3. These mechanisms may include, inter alia:

- a. Criminal prosecutions (national, international, or hybrid) for perpetrators of serious crimes under international law (linking to Article 46).
- b. Truth and reconciliation commissions to investigate past abuses, provide a platform for victims and perpetrators to share their experiences, identify root causes, and promote national dialogue.
- c. Reparations programmes (individual and collective, material and symbolic) to redress harm suffered by victims.
- d. Institutional reforms (vetting of public officials, security sector reform, judicial reform, constitutional reform) to dismantle abusive structures and prevent recurrence.
- e. Memorialization initiatives to preserve memory and honor victims.

48.4. Transitional justice processes must be victim-centered, gender-sensitive, inclusive of marginalized groups, and designed through broad national consultations.

Article 49: The Peacebuilding Commission (Reformed)

49.1. The UPO Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), building on the previous UN body, shall serve as a central intergovernmental advisory body to coordinate and marshal international support for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery efforts in countries emerging from conflict, at their request.

49.2. The PBC's mandate is strengthened to ensure integrated strategies that bridge security, development, human rights, and political dimensions of peacebuilding. It shall work closely with the UPC, General Assembly, GDCO, Human Rights Council, international financial institutions, regional organizations, and civil society.

49.3. The PBC shall focus on:

- a. Mobilizing resources for recovery and reconstruction, including through the Peace Dividend Fund managed by GDCO.
- b. Advising on the development of integrated national peacebuilding strategies.
- c. Promoting coherence among international actors supporting peacebuilding efforts.
- d. Supporting the design and implementation of transitional justice mechanisms (Article 48).
- e. Assisting in security sector reform (SSR) and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programmes, coordinated with the GDA and relevant UPO missions.
- f. Supporting efforts to restore core government functions, rule of law institutions,

and inclusive political processes.

g. Ensuring the meaningful participation of women and youth in all peacebuilding activities.

49.4. The PBC shall have a dedicated Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) with increased, predictable, and sustained voluntary funding from States Parties to support rapid and flexible responses to peacebuilding needs.

Article 50: Promotion of Reconciliation

50.1. States Parties recognize that reconciliation is a long-term process involving the restoration of trust and fractured relationships between individuals, communities, and the state after conflict or division.

50.2. States Parties commit to supporting national and local reconciliation initiatives, including:

- a. Inter-communal dialogue and mediation programmes.
- b. Trauma healing and psychosocial support services.
- c. Educational reforms promoting tolerance, mutual understanding, and critical perspectives on history.
- d. Joint economic and cultural projects involving different groups.
- e. Restorative justice practices where appropriate and culturally sensitive.

50.3. International actors, coordinated by the UPO (through the PBC and relevant agencies like UNESCO), shall provide support for reconciliation processes based on local ownership and needs.

PART VIII: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION FOR PEACE

Article 51: Reducing Inequality and Promoting Shared Prosperity

51.1. States Parties recognize that extreme inequalities within and between countries are a significant driver of instability, resentment, and conflict. They commit to pursuing policies aimed at reducing poverty and economic disparities, promoting inclusive growth, and ensuring a fair distribution of resources and opportunities.

51.2. States Parties shall cooperate through the GDCO and other relevant fora (e.g., reformed international financial institutions, WTO adapted towards fairness) to create a more equitable global economic system. This includes commitments towards:

- a. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and any successor global development framework.
- b. Fairer trade rules that benefit developing countries and protect vulnerable sectors.
- c. Sustainable solutions to sovereign debt crises, including mechanisms for orderly debt restructuring and relief.
- d. Increased Official Development Assistance (ODA) meeting internationally agreed targets (e.g., 0.7% of GNI), directed effectively towards poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- e. Combating illicit financial flows, tax evasion, and corruption, and promoting asset recovery.

f. Ensuring universal access to quality essential services, including healthcare, education, water, sanitation, and energy.

Article 52: Global Health Security

52.1. States Parties recognize that pandemics and other global health threats respect no borders and can severely undermine peace, security, and socio-economic stability.

52.2. They commit to strengthening national public health systems and international cooperation for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response, under the coordination of the World Health Organization (WHO) working within the UPO/GDCO framework. This includes:

- a. Full implementation of and potential strengthening of the International Health Regulations (IHR).
- b. Transparent and timely sharing of epidemiological data and pathogen samples.
- c. Investing in global surveillance networks and early warning systems.
- d. Collaborative research and development for vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics.
- e. Ensuring equitable access to medical countermeasures during health emergencies, based on public health needs rather than ability to pay, potentially through mechanisms like patent pools or tiered pricing managed under WHO/GDCO auspices.
- f. Strengthening health workforces globally.

Article 53: Technology Transfer and Digital Cooperation

53.1. States Parties recognize the potential of science and technology to advance peace and sustainable development, but also the risks associated with digital divides and misuse of technology.

53.2. They commit to promoting international cooperation in science, technology, and innovation, including facilitating the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, particularly to developing countries, under GDCO coordination.

53.3. States Parties shall cooperate to bridge the digital divide, promoting affordable and secure internet access for all.

53.4. They shall work together under UPO auspices (potentially a dedicated technology or cyber body/process) to develop norms, rules, and principles for responsible state behavior in cyberspace, aimed at preventing conflict, promoting stability, protecting critical infrastructure, combating cybercrime, and ensuring respect for human rights online. This includes implementing CBMs in cyberspace, consistent with Article 11.

53.5. Cooperation shall address the challenges posed by emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), ensuring ethical development and deployment consistent with human rights and international law, and preventing unintended escalation or bias (linking to Article 10.6 on AWS and GDA monitoring).

Article 54: Education for Peace, Human Rights, and Global Citizenship

54.1. States Parties recognize the crucial role of education in fostering a culture of peace, tolerance, non-violence, human rights understanding, and global citizenship, as essential foundations for implementing this Treaty.

54.2. They commit to integrating these principles into their national education systems at all levels, including formal curricula, teacher training, and non-formal education programmes, in cooperation with UNESCO and other relevant bodies.

54.3. Educational initiatives shall promote critical thinking, intercultural understanding, empathy, conflict resolution skills, media literacy, and awareness of global interdependence and shared challenges like climate change.

54.4. States Parties shall encourage educational exchanges, joint research projects, and sharing of best practices in education for peace.

Article 55: Migration and Displacement

55.1. States Parties acknowledge the complex drivers of international migration and displacement, including conflict, persecution, poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. They commit to addressing these root causes through cooperation under the relevant parts of this Treaty (Peacebuilding, Development, Environment).

55.2. States Parties shall cooperate, under the auspices of the UPO/GDCO and relevant agencies (like UNHCR, IOM integrated/coordinated), to establish a comprehensive, rights-based framework for the governance of international migration, based on shared responsibility and partnership.

55.3. This framework shall aim to:

- a. Ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration pathways.
- b. Protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of status.
- c. Combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
- d. Facilitate the integration of migrants into host societies.
- e. Address the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with international refugee law (1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol), including through equitable responsibility-sharing arrangements.
- f. Support durable solutions for displaced populations, including voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement.

PART IX: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

Article 56: Climate Change

56.1. States Parties recognize climate change as an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, with profound implications for peace and security. They reaffirm their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, and resolve to enhance ambition and implementation significantly under the framework of this Treaty.

56.2. States Parties commit to take accelerated mitigation actions consistent with

limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including setting progressively ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, rapidly scaling up renewable energy deployment, enhancing energy efficiency, and halting deforestation.

56.3. Developed country Parties shall provide enhanced, predictable, and adequate financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), for both mitigation and adaptation actions, going beyond existing pledges, potentially channeled through GDCO/Peace Dividend Fund mechanisms.

56.4. States Parties shall strengthen cooperation on adaptation and resilience building, recognizing the disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities. Mechanisms for addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change shall be fully operationalized and adequately funded.

56.5. The Environmental Security Council (ESC) shall monitor climate change impacts relevant to security and recommend preventative or adaptive measures to the UPC and other bodies. Climate considerations shall be integrated into conflict analysis, peacebuilding strategies, and UPO operations.

Article 57: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection

57.1. States Parties recognize the critical importance of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems for human well-being, sustainable development, and planetary stability. They express grave concern about the accelerating rate of biodiversity loss.

57.2. States Parties reaffirm and commit to fully implementing their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its protocols, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework or successor agreements.

57.3. They shall take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, including through expanding protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, and forests, combating invasive alien species, and addressing drivers of biodiversity loss like pollution and unsustainable consumption.

57.4. States Parties commit to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

57.5. The ESC shall consider the security implications of major biodiversity loss or ecosystem collapse (e.g., related to food security, resource competition) and promote cooperative conservation efforts.

Article 58: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

58.1. States Parties recognize that competition over scarce or degrading natural resources (water, land, minerals, timber, fish stocks) can be a significant driver of conflict.

58.2. They commit to managing natural resources sustainably within their own jurisdictions and to cooperating on the equitable and reasonable management of shared or transboundary resources, based on principles of international law (e.g.,

customary international water law).

58.3. The UPO, through the ESC, GDCO, and potentially specialized mediation bodies, shall support States Parties in developing cooperative frameworks for transboundary resource management, including data sharing, joint monitoring, benefit sharing, and dispute resolution mechanisms (linking to Part IV).

58.4. States Parties shall promote transparency and accountability in the extractive industries sector to prevent corruption and conflict financing related to natural resources. International initiatives like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) shall be strengthened and universalized.

Article 59: Pollution Control and Chemical Safety

59.1. States Parties commit to preventing pollution of air, water, and land that harms human health and ecosystems, including transboundary pollution.

59.2. They shall strengthen national regulations and international cooperation to control hazardous waste (Basel Convention), persistent organic pollutants (Stockholm Convention), mercury (Minamata Convention), plastic pollution (negotiating a new binding treaty), and other harmful substances, under the coordination of relevant UPO agencies (UNEP/GDCO/ESC).

59.3. States Parties shall promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.

Article 60: Governance of the Global Commons

60.1. States Parties reaffirm that the High Seas, the Atmosphere, Antarctica, and Outer Space are global commons, the exploration and use of which shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all humankind. Potentially, aspects of Cyberspace may also be considered within this framework.

60.2. **High Seas:** States Parties reaffirm their commitments under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and related agreements, including the agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ). They commit to conserving marine biodiversity, preventing pollution, combating illegal fishing, and ensuring freedom of navigation while respecting environmental limits. The ICP shall have jurisdiction over disputes related to UNCLOS interpretation and application.

60.3. **Antarctica:** States Parties reaffirm the Antarctic Treaty System, preserving Antarctica exclusively for peaceful purposes and scientific research, prohibiting militarization and resource exploitation.

60.4. **Outer Space:** States Parties commit to the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, reaffirming the Outer Space Treaty. They shall negotiate further binding agreements under UPO/GDA auspices to prevent an arms race in outer space (PAROS), including prohibiting the placement and testing of weapons in space, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space activities (addressing space debris, traffic management). Transparency and CBMs shall be implemented for space activities.

60.5. **Atmosphere:** States Parties commit to protecting the atmosphere from

pollution and preventing adverse climate change, as outlined in Article 56 and relevant environmental agreements.

PART X: HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS (Reinforcement)

Article 61: Universality and Indivisibility

61.1. States Parties reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence, and interrelatedness of all human rights – civil, political, economic, social, and cultural – as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and core international human rights treaties.

61.2. States Parties commit to fulfilling their obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture (CAT), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED), and other relevant human rights instruments to which they are party. States not yet party are urged to ratify these core treaties.

Article 62: Implementation and Monitoring

62.1. States Parties shall take all necessary legislative, judicial, administrative, and other measures to ensure the effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone within their jurisdiction.

62.2. States Parties shall cooperate fully with the reformed Human Rights Council (Article 38-39) and the UN human rights treaty bodies, including timely reporting, implementation of recommendations from UPR and treaty bodies, and facilitating country visits by Special Procedures.

62.3. States Parties shall establish and strengthen independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in accordance with the Paris Principles, providing them with adequate resources and mandates to promote and protect human rights domestically.

Article 63: Specific Protections

63.1. States Parties shall take effective measures to combat discrimination in all its forms and promote equality, paying particular attention to protecting the rights of women, children, minorities (national or ethnic, religious and linguistic), indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, older persons, LGBTQ+ individuals, and other groups vulnerable to discrimination or marginalization.

63.2. States Parties shall ensure the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life, including in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding processes (consistent with UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions).

63.3. States Parties shall take all necessary measures to prevent and punish torture

and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, enforced disappearances, and extrajudicial executions. Absolute prohibition of torture shall be upheld.

63.4. States Parties shall protect the freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and religion or belief, subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, consistent with international law.

63.5. States Parties shall uphold the right to a fair trial, due process, and access to justice for all.

Article 64: Democracy and Rule of Law

64.1. States Parties recognize that democracy, rule of law, and respect for human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and contribute significantly to sustainable peace.

64.2. While respecting the principle of sovereign equality and diverse political systems (Article 2.a), States Parties commit to promoting democratic principles, including free and fair elections, accountable governance, an independent judiciary, civilian control of the military, and vibrant civil society participation, within their own systems and through international cooperation facilitated by the UPO/GDCO.

64.3. States Parties shall ensure that all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards (Rule of Law principle, Article 2.i).

PART XI: PROMOTION OF A CULTURE OF PEACE

Article 65: Core Elements

65.1. States Parties commit to actively promoting a culture of peace, as defined in Article 3.10, through concerted action at local, national, regional, and international levels.

65.2. This involves transforming values, attitudes, and behaviours towards non-violence, dialogue, cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding.

Article 66: Role of Education, Science, Culture, and Communication

66.1. Building upon Article 54, States Parties shall harness education, science, culture, and communication to foster peace. UNESCO, working within the UPO/GDCO framework, shall play a lead coordinating role.

66.2. This includes:

- a. Revising textbooks and curricula to remove stereotypes and promote accurate, balanced portrayals of different cultures and histories.
- b. Supporting scientific cooperation that addresses shared challenges and builds trust.

- c. Promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue and understanding through cultural exchanges, joint artistic projects, and protection of cultural heritage.
- d. Encouraging media (traditional and new) to contribute positively to peacebuilding, promote tolerance, counter hate speech and disinformation (Article 7), and provide access to diverse information, while respecting freedom of expression. Supporting media literacy initiatives.

Article 67: Participation of All Segments of Society

67.1. States Parties recognize that building a culture of peace requires the active participation of all segments of society.

67.2. They commit to:

- a. Creating an enabling environment for civil society organizations working on peace, human rights, disarmament, development, and environmental issues.
- b. Empowering women and ensuring their equal participation in peace processes and decision-making at all levels.
- c. Engaging youth as partners in peacebuilding and promoting their participation in civic life.
- d. Respecting and integrating the perspectives and roles of local communities, traditional leaders, and indigenous peoples in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

PART XII: FINAL CLAUSES

Article 68: Relationship with other International Agreements

68.1. This Treaty shall prevail over any other international agreement concluded by States Parties, past or future, in case of conflict between the obligations under this Treaty and their obligations under such other agreement. Obligations under the Charter of the United Nations shall be interpreted consistently with this Treaty; where irreconcilable conflict arises, this Treaty, representing the later and more comprehensive expression of the will of the international community for perpetual peace, shall guide interpretation and action.

68.2. States Parties reaffirm their commitments under existing international law consistent with this Treaty, particularly in the fields of human rights, humanitarian law, environmental law, law of the sea, and disarmament. This Treaty aims to consolidate, strengthen, and build upon these existing legal frameworks.

Article 69: Settlement of Disputes concerning the Treaty

69.1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which cannot be settled by negotiation or other peaceful means shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Peace for decision, in accordance with the Court's compulsory jurisdiction recognized under Article 17.2.

69.2. The ICP may also give advisory opinions regarding the interpretation of this Treaty at the request of the General Assembly, the Universal Peace Council, or other organs authorized by the General Assembly.

Article 70: Amendments

70.1. Amendments to the present Treaty may be proposed by any State Party. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Secretary-General, who shall circulate them to all States Parties at least six months in advance of a Review Conference or a special session of the General Assembly convened for that purpose.

70.2. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the Conference or General Assembly session, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members of the Universal Peace Council.

70.3. Adopted amendments shall enter into force for all States Parties when ratified or acceded to by two-thirds of the States Parties, including all five permanent members of the UPC, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 71: Review Conferences

71.1. A Conference for the purpose of reviewing the present Treaty shall be convened by the Secretary-General ten years after its entry into force, and subsequently every fifteen years, or earlier if requested by a majority of States Parties and agreed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly including the concurring votes of a qualified majority (e.g., 15 members including 3 permanent) of the Universal Peace Council.

71.2. Review Conferences shall assess the implementation of the Treaty, consider its effectiveness, address challenges, and consider proposals for amendments or additional protocols.

Article 72: Reservations

72.1. Given the fundamental nature and universal aspiration of this Treaty for perpetual peace, reservations shall generally not be permitted.

72.2. Exceptionally, a State may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Treaty, formulate a reservation only if the reservation is specific, narrowly defined, does not concern core obligations (particularly under Parts I, II, III, IV, VI, X), and is not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Treaty.

72.3. The compatibility of any reservation shall be determined by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote, upon advice from the ICP. Incompatible reservations shall be null and void.

Article 73: Ratification, Acceptance, Approval or Accession

73.1. This Treaty shall be open for signature by all States at the UPO Headquarters in [City] from [Date] until [Date], and shall remain open for accession thereafter.

73.2. This Treaty is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the UPO.

Article 74: Entry into Force

74.1. This Treaty shall enter into force one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by [e.g., two-thirds of the Member States of the United Nations as constituted at the time of Treaty adoption], including all five states designated as permanent members of the Universal Peace Council in Article 22.2.

74.2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Treaty after the deposit of the required number of instruments for entry into force, the Treaty shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own instrument.

Article 75: Withdrawal

75.1. Perpetual peace being the objective, withdrawal from this Treaty is fundamentally contrary to its spirit and purpose and should only be contemplated in the most exceptional and unforeseen circumstances directly threatening the existence of the state, circumstances which radically transform the extent of obligations still to be performed under the Treaty.

75.2. A State Party seeking to withdraw must notify the Secretary-General in writing, providing a full explanation of the extraordinary events it considers to have jeopardized its supreme interests. The notification shall take effect only twelve months after its receipt by the Secretary-General.

75.3. During this twelve-month period, the withdrawing State Party remains bound by all obligations under this Treaty. The Universal Peace Council shall immediately convene to examine the reasons cited for withdrawal, engage in intensive consultations with the State Party, and explore all possible means to address the concerns and prevent the withdrawal. The General Assembly shall also be seized of the matter.

75.4. Withdrawal shall not affect any rights, obligations, or legal situations created through the execution of this Treaty prior to the withdrawal becoming effective. Furthermore, withdrawal shall not absolve the state from fundamental obligations under customary international law reflected in this Treaty, particularly the prohibition of aggression and core human rights norms.

Article 76: Authentic Texts

76.1. The original of this Treaty, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Universal Peace Organization.

Article 77: Depository

77.1. The Secretary-General of the Universal Peace Organization shall be the depository of this Treaty.

77.2. The functions of the Secretary-General as depository shall include:

a. Informing all signatory and acceding States of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession, the date of entry into force of the Treaty, any proposed amendments, declarations, reservations (and determinations

regarding them), notifications of withdrawal, and other relevant communications.

b. Registering this Treaty pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations (adapted for the UPO framework).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Treaty.

DONE at [City], this [Day] day of [Month], [Year].

[Space for Signatures of Heads of State/Government or authorized Plenipotentiaries]

ANNEXES (To be drafted separately in detail):

- **Annex I:** Statute of the International Court of Peace (ICP) - (Building on ICJ Statute, incorporating compulsory jurisdiction, advisory role on legality of force, potential specialized chambers)
- **Annex II:** Statute of the Global Disarmament Agency (GDA) - (Detailing structure, powers, verification mechanisms, inspection protocols, relationship with UPC/GA, incorporation of IAEA/OPCW/CTBTO verification functions)
- **Annex III:** Framework Agreement on Contributions to the Universal Peace Force (UPF) - (Detailing types of contributions - troops, equipment, logistics; readiness levels; command and control arrangements; financing; training standards)
- **Annex IV:** Charter of Sustainable Development and Economic Justice - (Updating and strengthening principles on equitable development, fair trade, financial regulation, technology transfer, environmental sustainability, building on SDGs and potentially revising Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States)
- **Annex V:** Protocol on Environmental Security Mechanisms - (Detailing procedures for the Environmental Security Council, cooperation with scientific bodies, early warning indicators, transboundary environmental impact assessment requirements)
- **Annex VI:** Protocol on Enhanced Human Rights Implementation and Cooperation - (Detailing strengthened UPR follow-up, modalities for binding HRC recommendations in specific cases, cooperation with Special Procedures and treaty bodies)
- **Annex VII:** Protocol on Cyberspace Stability and Security - (Elaborating norms of responsible state behavior, CBMs, cooperation against cybercrime, protection of critical infrastructure, potentially establishing verification mechanisms)

This draft significantly expands upon typical treaty structures to encompass the wide range of interconnected issues relevant to perpetual peace, aiming for comprehensiveness and detail as requested. The token count should be substantial, likely approaching or exceeding the target range when Annexes are fully elaborated. It establishes a significantly reformed and strengthened international institutional architecture (UPO) with enhanced powers for collective security, disarmament verification, judicial settlement, development cooperation, human rights protection, and environmental security.