

PREAMBLE

Never before have we seen such grave problems confronting humanity: unending conflicts, arms proliferation (including nuclear arms), environmental violations, mismanagement of vital resources, malnutrition, and epidemics... the list goes on. However, never before has humanity had as many methods at its disposal to resolve these problems and create conditions that would allow every human being to live in peace and security, be it physical, social, medical, nutritional, or environmental.

The method of capitalist production is in a full financial and speculative downward spiral. The neoliberal globalization of economies, with the unbridled circulation of capital and outsourcing, is accentuating the divide between the rich and the poor, within societies and among countries. The outcome is negative in many regions. The commitments made by heads of state in 2000 and reaffirmed in 2005 to support the Millennial Development Goals (MDGs) to halve world poverty have not been reached.

This situation, which has plunged more than one billion people on this planet into extreme poverty, is a major factor in social insecurity, violence, and armed conflict. The drive for the remilitarization of international relations, under the pressure of certain governments in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has been accomplished. Military spending was at \$1.12 trillion in 2005 and by 2010 reached \$1.63 trillion. In France, military budgets have been on the rise since 2002, reaching €36 billion in 2010.

The term "human security" was conceived out of respect for collective and individual rights and the satisfaction of needs, founded on an ethic of solidarity. It must be the common reference point for promoting durable development that is respectful of the planet. Chief among the requirements is the right for all to live in peace and safety within secure and recognized borders, and the right to live without fear in all places and at all times in life.

In France, poverty and exclusion are getting worse, and violations of fundamental human rights are increasing: rights to housing, education, work, healthcare, and public services are all in danger. Precariousness and social insecurities are growing.

The major tensions of recent years have concentrated around the clash of two different conceptions of international relations: law and democracy versus authoritarianism and injustice. For *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, the challenge is to overcome the old culture of war and its heritage of domination, obscurantism, and ignorance in favor of a culture of peace known as "a collection of attitudes and behaviors that rejects violence, and aims to prevent conflict by attacking its major causes and resolving problems through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups, and nations."

This choice between a culture of war and one of peace represents a major issue in society, in relationships, and in economic development. On this issue, the people and their representatives are in favor of constructing alternatives for another world.

Citizens engaged in *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, we call for a civic jolt in order to cultivate peace in the neighborhood of the world.

We are structuring the debate around civil maturity and the co-development of alternatives and propositions for the short, medium, and long term.

1. CULTURE OF PEACE AND NON-VIOLENCE

SITUATION

Peace is often presented and experienced as a state of non-war. However, under the pretext of assuring peace, many are preparing for war and proceed to take part in it. In our society, a Culture of Peace is an essential means of preventing wars, creating social justice, and maintaining ongoing dialogue. History has taught us that in preparing for war, we wind up making war, and that weapons of “deterrence” always end up doing the opposite. Peace must not be reduced to a state of non-war.

Since 1985, the UN has adopted programs and recommendations for the Culture of Peace defined as “an ensemble of values, attitudes, behaviors, and styles of living that reject violence and prevent conflict.”

After having declared the year 2000—the hinge between two millennia—as the international year of the Culture of Peace, the UN General Assembly unanimously designated the decade of 2001 to 2010 as the “International Decade of the Promotion of a Culture of Nonviolence and Peace to the Benefit of the World’s Children.”

In 2001, after having completed the UN’s international week for disarmament (October 24-30 annually) which marks the annual opening of the General Assembly, the UN decided in 2002 that the International Day of Peace would be observed every September 21st. The Culture of Peace is a permanent creation, both individual and collective, for a world of social justice and our survival.

PROPOSITIONS

For our movement, cultivating nonviolence and peace as a common culture between the citizens and peoples of this planet is an urgent social priority.

Peace is not an out-of-reach goal. It is a permanent construction project, starting now, of a common future.

The Culture of Peace, through a respect for others, ongoing dialogue, and meeting societal, cultural, and environmental needs, is the best way of constructing a planet free of war.

This requires a conception of security based on human dignity, justice, and rights.

In the modern globalized world, it is an illusion to perceive one’s own security as a detriment to that of others.

This is true on the individual, group, or state level.

The situation is such that we will all be secure, or we will all be insecure.

This develops from multilateralism without domination and a reorientation of the colossal sums allotted to military budgets.

The urgent global need for a Culture of Peace requires that every individual, group, state, and institution assume responsibility.

The Right to Peace must be considered—and written into institutional texts—as a fundamental human right.

In France, *Le Mouvement de la Paix* proposes the creation of an inter-ministerial structure for a Culture of Peace, with substantial resources and NGO networking, whose mission is to ensure the development of this culture in all of society, particularly through education and media.

PEACE CULTURE IN EIGHT AREAS OF ACTION

1. Reinforce a culture of peace through education
2. Promote lasting and sustainable economic and social development
3. Promote respect for all human rights
4. Assure equality between men and women
5. Foster democratic participation
6. Develop understanding, tolerance, and solidarity
7. Support participative communication and free circulation of information and knowledge
8. Promote peace and international security

2. EDUCATION

SITUATION

The Culture of Peace and Nonviolence advocated by the UN and UNESCO, as part of its Eight Areas of Action, grants a large space for education. Firstly, the right to education for all includes education of peace and nonviolence, as it is necessary to cultivate in the human mind a refusal of war, violence, discrimination, and the desire for power.

This promotion of values, behaviors, and lifestyles that support peaceful conflict resolution and consensus-building dialogue through education must be implemented at every level, in the public education system as well as in less formal education, so as to influence both young and old.

All disciplines in all curricula, as well as scholarly and university life, must be infused with teachings about the culture of peace through teaching methods and content concerning all actors of the education community. Training in mediation and nonviolent conflict resolution appears in the life of establishments, and it charges pupils, students, and adults with the development of the spirit of responsibility, respect, and dignity that everyone must see recognized and must recognize in others.

This implies that the curricula, textbooks, teaching practices, and the initial and continual training of students steeped in this culture of peace are overtaking the implied or declared principles of the "culture" of war and domination that have prevailed up to now.

The International Day of Peace on September 21st, the days and weeks against racism, for international solidarity, for durable development and the protection of the environment, scholarly exchanges and trips, activity clubs, and educational projects of cooperation have all been developed in an effort to engage with a Culture of Peace.

Social diversity, scholarly integration, and rejection of discrimination are all elements to integrate into civic, legal, and social education, in resonance with the education of peace. Peace education is the poor cousin of youth civil education, thrown off balance by the warlike excesses that are marked "defense education."

Chairs and teaching units of peace that the UN, UNESCO, and certain universities have created must emerge in our faculties and institutions of learning.

PROPOSITIONS

An educational system must be implemented from kindergarten to college that would focus on the culture of peace and nonviolence with an in-depth study of Eight Areas conceived by the UN.

It would have dimensions of knowledge to teach, the know-how to practice, and the interpersonal skills to share.

The official curricula, courses, textbooks, and teaching methods would examine this education.

The introduction of this teaching in the early and continuing training of teachers and of teaching teams would be effective.

Training in mediation and conflict resolution should be dispensed and accessible to all in every establishment. Teaching initiatives engaged in the realm of nonviolent and peace education and the involvement of the International Day of Peace on September 21st or in the weeks dedicated to the domains of this education should be encouraged.

The contribution of *Les Associations d'Education Populaire*, a recognized partner of the CNAJEP, will be encouraged to shape the direction of this Culture of Peace.

The creation of university chairs of the UN and UNESCO for the Culture of Peace or for the defense of human rights and the activity of UNESCO clubs will be promoted.

The International Day of Peace on September 21st and the International Day of the Rights of the Child on November 20th are opportunities for educational expression and action in all sectors of society.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter should be studied and used to promote vocational and educational responsibility, in particular for youth, in all areas of social backgrounds

3. MILITARY SPENDING

SITUATION

As a pipedream of security founded on the capacity to destroy and an instrument of domination, military spending is an enormous waste in regard to the immense needs of humanity and the challenges ahead to preserve the diversity of life and the environment. For millennia, the idea that security is founded on the accumulation of arms has only led to war, destruction, and an enormous waste of resources: the arms races, a “secret defense” of technologies useful to civilians, and an economic abyss.

Military spending has increased again since September 11, 2001: \$1.12 trillion in 2005, \$1.63 trillion in 2010 worldwide versus 850 billion in 2002 (see: an increase by 92% in nine years). By comparison, in 2010, the rise of development aid was only \$128.7 billion, which makes up .32% of the national revenue collected by developing countries.

In France, the military budget grows every year. At €39 billion, it is the country’s second largest budget. Exterior operations, essentially 4000 men in Afghanistan and 1300 in Libya (see page 7), have added an additional charge of €1.2 billion in 2011.

While the European average of military expenses is 1.7% of GDP, that of France is situated at 2.6%.

At the same time, the government has reduced spending on health, education, culture, and housing, producing rising social insecurity.

Does the accumulation of arms not facilitate recourse to violence and war? The globalization of world’s economies has led to a normalization of arms merchandizing and the development of mercantilism.

France is the fifth largest exporter of arms in the world (the third by population); 500,000 people die every year from “light” firearms.

PROPOSITIONS

For *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, it is imperative to reorient military budgets towards development. The evils of humanity can never be combated with arms. On the contrary, arms will only aggravate these evils. We need a future of peace, justice, and development. Human security demands that we do not divert immense resources to destruction.

Le Mouvement de la Paix has called for a freeze on credits destined for new arms programs and proposes a 50 percent reduction of military budgets over the next decade (€1.8 billion plus €1.2 billion in savings on exterior operations, which gives €3 billion that could have been added since 2013 to social, educational, solidarity, and environmental budgets). To which should be added €1.8 billion of additional savings in each year thereafter. Result: €10.2 billion in savings for the 2017 budget and €19.2 billion in savings for the 2022 budget.

Arms are not like other goods. France, its enterprises, and their employees have much more to offer the world besides arms.

Le Mouvement de la Paix is participating in campaigns to prohibit all weapons of mass destruction, landmines, cluster bombs, and depleted uranium arms.

Le Mouvement de la Paix promotes the limitation and the strict control of the transfer of arms in view of its complete interdiction within the Campaign for International Arms Control. We oppose arms exhibitions and in particular the Biannual EuroSatory Arms Exhibition in the Parisian region.

France must ratify all existing treaties and protocols of interdiction and support new ones for weapons not yet addressed, in particular nuclear arms.

The accumulation of arms in all generations is such that it has created a new social and economic need: disarmament, dismantling, and civil reconversion industry that we can and must develop.

Reconversion, diversification, creation of activity for pacifist production... There are many possibilities for how to diminish arms production, reconvert arms use with the help of employees, and advance towards disarmament.

4. ABOLITION

SITUATION

Nuclear arms are weapons of domination and mass destruction explicitly designed for the massacre of civil populations. They have catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences (such as nuclear winter) even for regional usage.

Used twice in the history of humanity, their proliferation intensifies the danger of another usage, whether voluntary or accidental.

To cope with this danger, since 1970 the international community has deemed there to be only one possible option: the elimination of nuclear weapons. This elimination was planned in the form of an international treaty, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), signed by the majority of states in the world except India, Pakistan, and Israel. North Korea pulled out of the agreement in 2003. Since then, there are more countries who have renounced nuclear arms than who are looking to acquire them.

Throughout the NPT, nuclear states (Russia, the United States, France, Great Britain, China) are charged with eliminating their atomic bombs and must update the Preparatory Committee of the NPT in 2014 on their elimination efforts. In exchange, nonnuclear states have promised never to seek nuclear arms.

The modernization and development of more sophisticated nuclear arms (mini nukes, etc) by the nuclear powers clearly shows a lack of respect for their nuclear disarmament obligations and constitutes a clear violation of the NPT. For France, this violation consists notably of its program of nuclear laboratory tests, its production of new atomic bombs (TN 75 and TNN), of new missiles (M45 and M51), and in the construction of new underwater nuclear arms carriers (SNLE- NG).

The maintenance and modernization of the French arsenal costs €15 billion. In the current crisis being endured by the French, how can one not compare the augmentation of the military budget and the slashing of the social budgets including education, health, transportation, and retirement?

PROPOSITIONS

For *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, nuclear disarmament is a question of the survival of the human species and the preservation of the planet. Any nuclear strike is a crime against humanity and morally indefensible because of the catastrophic human consequences of targeting civilian populations. Nuclear weapons are dangerous, economically costly, and militarily useless. The abolition of nuclear arms is an obligation of international law through Article 6 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the essential principles of international human law (Geneva Convention).

This obligation was called to mind by the International Tribunal of The Hague on July 8, 1996, with a unanimous ruling from 14 judges: "there is an obligation to pursue good faith up to the conclusion of negotiations for nuclear disarmament under all its aspects, under a strict and effective international control."

In this context, France and the international community must, without delay, put into action the nuclear disarmament agreement they signed.

Nuclear arms are illegal, as was made clear in the UN General Assembly Resolution in 1961. This is not the time is for an ideological debate, but rather to put international law into action, as the thousands of atomic bombs possessed by the United States, the United Kingdom, and other states have been useless against terrorist attacks.

France and Europe must take the initiative to adopt a Convention on the Elimination of Nuclear Arms. There are already 145 countries in favor of putting in place such a convention. The model for the convention proposed by Costa Rica and Malaysia to the UN General Assembly can be a base for negotiations.

This engagement does not exclude exemplary measures such as the immediate lifting of the alert and stopping any modernization program such as the M51 program. We also highlight the importance of results of the NPT Conference in 2010:

--An invocation in the final Convention document for the elimination of nuclear arms

--The 2012 Conference on the creation of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, of which the movement will assure the good performance and promotion (application of the resolution of 1995)

--Reaffirmation of the importance of the creation of non-nuclear zones. Indeed, the non-nuclear zones which already cover the southern half of the planet remain crucially important for their continued expansion.

Le Mouvement de la Paix asks that France and Europe put in place new orientations for peace and world security while opposing the militarization of international relations, attacking the roots of evil in the world (injustice, poverty, attacks on human and social rights), and developing mechanisms for collective security.

Accomplishing these goals costs money. We hope that the resources devoted to nuclear disarmament, the promotion of all human rights, and the progressive emergence of a peace culture will oppose the current logic of domination and war.

5. ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS

SITUATION

When the media talks about the United Nations it is more often than not to underline its failure to resolve a conflict, its bureaucratic nature, the slow speed of decision making, or its submission to such and such power's interests, sometimes because of corruption and sometimes because of extortion among its troops.

However, these realities should not mask the irreplaceable role of the UN, of which it is necessary to remind ourselves, and to defend its fundamental characteristics.

--The 1945 Charter put first the role of peoples and cemented the objectives of the eradication of war through the guarantee of human rights, equality among humans, individuals, and nations, social progress, liberty, and the improvement of one's life.

--The UN gathers together almost all the countries of the planet, giving it universal legitimacy. The recognition of the Palestinian State would add to this legitimacy.

--The activity of UN agencies such as the WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and UNHCR, contributes concretely to the improvement of material, sanitary, and cultural lives of people, their dignity, and their rights.

--The large international conferences of the UN have allowed for advances in international law in many different domains, such as environmental rights, human rights, and international jurisdiction. The UN is the custodian of more than 500 treaties. In the year 2000, all the member states subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals to be reached in 2015.

For the UN to play its proper role, it is imperative that the Charter is respected and applied in its entirety, notably to fulfill its mission of prevention, intervention, maintenance, and reestablishment of peace. Missions of a military character must remain under the strict command of the UN. These missions are comprised of contingents from different member states.

The United Nations also acts to implement the UN Charter's principles of equality and universality an effective reality and to organize a more permanent audience of NGOs.

Thus, the most effective organizations are those who act in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

PROPOSITIONS

Expansion of the UN's jurisdiction and an increase in resources for the UN

In order to allow the UN to conduct genuine development policy, it is necessary to put the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank at the disposal of the objectives of the UN Charter and the Millennium Development Goals, and to reintegrate them into the institutional system of the UN.

In order to allow the UN to act more effectively, it is imperative to create opportunities for mediation and increase the initiating capacity of the Secretary General to apply solutions.

To find new resources for the UN, one can think to tax weapons sales and speculative capital flows.

A better functioning, more democratic UN authority

We must recalibrate the respective influences of the Security Council and the General Assembly in favor of the latter, expand the Security Council to include more members, and limit the usage of the veto power by the five permanent members in order to defend the principles of the Charter according to Article 24-2.

Furthermore, it is imperative to assure the transparency of debates and reassert the value of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Reinforcement of international law

International law has progressed, but the existing legal bodies are insufficient for respecting the law, notably in economic, financial, social, and environmental matters.

The creation of the International Criminal Court is a step in the right direction if this institution is truly universal and equal.

Opening up to NGOs and to civil society

The UN must open up to the presence of NGOs in its institutions in a more permanent manner, as well as allowing them to develop their potential to intervene and alert. An institutionalized partnership would facilitate surveillance and alert missions to maintain peace, human rights, ecology, and the preservation of the planet and its diversity.

6. PACIFIST AND SOCIAL EUROPE

SITUATION

The European Union is today the confirmation that peoples viewed as hereditary enemies by history can construct a common space in the future, as soon as they choose to do so.

This construction of positive significance for the future of peace is today threatened by a desire to enlist it into the logic of domination and influence based in economic liberalism, so-called "free and undistorted" international competition, and the submission to financial markets and multinational corporations.

Europe is brimming with nuclear weapons. The United States, the top nuclear power in the world, has in its possession 480 nuclear warheads in six different European countries.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has been marginalized to the benefit of the North American Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO remains the only military alliance on the continent. It has bases and nuclear establishments in various countries and is looking to expand and intervene well outside of Europe and the Atlantic Ocean.

Can Europe become a space of peace and demilitarized international relations, exempt of nuclear arms, and a model for the rest of the world, or will Europe be a symbol of militarized excess and nuclear war?

The vote by the European Parliament for the effective application of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is a major initiative that needs expansion. On the other hand, the European Union has been placed at the disposition of French and British nuclear arms, constituting an act of horizontal proliferation and a violation of the NPT.

Can Europe become a place to develop cooperation and solidarity among those people who comprise it? A place acting energetically throughout the world to counteract the harmful practices of economic warfare and competition among people and social systems? A place of initiatives to construct peace for the promotion of human rights for all?

The European Union, by breaking with its current credo of economic liberalization, by reforming its institutions as more democratic, representative and participative, by making fundamental rights effective and accountable, will finally put itself in the service of the people. This will move us towards the globalization of peace, of cooperation, and of ethical, equitable, durable, and sustainable development for the planet.

PROPOSITIONS

Le Mouvement de la Paix asks Europe to reject war as an instrument of international conflict resolution, and recognize-- as it was affirmed by the Final Appeal of the International Conference of St. Jacques de Compostelle in December 2010-- **the right to peace as a fundamental right** that must be part of international, European, and national laws.

It intends to promote pan-European security structures among all the countries of geographic Europe like the European Council and the OSCE which must return to the principles of collective and mutual security in Europe and to the role that was given to it by the Final Act of Helsinki in 1975.

The European Union must allow its members ambitious public policy with a policy of fiscal and monetary service of employment, social protection, democratic advances, and the development of public services.

The place of NGOs, unions, civil society, and networks of social movements must be recognized and respected. The European Union must contribute to the democratic reform of the United Nations and of international institutions in the direction of better attention to people, NGOs, and civil society.

The European Union must act, in partnership with the United Nations, in respect for the UN Charter, for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the end of wars, the prevention of wars, and the aid and protection for refugee or threatened populations.

The European Security and Defense Policy must be placed under democratic control, in total independence from the United States and NATO. France and Europe must work for the dissolution of NATO. France must withdraw immediately. No foreign base, notably American, shall remain on European soil.

Europe must work towards the full implementation of the NPT and commit to the path of general and controlled nuclear disarmament by declaring a denuclearized zone.

The armed corps eventually constituted for the European Union itself must depend on the control of the European Assembly and the assemblies of member states. They should be designed to be put in the service of the United Nations, in the case of an explicit mandate from the General Assembly, and under its command, for the accomplishment of its resolutions in the respect of its Charter.

7. PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO CONFLICTS

SITUATION

The situation in the world, the danger of nuclear arms, the continuation of deadly wars, the persistence of dictatorships, the massive repression of populations and peoples fighting for their rights, and the state of international relations all indicate that France must act resolutely in favor of solutions of peace, disarmament, democracy, and social justice throughout the world, without the will to dominate that often characterizes the interventions of great powers.

Indeed, many of these conflicts result from a desire to control, exploit, or loot certain regions, in particular the southern hemisphere, where economic, financial, and/or state powers do not hesitate to organize and utilize latent conflicts to their benefit—conflicts which often result from colonial territory carving.

In regards to international law, human, economic, and social security of individuals and peoples must be built based on the principles and rights outlined in the UN Charter and the Eight Axes of Peace Culture.

The non-implementation of nuclear disarmament is a conflict factor.

In regards to conflict prevention, the international community has adopted multilateral tools including the UN, OSCE, and the African Union (AU). Additionally, many NGOs play an important role aimed at involving people on these issues.

We applaud the incredible momentum shown by the movements in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Yemen, and Libya aspiring to liberty and democracy. The people of Latin America are also engaged in the process of democratization and social transformation.

The unilateral recourse taken outside of the UN by certain countries, such as the blockade of other countries, is illegal and rejected by the General Assembly of the United Nations. All members of the UN General Assembly (except the United States and Israel) unanimously denounced the US blockade of Cuba, of which Cuba has been a victim for 50 years. The maintenance of the military prison base at Guantanamo Bay is outside of all legality.

PROPOSITIONS

French policies must rest on the principles of the UN Charter. As indicated by the European Parliament in a resolution adopted in September 2005, conflict resolution and promotion of human security means “a commitment to a strong UN, reiterating that genuine multilateralism is the most appropriate tool to meet challenges, solve problems, and remove threats facing the international community.” Additionally, the UN, which has a budget for peace equal to one percent of global arms spending, must have the means to meet its challenges.

For *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, all foreign military intervention should be under the mandate and control of the United Nations. In accordance with international laws and resolutions conforming to the UN Charter, France should participate in intervention and peacekeeping contingents under the exclusive command of the United Nations.

Foreign troops in Afghanistan, including French troops, must be placed fully under UN mandate and command. They must evacuate the country on short notice to make way for international civilian and humanitarian aid for the population, for the immediate start to the ceasefire process, and for the implementation of democracy by the Afghan people.

France must move on from its neo-colonial practices in Africa towards mutually advantageous partner relationships of equality and cooperation. This will be accomplished by abandoning military bases, refusing to prop up dictatorships, and ending blockages to democratic development.

France must evacuate all military bases located outside its national territory.

Within the EU and at its borders, we must value every step towards the consolidation of peace (Northern Ireland and the Balkans for example), require the removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, dismantle foreign military bases in the EU, and dissolve the aggressive treaties inherited from the Cold War.

The right to self-determination and the fundamental freedoms of populations and people must be defended without deference to the powers that would violate these rights, whether that be for Chechens, Tibetans, Kurds, Darfurians, or Western Saharans.

All over the world the privatization of armies and the use of contract mercenaries in conflicts must be stopped. These practices feed war, which itself becomes a commodity responding to the rules of the market.

We demand that France support the work of the UN Special Commission created to combat this harmful evolution.

To resolve the Iranian crisis, we ask that, while pursuing the conclusions of the last Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty conference, the nuclear powers engage in the effective implementation of a concerted, multilateral nuclear disarmament agreement, and that they accomplish the outlined goal of the establishment of a non-nuclear zone in the Middle and Near East.

8. FOR A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SITUATION

For decades, many people in the Near and Middle East have been confronted with war and violence, subjected to dictatorships, and endured human rights violations.

The wars launched by the United States and NATO were motivated by economic interests and the logic of domination. This is the case for the illegal wars in Iraq and Afghanistan (along with the occupation of the country) but also in the interference in other countries.

These violent attacks, done in the name of democracy and the fight against terrorism, created tens of thousands of civilian victims, provoked enormous destruction, and ravaged entire populations without putting democratic governments in place.

People find themselves caught in a vice with an unbearable status quo on one side, and on the other a foreign intervention that has not solved any problems. Attacks on human rights, tension, and violence persist in the region with the threat of new conflicts (Iran), civil war (Iraq), and Islamist governments.

This policy of force shows the deadlock of military solutions, their failure, and the necessity of troop withdrawal in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The extraordinary popular movements for democracy known as the “Arab Spring” showed that nonviolent actions can get results and lead to changes. In these fights, young people and women played a large role and created hope for a just and durable peace throughout the entire region.

In Israel and Palestine, despite the growing support of the Palestinian people for nonviolent resistance and the agreements signed by almost all Palestinian political forces (including Hamas) to stop the armed fighting, the Israeli government persists in its intransigent attitude and its contempt for international law.

At the start of 2009, Israel brought another destructive war to the Gaza Strip, which had already been subjected to an inhumane blockade. Israel continues its construction of colonies and the annexation of Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem, thus provoking the blockage of talks with the Palestinian Authority.

Israel is violently oppressing the popular nonviolent resistance that extends throughout the West Bank and Jerusalem. Israel has done everything to counteract the large campaigns in France and many other countries who work to break the blockade of Gaza by acting in defiance of justice and the law so that the Freedom Flotilla could not reach Gaza.

However, hope to finally reach a just and durable peace with the existence of two states is becoming a more credible and unanimously acceptable principle. Breaches of international law have caused growing indignation in international and public opinion, and in the absence of concrete actions, statements of disapproval have even come from Israel’s allies, who cannot support qualified war crimes, as documented in an official UN report.

The request for UN recognition of the State of Palestine is supported by the majority of the countries of the world. It was the American veto and opposition from several other countries (including France) that blocked this request. An important milestone was reached with the admission of the Palestinian State to UNESCO. In the Middle and Near East, which are highly strategic areas in addition to their economic and political stakes, the repeated failures of military offensives to bring “peace” and “democracy” are painful reminders that solutions of force do not exist.

The right of people to live in peace and security and to freely choose their futures in states with secure and recognized borders is inalienable.

It can only be founded on respect for UN resolutions. The European Union and France have an important role to play to contribute to finding negotiated solutions in the framework of the United Nations.

PROPOSITIONS

France and Europe must put an end to military actions, refuse all foreign interference, work to demilitarize relationships among states, and create conditions for a new international and regional dialogue, between Europe and the Middle East, founded on negotiation, cultural respect, international rights, human rights, cooperation, and development aid.

Soldiers who are still in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya must be returned home without delay.

Foreign bases such as that in Abu Dhabi must be closed.

A non-nuclear zone must be created throughout the entire Near and Middle East region. France and the European Union must act so that the conference planned on this question during the NPT Revision Conference

of 2010 takes place in 2012, and that it permits the advance towards dismantlement of Israeli nuclear arms and respect of nuclear non-proliferation in this region under IAEA control.

Europe and France must:

- Support democratic and pacifist forces of civil society in all countries of the region, encourage the participation of women in peace processes, and support the construction of lawful, democratic, and secular states.
- Participate in the reconstruction of areas devastated by war and the development of the poorest countries under the guide of the UN.

In the Near East

We work alongside the directors of France and the EU:

- To accomplish the request of President Mahmoud Abbas for recognition of the Palestinian State with the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capitol and as the 195th state in the United Nations. France should be the ninth state on the Security Council to recognize the State of Palestine so as to obtain the majority so American would retract its veto contrary the UN Charter.
 - For the application of international law and UN resolutions concerning the dismantlement of the wall, the right of return for refugees, the end to colonization, and the lifting of the Gaza blockade.
 - For the liberation of all political prisoners.
 - For the suspension of the agreement of association between the European Union and Israel and the product marketing from colonies in keeping with the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) campaign.
 - For the support of popular, nonviolent resistance in Palestine and of peace forces in Israel.
- The territories occupied by Israel in Lebanon and Syria must be returned.

9. HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND EXCLUSION

SITUATION

We see discrimination in many different forms such as racism, homophobia, sexism, and xenophobia to name a few. They share several common characteristics, namely fear of others and encouraging the competition of men against men and states against states.

These unfortunately widespread trends of distrust of those who are seen as different are exacerbated by poverty, misery, and the “impression” that it is the other who is taking what you need.

We denounce violence against women.

War and violence stem in particular from a lack of respect for human rights which engenders inequality and injustice at the individual, group, and state level.

Certain industries, notably the nuclear industry, carry dangers to the human genome.

Unmet human needs create humiliations and frustrations which make up the soil in which racist, discriminatory, violent, and exclusionist ideologies grow, and which favors the rise of extremism.

This situation weakens individuals and societies. It drives the loss of standards, favors individualism, and impedes the possibility of seeing a world of coexistence in solidarity, concerned about the future of the planet and the flourishing of future generations.

PROPOSITIONS

The meeting of current and future human needs is the fundamental base for a world of peace and the right to peace is absolutely necessary to defend.

The mayor of Hiroshima during the revision of the NPT in May 2005 in New York, in front of mayors and other elected officials, said, “Beyond the elimination of nuclear arms, which is our short term objective, I dream that each person can get up in the morning knowing that he has a job, that he can provide for himself.”

Giving everyone the opportunity to affirm who he or she is, what he or she represents, and to what he or she aspires, is fundamental and thus assures liberty of consciousness in strict compliance with the rules of secularism.

We demand the application of the law of July 5, 2010 concerning violence against women. We must ensure the safety of persons and property by attacking the causes of insecurity: inequality, unemployment, discrimination, poverty, and violence—particularly violence against women and against the vulnerable.

To do this, steps must be taken to ensure everyone's rights to work, housing, education, health, citizenship, and the right to live freely and not under constraint.

This satisfaction of human needs lets us see the Other as a partner in the human community and not as the Enemy. It will force states to have policies of partnership rather than policies of economic, financial, military, and cultural domination.

We must fight against all attacks on freedom of expression and the seizures of media by the state and financial powers.

We must also insure the rights of immigrants, retired immigrant workers, veterans (their right to retirement funds without the obligation of residency), the regularization of “undocumented” people, the right to live with family, the simplification of job access, and the streamlining of the citizenship process.

We must respect the right to freedom of movement for men and women and the abolition of visas for all.

Thus a citizen consciousness of international solidarity will be able to emerge to help with exchanges among people, and particularly among young people.

10. GLOBALIZATION RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN BEINGS AND THE PLANET

SITUATION

The development of globalization is deeply marked by the financial organization of national and international companies. This is liberal globalization. However, people are showing their willingness to cooperate and exchange on just and equitable terms.

Large multinational corporations, including those of French origin, leave their mark and exert enormous pressure on states that often have a very low GDP compared to the global revenue of these enterprises. They put these countries under their control-- in agreement with rich countries-- and become active agents of neo-colonialism. Ratings agencies that attempt to impose their dictum use very questionable data, have no legitimacy, and are widely misleading.

In many third-world countries, the weight of accumulated debt has worsened over the years to the profit of rich countries. It stifles emerging industries and traditional activities. International aid does the opposite of what it is supposed to do. Because corruption and military spending diverts funds away from development and populations, this "aid" maintains the dependence of receiving countries.

Liberal globalization, by reinforcing inequalities, makes the poor poorer and more destitute, while making the rich richer and more dominant. Globalization emphasizes tension among countries and increases the risk of inter and intra-state conflict.

The presence of military bases in dominant countries, including France, increases pressure on host countries to support and sometimes finance them.

International organizations such as the WTO, the IMF, and the World Bank, as well as the illegitimate G8 and G20, add to these pressures and impose criteria that may go against desired results. The functioning of these organizations is not democratic.

Water, a public good, has become a key issue, as has oil, other raw materials, and the appropriation of farmland. In the future, it will be even more strategic. The possession of this resource is at the heart of conflicts, notably in the Middle East.

PROPOSITIONS

Another globalization must develop through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Exchanges with other countries or enterprises must be done on the basis of justice, equality, and democracy. The WTO must become the guarantor of this justice and balance, respecting social rights. Its policy must be defined and controlled by the UN General Assembly, as well as those of the IMF and the World Bank.

The success of the World and Continental Social Forums illustrates this aspiration. Governments must take into account their conclusions.

We must, without delay, cancel the debt of poor countries and guarantee the stability of commodity prices at the level corresponding to their actual cost.

Rich countries must honor their commitments to allocate 0.7% of their GDP to development, and gradually increase this percentage.

We must encourage mutually advantageous multilateral and bilateral equitable cooperation from the local level to the international level.

Economic, social, and cultural rights must be respected. Fair pricing policies, paying for raw materials, production, goods, and services must preserve local products, and safeguard biological, ecological, and cultural diversity.

France and the other countries in the European Union must not bow to the ratings agencies and must regain their political, economic, monetary, and financial sovereignty in the context of international cooperation and the bodies of the UN.

France should be active concerning the major problems threatening the survival of our planet during the large UN conferences such as the Annual Climate Conference (COP), the World Water Conference (March 2012 in Marseilles), and the RIO + 20 Conference in June 2012.

The Peace Movement will continue its commitment to these issues in the large international networks (Social and Alternative Forums) based on the Culture of Peace.

11. IMMIGRATION AND RIGHT TO ASYLUM

SITUATION

Countless are the men and women whose lives go by under the duress of forced mobility, especially due to the violence of colonialism and colonial looting which helped destabilize and deconstruct entire regions, leading to artificial borders and discriminatory ethnic classifications.

The traces of this violence are still visible today.

The support given to dictatorships imposed on populations, obstacles put in place by neocolonialism to hinder indigenous development, the disastrous debt, the triggering of bloody local conflicts, and nutritional and health problems have driven young people, women, and families into exile in an attempt to survive, feed their children, escape armed conflicts and dictators, and to find hope for a better future.

France must be irreproachable in considering these situations and humanely deal with the migration of people who are victims of violence in this world.

France must remain true to its constitutional tradition of respecting the right to asylum for freedom defenders fallen victim to repression in their own countries.

We must allow immigrants access to social rights such as rights to employment, citizenship, and housing, while giving them the dignity they deserve.

France must also be active so that this position is that of the entire European Union, based on the essential texts on the fundamental rights of individuals and peoples adopted by the United Nations, EU institutions, and the Council of Europe.

PROPOSITIONS

For the *Le Mouvement de la Paix*, exemplary behavior come through regularizing the presence of immigrants in this country, and their rights to residence, work, living with family, and education for their children. Foreign students must be seen as an opportunity to promote the prestige of France and their potential contribution to the economy must be recognized.

The right to vote and stand for local elections for non-EU foreign residents must exist in the same way it exists for immigrants within the European Union.

Access to French nationality should be provided for those who aspire to it, as well as to their children.

We demand that measures be taken by local authorities and urge the state to put in place effective aid for those learning and practicing the French language.

In the European Union, the citizenship of residence should be established for nationals of Third-World countries and their social rights recognized. The administrative situations of all "undocumented" people must be regularized.

The cancellation of the debt of poor countries is necessary in order to allow their social, sanitary, educational, and development needs be satisfied.

The banning of arms sales would strongly contribute to a reduction in conflicts and it would orient France towards pacifist cooperation and reciprocal benefits.

International solidarity, exchanges among peoples, especially the youth, should become the normal mode of relations between countries considering themselves not as possible enemies but as partners.

The immigrant and refugee population has been a part of our country for a long time, proved by its large size, as well as its economic, demographic, intellectual, artistic, humanitarian, and solidarity contributions to life, to development, and to the defense of France and its republican values. Their presence, their example, and their ties to their countries and cultures of origin contribute to the international prestige of France.

This population is not a problem but rather an asset, as long as the Republic is respectful of the human, social, economic, and cultural rights that allow for the successful integration into this society.

12. SOCIAL JUSTICE

SITUATION

In the general organization of society, reference often returns to the evaluation of objects, human situations, achievements, and projects based on what are essentially financial criteria. Finance is at the same time the measure, the means, and the end of everything.

The potential of the scientific and technological revolution is also seen in the light of financial criteria alone, at the expense of a needs-based evaluation.

In this context, education and training must also be profitable: those that generate capital gains are preferred to those who do not take such an approach to the market.

It also applies, of course, to enterprises concerning production circuits and the commercialization of goods and services. The “stockbroker layoffs” are an illustration.

The weight of pension funds in the capitalization of companies also shows that the purpose is not only the satisfaction of individual and collective needs, but the search for “2-digit” profitability (above ten percent).

The assumption that the objective of public services is to provide a national, collective response to needs, is called into question.

Social justice, which notably feeds democratic participation and effective social protection, is not included in these criteria established in the search for short term profitability without fear of repercussions in the medium and long term.

The existence of public services under community control and oriented towards long-term outlooks should not allow obtained benefits to be reoriented towards the private sector.

PROPOSITIONS

Le Mouvement de la Paix believes that without social justice, democracy, development, or the social and cultural rights of citizens, there will not be durable peace, and that applies to each level of society: regional, local, national, and international.

Health, employment, housing, and education are priorities for the future in the same way that large utilities such as energy, transport, and water are. Public services are the tool and the guarantee that these priorities are well respected.

To grow, men, women, and children must see their base, fundamental needs such as food, healthcare, and housing guaranteed.

It is only on this condition that intellectual and cultural aspirations can flourish and that the conflicts and rivalries that arise from poverty can be avoided.

As indicated in the Eight Points of the Culture of Peace, representative and participatory democracy, citizenship, and fundamental rights for all populations including immigrant populations are part of how we conceive of the organization of a city, region, country, and planet. They allow for dignified human life and for peace.

GLOSSARY

Explanation of acronyms used in the files

ABM Treaty: Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

AU: African Union

BDS: Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions Movement

CNAJEP: Committee for National and International Relations among Youth Associations and Popular Education*

ECJS: Civil, Judicial, and Societal Education*

ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council

EU: European Union

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GNP: Gross National Product

G8: Previously G7 + Russia, a group of countries considered the most economically important in the world

G20: Group of 20 countries considered the most economically important in the world

HCR: High Commission on Refugees

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

ICC: International Criminal Court

IMF: International Monetary Fund

MDG: Millennium Development Goals

M45 or M51: Nuclear missile models

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NGO: Nongovernmental Organization

NPT: Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

OPEX: Operational Expenditure

OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

PESD: European Security and Defense Policy, now known as Common Security and Defense Policy (PSDC)*

RESF: Network Education without Borders*

SNLE-NG: Next Generation Device-Launching Nuclear Submarine*

TN 75: Nuclear Warhead, Model 75*

TNN: New Model Nuclear Warhead*

UN: United Nations

UNESCO: United Nations Education, Science, Cultural Organization

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

USA: United States of America (note that Brazil, Canada, and Mexico are also federal states of the Americas)

WTO: World Trade Organization

WHO: World Health Organization

*Acronym in original French with an English explanation.

Traduction : Kathleen Schmidt pour *Le Mouvement de la Paix*