

## PROSPECTIVE CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE FOR THE POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 11 PROPOSALS OF THE NEW FOUNDATION PROJECT

The 15 associations and NGOs in the 'New Foundation' working group : *Pax Christi International with its representations to the Council of Europe and the United Nations in Geneva, Pax Christi France, Pax Christi Flandres, Chrétiens de la Méditerranée, MIAMSI, Collectif ANASTASIS, Lutte et Contemplation, Les Convivialistes, FIUC Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques, Mouvement de la Paix, Université Européenne de la Paix, UTOPIA, JESC - Jesuit European Social Centre Belgique, RJMP/ASBL Réseau "Jeunes dans le Monde pour la Paix Congo Kinshasa, Fondation Coeur et Vie Cameroun, and Association Camerounaise pour les Nations Unies ACNU*, support the 11 proposals of the New Foundation project, aimed at renewing international institutions in order to make the system more just and better equipped to respond to the challenges of our time.

You can support the Project by signing the petition as an individual or as an organization.

You can also join the New Foundation group through the following email address: [ghislainleray.paxchristi@gmail.com](mailto:ghislainleray.paxchristi@gmail.com).

### *Overview of the Proposals*

Key proposals include:

- Strengthening the role of the UN Secretary-General and General Assembly to overcome Security Council deadlocks on critical international peace and security matters (Proposal 9)
- Reforming the UN Security Council's veto system, through amending Article 27-3 of the UN Charter (Proposal 11)
- Extending the UN Security Council to Global South countries (Proposal 10)
- Improving the effectiveness of UN Security Council resolutions by implementing measures like banning arms sales to non-compliant states (Proposal 7)
- Amplifying the voice and influence of INGOs within the UN (Proposal 1)
- Enhancing environmental and social standards through stronger global governance and legally binding commitments on issues like biodiversity, climate change, and world trade (Proposal 8)

The « New Foundation » group aligns with the UN80 reform initiative as launched by the UN-Secretary General and aims to strengthen its vision to rethink the United Nations to rethink the very architecture of the United Nations and international institutions. The goal would be to guarantee long-term peace through human and collective security (UN report 1994). This objective can only be achieved by drawing on NGOs — that is, by involving civil society in restoring the UN's capacity to establish social peace on a global scale.

## **CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE FOR THE POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR 11 PROPOSALS:**

### **PROPOSALS MORE EASILY ACHIEVABLE IN THE SHORT TERM (STEP 1):**

#### 1. Proposal 1 :

Raise the status of NGOs within the bodies where they are represented so that the demands of civil society are better heard, and institutionalize and perpetuate the NGO World Forums organized by the United Nations. Both measures build on existing practices (model of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, ECOSOC, 2024 Nairobi Conference) and do not require a UN Charter revision.

#### 2. Proposal 2 :

Implement financial transparency norms on INGOs on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) model, which offers a relatively politically accepted international financial regulation model.

#### 3. Proposal 3 :

Support representative democracy by promoting the Inter-Parliamentary Union (an organization bringing together parliamentarians from around the world in Geneva): allow the IPU to submit one legislative proposal per year for debate within the respective national assemblies worldwide.

This would be achievable in the short term, as it is an organization outside the UN framework and does not require a Charter revision.

#### 4. Proposal 4 :

Ensure regulation of digital technology and AI at the international level, including in military contexts, while fully considering human dignity, combining technological innovation with ethical principles, in line with humanist values. The urgency of this debate is reflected in the emerging global consensus at G7/G20, UNESCO and EU levels, even though divergences between major technological powers remain.

#### 5. Proposal 5 :

Promote human security (UNDP 1994) and create a just global social and environmental order through binding global standards, which would be achievable by mobilizing already existing institutions (ECOSOC, ILO, WTO, UNEP...) without requiring any new institutional architecture.

### **PROPOSALS ACHIEVABLE IN THE MEDIUM TERM BUT POLITICALLY COMPLEX TO IMPLEMENT (STEP 2):**

#### 6. Proposal 6 :

Strengthen the use of UN peacekeepers to address international conflicts and, in any case, favor diplomatic and judicial conflict resolution. This proposal does not modify the Charter and is in line with established practices, though its implementation depends on the political context.

#### 7. Proposal 7 :

Favour a ban on the sale of arms by third-party states to any aggressor state that does not comply with a resolution aimed at it, rather than economic sanctions that penalize the civilian populations. As with Proposal 6, this does not require Charter modification but conflicts with the interests of arms-exporting states, including the permanent members of the Security Council.

8. Proposal 8 :

Set up a permanent global environmental and climate institution. This proposal faces no real political obstacle, but its creation *ex nihilo* with a binding authority (even if inspired by the existing COPs) remains ambitious.

### **LONG-TERM PROPOSALS (STEP 3):**

These are some of the landmark proposals of the New Foundation Project:

9. Proposal 9 :

Increase the role of the UN Secretary-General and General Assembly: give the Secretary-General the possibility of having a decision adopted by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority to overcome deadlocks in the Security Council, particularly on crucial issues relating to the maintenance of international peace and security under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

More difficult despite the existence of the “Uniting for Peace” resolution, as this proposal would require a Charter reform and could potentially face *vetoes* from states unwilling to strengthen the Secretary-General’s role.

10. Proposal 10 :

Introduce better representativeness in the UN Security Council to reflect more fairly the geopolitical realities of today’s world, thereby making the decisions taken more effective (integration of the Global South: Africa / Latin America / Asia).

This Proposal risks being blocked by the *veto* of the current permanent members.

11. Proposal 11 :

Suspend the *veto* right of any permanent member of the Security Council that commits a mass atrocity or an act of aggression against another State, thus enlarging the scope of Article 27-3 of the UN Charter.

This Proposal also risks being blocked by the *veto* of the permanent members, who have no interest in relinquishing their primary prerogative.