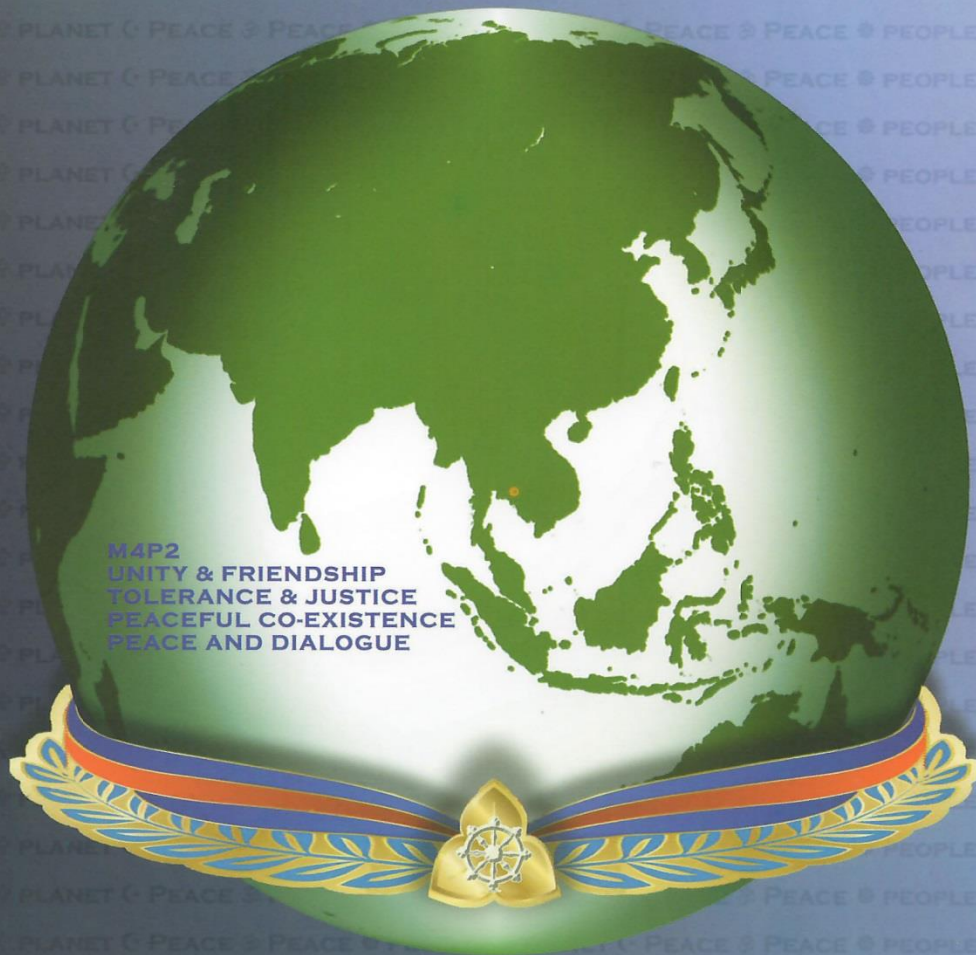


UNIVERSAL PEACE CHARTER

FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET



M4P2
UNITY & FRIENDSHIP
TOLERANCE & JUSTICE
PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE
PEACE AND DIALOGUE



INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT
FOR TOLERANCE AND PEACE

25 NOVEMBER 2024, PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA



UNIVERSAL PEACE CHARTER

For People and the Planet

About the Charter

The Universal Peace Charter, hereinafter referred to as the Peace Charter, is an international framework established to universally strengthen international solidarity and partnerships for peace, harmony, dignity and prosperity for humanity. The Peace Charter stands on the fundamental principles of (1) unity in diversity, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, good-neighbourliness, friendship, non-aggression, and non-interference, (2) mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust and mutual interest for peace and prosperity (M4P2), (3) tolerance, love, equality, fairness and justice, (4) peaceful co-existence and peaceful settlement of disputes and differences, and (5) culture of peace and dialogue. Aligned with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and other universally recognised international treaties and conventions including but not limited to the Bandung Declaration and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia, the Peace Charter strengthens peace for People and the Planet.

Preamble

We, the peoples of peace-loving nations and entities, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, are united by a common desire and collective will to live in peace, harmony, dignity and prosperity;

Adhering to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Bandung Declaration, the TAC in Southeast Asia, and other universally recognised international treaties and conventions on peace;

Expressing our desire to occupy a place of honour and dignity in the comity of nations, striving for the preservation of peace and humanity, and ensuring that all people of the world have the right to live in peace;

Aspiring to uphold the universally recognised values of human rights, self-determination and responsibilities in the promotion of peace and to ensure all nations and all people live up to the words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including both Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Civil and Political Rights;

Respecting fundamental human rights and non-discrimination as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace which allows individuals and communities to fully develop a good life;

Committing to promoting peace, tolerance, and sustainable development through enhanced multi-stakeholder dialogues and collaborations;

Pledging to build a peaceful and prosperous global community centering on collective protection of our home planet and its environment, co-existence among nations, peaceful resolution of differences, humanitarianism, compassion and kindness; and

Recognising that this Peace Charter is an institutional framework established to strengthen international solidarity and partnerships for peace, harmony, dignity and prosperity for humanity.

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter 1: Purposes and Principles

Article 1: Purposes

The Peace Charter aims to promote peace, tolerance, reconciliation, and sustainable development through enhanced multi-stakeholder dialogues and collaborations in a universal architecture of peacebuilding built upon the spirits of inclusive multilateralism and the fundamental principles of solidarity, tranquillity, international law, free and fair trade, good-neighbourliness, friendship, interdependence, fairness, justice, mutual trust, mutual prosperity and development, universal values and peaceful co-existence.

The purposes of this Peace Charter are:

1. To seek permanent peace, stability and development among nations and communities based upon open and inclusive multilateralism and internationally recognised rules and norms for peaceful resolution of conflict;
2. To prevent conflicts through the enhancement of rules and norms, tolerance, and preventive diplomacy;
3. To resolve conflicts through peaceful means, including diplomatic engagement, dialogue, mediation, good offices, and legal processes;
4. To engage in post-conflict peacebuilding efforts to prevent conflict from reemerging through socio-economic reconstruction and promotion of transitional justice;
5. To promote human security especially the water-energy-food security nexus at the local level through green investment, resource conservation, technological innovation, and agricultural and food science;
6. To mobilise and allocate resources to address global climate crises and support the global efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations for Sustainable Development (UNSDGs) and future sustainable development objectives;
7. To strengthen civil society organisations, academic institutions, think tanks and people's welfare which are essential for lasting peace;
8. To forge closer and more comprehensive partnerships among parliaments worldwide and advocate for the notion for the eventual establishment of the Universal Parliamentary Assembly (UPA) as a flagship parliamentary platform to substantiate an enhanced network of global parliaments in collaborating with its members and partners to act upon the missions of the Peace Charter;
9. To promote sustainable peace, reconciliation and harmony among religions, cultures and civilisations through dialogue, mutual respect and tolerance;
10. To enhance reliable media communication and responsible media for peace, tolerance, harmony and sustainable development; and
11. To engage all stakeholders to advance this noble cause as a collective responsibility for the sustainability and prosperity of human civilisations.

Article 2: Principles

The Parties have agreed on the following fundamental principles:

1. Unity in diversity, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, good-neighbourliness, non-aggression, non-interference, and co-prosperity;
2. Mutual Respect, Mutual Understanding, Mutual Trust and Mutual Interest for Peace and Prosperity (M4P2);
3. Tolerance, love, equality, fairness and justice;
4. Peaceful co-existence and peaceful settlement of disputes and differences;
5. Culture of peace and dialogue.

Chapter 2: Areas of Cooperation

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, the Parties will practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and develop friendly cooperation for peace in the following key areas.

Article 3: Conflict Prevention

The Parties will:

- Uphold the renunciation of the threat of the use of force or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;
- Avoid participating in any activity that threatens peace and political stability in other states, regions and beyond;
- Make their maximum efforts, multilaterally, bilaterally, and unilaterally to prevent all forms of conflicts from arising;
- Continue to promote lasting peace, everlasting amity, and mutually beneficial cooperation among all nations to enhance stability and resilience at the global, regional, national and local level;
- Facilitate comprehensive political settlements of existing conflicts based on international rules and norms and through a win-win approach;
- Settle all disputes by peaceful means such as negotiation, reconciliation, arbitration or judicial settlements as well as other peaceful means agreed upon by the parties' own concerned, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, International Law and other universally recognised norms and practices;
- Commit to ending impunity and promoting accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and core crimes of international concerns under domestic law and prevailing international law;
- Advance peaceful co-existence and sustained cooperation among all nations in all fields that enhance peace, security, stability, human dignity, and social progress;
- Maintain regular contacts, communication and consultations with one another on international and regional matters; and

- Accelerate the economic growth, social advancement and resiliency of all nations to achieve a prosperous and peaceful community for all.

Article 4: Leadership For Peace

The Parties will:

- Endeavour to foster and deepen cooperation in furtherance of the causes of peace, harmony, and stability in their region and beyond;
- Strive to promote peace leadership within governments, faith-based organisations, civil society and the private sector in order to achieve the closest cooperation on the widest scale;
- Assist one another in the areas of good governance, knowledge sharing, capacity building and training of current and future leaders at all levels; and
- Honor enlightened leaders for their peace efforts and achievements on an annual basis.

Article 5: Economic Cooperation

The Parties will:

- Promote economic and social advancement in all nations based on mutual interest, cooperation and respect for national sovereignty to help bring about the shared prosperity and well-being for all;
- Accelerate and deepen economic cooperation with the support of governments and business leaders for growth for all nations through the appropriate adoption of strategies for economic development and mutual assistance to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community; and
- Advocate for true multilateralism and just, equal and inclusive globalisation to alleviate the deficits in peace, development, security and governance.

Article 6: Transitional Justice

The Parties will:

- Enhance the resiliency of post-conflict societies and communities and peaceful co-existence between victims, witnesses and perpetrators in fostering lasting peace at the national and communal level;
- Advocate both retributive and restorative justice in post-conflict societies, prevent post-conflict societies from relapsing into conflict by ending the culture of impunity, and ensure inclusive peace and development;
- Build durable pathways to peace including truth-seeking mechanisms, restoration of civic trust and enhancement of social solidarity through civic engagement, and support of jurists and lawyers; and
- Work to identify and address existing social, economic, and political injustices through people-centred reforms and peaceful mediation efforts among all parties involved to ensure a Win-Win peace.

Article 7: Food, Water and Energy Security

The Parties will:

- Commit to addressing national, regional and global food insecurity, and undertake all necessary measures to ensure food security for their people at all times;
- Embrace a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to achieving food security by protecting food sources and food ecosystems using environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural and industrial technologies by both small and large-scale farms;
- Guarantee uninterrupted food supply chains, addressing food price crisis;
- Promote the water-energy-food security nexus to enhance food system stability through green investment, agricultural extension to small-holder farmers and provision of education and know-how on crop diversification and post-harvest management;
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain natural ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change such as extreme weather, drought, flooding and other natural disasters; and
- Devote resources to scientific research and development and promote evidence-based policymaking for agricultural and food sciences.

Article 8: Climate and Environmental Security

The Parties will:

- Closely monitor and allocate resources to address the global climate crisis, using appropriate national, regional and international mitigation and adaptation measures;
- Adopt and implement integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaption to climate change, and resilience to disasters in line with the 2030 UNSDGs and the future SDGs;
- Adhere to actions and principles adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including but not limited to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in 2015, and the recently concluded COP29 at Baku in 2024; and
- Galvanise all stakeholders to form expert working groups to solicit expertise and best practices on how to cope with and respond to the climate crisis collectively.

Article 9: Women, Peace and Security

The Parties will:

- Endeavour to work multilaterally, bilaterally, and unilaterally, to enhance the role of women in building and maintaining peace and security in their respective societies and around the world;

- Commit to actively advancing gender equality worldwide and empowering women at all levels of society including cultural, social, political, health, economic dimensions and beyond in respect to faith, identity and civilisation;
- Provide capacity-building programmes and legal protection and assistance to women facing violence and discrimination in their respective communities; and
- Strive to promote and raise public awareness about the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda at national, regional, and international levels by using available resources at our disposal.

Article 10: Education and Youth

The Parties will:

- Endeavour to build an international network of peacebuilders through education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity building on peace;
- Advance world peace by empowering youth to become peace leaders and global citizens by enhancing their leadership skills and capacities;
- Promote responsibilities and aspirations amongst the youth, and harness the youth bulge towards greater participation in decision-making as an effective means of developing enlightened peace leadership for the future; and
- Strive to promote the harmonious family values and ways of life for peace in families, communities, societies and nations.

Article 11: Science, Technology and Innovation

The Parties will:

- Work collaboratively to harness the full potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital technologies for enhancing peace by fostering people-to-people connectivity across various ethnic and religious communities, combatting disinformation, misinformation and fake news, strengthening public transparency and accountability, closing the digital divide, and nurturing resilient and inclusive people-centred societies;
- Capitalise on the availability and advancement of science, technology and innovation (STI), including ICT and digital technologies, and bridge the gaps among nations and/or societies to promote their fair and inclusive access to advanced technology.
- Promote the utilisation of ICT, digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence to benefit humanity.

Article 12: Religious and Cultural Tolerance

The Parties will:

- Promote cultural connectivity and inter-faith dialogue to enhance international solidarity and unity in diversity;

- Promote cross-cultural understanding and trust building through people-to-people interaction and knowledge exchanges; and
- Advocate for the establishment of an Interfaith Unity Council (IUC) at the United Nations as well as at national and local levels to provide mechanisms for interface dialogue to take place and build dense networks of interfaith peacebuilders who can serve in such mechanisms.

Article 13: Media and Information Integrity

The Parties will:

- Promote a reliable and accountable press as a fundamental pillar of democracy, which is capable of informing, educating and involving citizens in the political process and decision-making;
- Protect and promote freedom of expression and of the press so as to defend journalists and the media against threats, intimidation and/or violence in accordance with applicable law;
- Promote information integrity and address the challenges of the digital revolution and information and communication technologies, including the protection of privacy, cyber security and the fight against disinformation and manipulation in all forms; and
- Promote action-oriented solutions to address the challenges and enhance equitable and inclusive access to Information and Communication Technology and digital technology.

Chapter 3: Membership and Responsibilities

Article 14

The Peace Charter's membership is open to all states and entities. The states refer to governments, parliaments, and intergovernmental organisations. The entities refer to international non-governmental organisations, international private organisations, and civil society organisations. The membership process shall be reviewed and approved by the Peace Charter's entrusted institutions.

Article 15

The Parties shall perform their duties and responsibilities under the Peace Charter which shall be governed by a set of rules of procedure and guidelines.

Article 16

The Parties shall commit to the purposes and principles of the Peace Charter and take all necessary measures to realise the common objectives.

Chapter 4: Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 17

For the functioning and operations of the Peace Charter, the Parties shall further discuss the establishment of the working mechanisms to serve the purposes of the Peace Charter.

Article 18

For effective implementation of the Peace Charter, the Parties shall develop a governance structure that is inclusive, resilient, and future-oriented to facilitate, coordinate, and empower them to perform their roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

Article 19

The Parties shall consider establishing a Peacebuilding Foundation (PBF) to mobilise adequate and sustained financing and supporting resources for implementing peace projects and programmes. The Parties shall cooperate with the UN Peacebuilding Commission and other peace foundations or organisations.

Article 20

Adopted and proclaimed in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia, at the 11th Plenary Session of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP) on the 25th of November 2024, in a single original in the English Language.



ឧបទ្ទេសសន្តិភាពសកល៖
ដើម្បីមនុស្សជាតិ និងកត្តាផែនដី

UNIVERSAL PEACE CHARTER
FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET



UPC
MMXXIV