



NOBEL PEACE SUMMIT'S FINAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Mikhail Gorbachev won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990. During the 1990s he met his fellow Laureates and realized that all its winners, both individuals and organizations, had messages of extraordinary importance for humanity. He concluded that it would be exciting and valuable to annually unite with the winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, engage in dialogue, discussion, and debate about current issues and challenges, promote significant international political and social campaigns, issue statements, conceive and create new initiatives, and hopefully send messages of inspiration and wisdom to the entire world. It quickly became clear that they constituted a chorus of voices advancing the supreme value of peace through a wide variety of perspectives and cultures with a broad range of interests, such as, the promotion of human rights, democracy and freedom, the elimination of nuclear and other dreadfully destructive weapons, demilitarization and reconciliation with former foes, protection of the environment, and overcoming ethnic bigotry and fear.



In 1999, the first World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates was officially launched by President Gorbachev in Rome, with the enthusiastic participation of more than 25 Nobel Peace Prize Winners, their delegations, the diplomatic corps, and even Pope John Paul II who hosted a session at Vatican City. It was clear that this endeavor was worthy of continuing and growing. Indeed it has.

Since its inception the yearly Summit, regularly organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates, has grown and been hosted in several cities such as Rome, Paris, Warsaw, Hiroshima, Chicago and Barcelona. Nearly every living Laureate has participated and influenced millions of people with their messages of wisdom and hope backed up by actions of impact and living examples of courage.

Each Summit has a theme to amplify focus on a particular issue. Here is a sampling: Breaking Down Walls for a World Without Violence (Berlin 2009); The Legacy of Hiroshima: A World Without Nuclear Weapons (Hiroshima 2010); Speak Up, Speak Out for Freedom and Rights (Chicago 2012); Stand In Solidarity for Peace – Time to Act (Warsaw 2013); and, Peace, Living It! In Honor of Nelson Mandela (Rome 2014).



Each Summit produces a Final Statement or Declaration for public circulation. Imagine crafting a cohesive document from a group of extremely successful leaders from cultural experiences as divergent as the geography of the planet and as varied as the mansions of heads of state to the mountain homes of indigenous peoples of the Central American highlands. At each Summit an intense dialogue takes place where it is clear that despite enormous differences of experience there is an underlying unity and passion to find pathways to peace.

The Laureates seem to excel in helping to complete tasks that others thought were not possible – ending apartheid without violence, ending the Cold War without violence, forging peace in Central America in the midst of civil turmoil, raising human rights issues in the midst of oppression, and so many other inspiring successes.


One of the most important documents that the Laureates produced is ***The Charter for a World without Violence***. Reminding us that “violence is a preventable disease,” it is replete with substantive policies based on a foundation of values that we hope will stimulate new thinking and policies.



Another fruitful outcome and stimulated by her experiences in serving the Summits, author Livia Malcangio has produced a beautiful illustrated book ***Being Nobel*** highlighting the policies and personalities of the Laureates. The reader is inspired by what an individual can accomplish with courage, dedication, and selflessness. Excerpts of *Being Nobel* can be found at the nobelpeacesummit.com website.

It is our hope that this small booklet of Statements and Declarations is useful in helping the reader find ways to walk in paths of peace and feel empowered to join in the advocacy for a better world along with the Nobel Peace Laureates.

We thank the Laureates for their continued leadership in showing that peace is possible for every human being and for every nation around the world. The Secretariat wishes to particularly thank Pavel Palezchenko, David Steward, and Jonathan Granoff for their service in carefully listening to the Laureates and helping to draft consensus oriented documents to advance the policies, insights, and proposals of the Laureates. Last but not least, our special thanks goes to Mikhail Gorbachev, without whom the Nobel Peace Summit would have not started and grown so far.

 Respectfully,
Ekaterina Zagladina
President

Permanent Secretariat of the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates

Below, in alphabetical order, is a list of the Nobel Peace Prize Winners and Personalities that won the Nobel Peace Prize who have attended the Summits.
For further information regarding participation in each Summit please visit our website at <http://www.nobelpeacesummit.com>

Oscar Arias Sanchez, Jimmy Carter, Kim Dae-jung, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Frederik Willem De Klerk, Shirin Ebadi, Mohamed El Baradei, Leymah Gbowee, Mikhail Gorbachev, John Hume, Tawakkol Karman, Mairead Maguire, Rigoberta Menchu Tum, Shimon Peres, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, José Ramos-Horta, Joseph Rotblat, Kailash Sathiarti, David Trimble , Lech Walesa, Betty Williams, Jody Williams, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Mohammed Yunus, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Amnesty International (AI), European Union (EU), Institut de Droit International (IDI), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Peace Bureau (IPB), International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs (PUGWASH), Unicef United Nations Children ‘s Fund (UNICEF), United Nation department of Peacekeeping operations (UNDPO), United Nations (UN), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



BARCELONA 2015

REFUGEES: MEETING THE CHALLENGE TO OUR HUMANITY Barcelona, 15 November 2015

We, the Nobel Peace Laureates and Peace Organisations, in the presence of youth from all over the world, gathered together in Barcelona from 12 - 15 November 2015, have considered issues affecting world peace - with special emphasis on the current refugee and migration crisis.

We are profoundly shocked and outraged by the barbaric killing of more than 150 innocent people in Paris on the evening of 13 November. We express our deepest sympathy and solidarity with the families of the victims and with the people of France.

This outrageous attack stresses the urgent need to address the root causes of the current refugee crisis and insecurity in the world. This situation should not be abused to demonise refugees and the Muslim community.

As Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate organisations we join with millions of individuals, organisations, communities and cities who every day make a difference by working for a better and more peaceful world.

We collectively raise our voices in compassion for the millions of refugees who have been forced to leave their homes. We affirm that the manner in which we honour and protect their inherent dignity and human rights is a measure of our own humanity.

We are particularly concerned about the plight of women and children whose lives have been devastated by conflict, repression and deprivation. We must and can eliminate the conditions that compel people to leave from their homes.

The refugee and migration crisis does not exist in isolation. It is a symptom of the broader problems that confront humanity that include continuing conflict in many countries; the consequences of militarism, extreme nationalism and the use of force and proxy wars by global powers in pursuit of strategic, financial and ideological interests; distorted religious beliefs that lead to horrific acts of



violence; the failure of governance characterised by rampant corruption, persecution and the absence of democracy, basic human rights and the rule of law; the gross inequalities in opportunities and in economic and social wellbeing between and within the so-called developed and developing countries; the failure to accommodate, tolerate and appreciate the value of religious, cultural and ethnic diversity; the growing impact of climate change that will increasingly threaten food security and disrupt the lives of hundreds of millions of people in the most vulnerable societies; and the criminal exploitation of refugees by human smugglers.

We believe that many of these problems can be solved if the international community fulfills its commitment to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals that nations have already adopted as the framework for a comprehensive, practical and achievable path to a secure and peaceful future.

We also call on the international community to address the root causes of the refugee and migration crisis while assuring access to asylum; redouble efforts to bring peace to Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Ukraine, Palestine/Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic and other societies in conflict in a process that includes the peoples involved - especially women - and concerned nations; denounce and reject the use of distorted religious doctrines and ideologies to justify violence by placing perverted beliefs above compassion and other universal values; ensure that refugee children have adequate access to education

and health care; promote good governance based on respect for fundamental human rights and the rule of law; prevent ethnic conflict and repression by recognising the value of diversity and by protecting the rights of minorities; achieve and implement international agreements to combat climate change that bind all elements of society including government, business, finance and the military - with special focus on the forthcoming conference in Paris; identify and prosecute those responsible for human smuggling; and provide much greater support to countries bordering conflict areas which are hosting refugees - and underfunded humanitarian organisations aiding refugees.

True security will never be achieved by military force or by the possession and threat of nuclear weapons. It requires adherence to international humanitarian law and global cooperation in meeting the authentic needs of humanity. We call on the nations of the world to redirect each year at least 10% of annual military expenditure of over 1.8 trillion dollars to implement the programs required for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals; implement fully the Arms Trade Treaty and end illicit arms trading; put an immediate end to any new arms race - especially the modernisation of nuclear arsenals and the pursuit of fully autonomous weapons systems; and fulfill the legal obligation to commence negotiations now to eliminate nuclear weapons.

True personal, national and global security is found in the practical application of compassion.



We Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate Organizations remain seized of and address more fully these specific critical issues in the following Appendix:

1. The Sustainable Development Goals

The nations of the world have collectively agreed to a set of goals to be obtained by 2030. These commitments when put into practice will be a model of cooperative security. It is worthwhile to list the specific goals and their underlying policy commitments, targets, and demand political leaders enact programs to achieve them. The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on September, 25, 2015, contains 17 Goals and 169 associated targets.
(http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/L.85&Lang=E)

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



2. Nuclear Disarmament

Nine nations: United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, United States, India, Israel, Pakistan and North Korea possess and currently threaten to use nuclear weapons. There are around 16,000 of these horrific devices, with over 95% possessed by Russia and the United States. There is a legal obligation to negotiate their universal elimination contained in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and clearly set forth in a unanimous decision of the International Court of Justice.

Heightened tensions in volatile parts of the world, including Ukraine, the Middle East and South Asia, have raised concerns that regional conflicts could escalate out of control, leading to the use of nuclear weapons. Moreover, we know that the medical and environmental consequences of even a regional nuclear war would be unprecedented in scale and scope and would render an effective humanitarian response impossible. If less than 1% of the

world's 16,000 nuclear weapons were to be used in a conflict, a cooling of the earth's atmosphere and the ensuing Nuclear Famine would not only lead to 2 billion deaths by starvation around the world, but also escalate existing conflicts over limited resources and intensify the refugee crisis beyond all manageable dimensions. The prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons is therefore first and foremost a humanitarian obligation. International Humanitarian Law prohibits the use of any weapon in a manner that does not discriminate between civilians and combatants or inflicts unnecessary suffering. Furthermore, it is illegal to threaten populated areas with weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear weapons violate these prohibitions. Their horrific capacity for destruction renders the threat of their use immoral and in breach of International Humanitarian Law. Policies founded on this threat are an unstable, unacceptable manner of pursuing security.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty requires the prohibition and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-armed states have failed to comply with these nuclear disarmament obligations. They must be called to account by the international community and compelled to act responsibly. In the past two years, a new momentum has built up in the movement to ban and abolish nuclear weapons. Three international state conferences in Oslo, Nayarit, and Vienna provided much of the expert evidence that has now been summarized and submitted to the 2015 NPT Review Conference and to the 70th session of the UN General Assembly as the humanitarian basis for nuclear disarmament.

A "Humanitarian Pledge", launched at the conclusion of the Vienna conference on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons in December of 2014, has already been joined by 121 states. The Pledge identifies a legal gap that has enabled the nuclear-armed states to evade compliance with their disarmament obligations and calls for action to close that gap in order to "stigmatize, prohibit, and eliminate nuclear weapons." We are inspired by the Five Point plan of United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon which calls for a convention or framework of legal instruments eliminating nuclear weapons as well as the powerful new insight of Pope Francis and the Holy See which has identified the possession and threat of use of nuclear weapons to be immoral. Its analysis is that deterrence theory which serves to justify possession and threat of use of nuclear weapons is premised on the intent, readiness and willingness to annihilate millions of innocent people and that such a posture cannot be considered moral, therefore both the threat to use as well as the possession of nuclear weapons is immoral.

As Nobel Peace Laureates, we urge all States to join the Humanitarian Pledge, to make the evidence about the consequences of nuclear weapons a central focus of political and diplomatic process to ban and eliminate them, and to build upon the momentum of this new humanitarian initiative in order to ensure that there are no further delays on the road to a nuclear-weapons-free world.

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Pending the obtaining of the legal, verifiable, enforceable elimination of these weapons and consistent with commitments already made under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to diminish the Role of nuclear weapons in security policies, we urge non-first use pledges and a Security Council resolution prohibiting targeting populated areas. Furthermore, pending entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, we urge a Security Council resolution deciding that no state may engage in nuclear weapons explosive testing.

We also commend strongly the hard work of the diplomats and the success obtained by the Security Council Resolution 2231 on Iran that prevents further proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East Diplomatic efforts were equally successful in ending Syria's chemical weapons program and demonstrate that when the political support and will is there, solutions to pressing security threats can be achieved. We urge such commitment to the commencement of negotiations on the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. Such an endeavor must begin now and can take place simultaneously at multiple forums. We commend the creation of the Open Ended Working Group in the UN General Assembly with a mandate to "substantively address concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will be need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons" and hope it will energize nuclear abolition efforts.

We condemn the billions of dollars that several nuclear weapons states are committing to spending to modernize their arsenals as well as the arm race such actions are stimulating.

3. Climate Change

The recent 5th Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sent three overarching messages to the world: 1) Human influence on the climate system is clear, and growing, 2) we must act quickly and decisively if we want to avoid increasingly destructive outcomes and 3) we have the means to limit climate change and build a better future. The report addressed explicitly the implications of climate change on human security, including migration, displacement and violent conflicts. The key findings of the IPCC in this regard are as follows:

Climate change over the 21st century is projected to increase displacement of people.

Displacement risks increase when populations that lack the resources for planned migration experience higher exposure to extreme weather events, in both rural and urban areas, particularly in developing countries with low income. Expanding opportunities for mobility

can reduce vulnerability for such populations. Changes in migration patterns can be responses to both extreme weather events and longer-term climate variability and change. However, migration can also be an effective adaptation strategy.

Climate change can indirectly increase risks of violent conflicts in the form of civil war and inter-group violence by amplifying well-documented drivers of these conflicts such as poverty and economic shocks. Multiple lines of evidence relate climate variability to these forms of conflict.

The impacts of climate change on the critical infrastructure and territorial integrity of many states are expected to influence national security policies. Some transboundary impacts of climate change, such as changes in sea ice, shared water resources, and pelagic fish stocks, have the potential to increase rivalry among states, but robust national and intergovernmental institutions can enhance cooperation and manage many of these rivalries.

Building a low-carbon world to stabilize the climate will create new opportunities for individuals, companies and countries to share.

Climate change will increasingly affect all citizens and economic sectors around the world and will hit the poor and least favored hardest.

It is therefore imperative that the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change to be held in Paris, France on 30 November-11 December 2015, establish a comprehensive agreement to support swift and decisive action by all member States to address adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.





ROME 2014

PEACE. LIVING IT! IN HONOR OF NELSON MANDELA
Rome, December 2014

Nothing is as antagonistic to peace as the human mind without love, compassion, and reverence for life and nature. Nothing is as noble as the human being who chooses to bring love and compassion into action.

This year we honor the legacy of Nelson Mandela. He exemplified the principles for which the Nobel Peace Prize is granted and serves as a timeless example of a truth he lived. As he himself said: "love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite."

He had many reasons to give up hope, even to hate, but he chose love in action. It is a choice we can all make.

We are saddened by the fact that we were not able to honor Nelson Mandela and his fellow Peace Laureates in Cape Town this year because of the refusal of the South African government to grant a visa to H.H. the Dalai Lama to enable him to attend the planned Summit in Cape Town. The 14th Summit, which was moved to Rome, has nevertheless permitted us to consider South Africa's unique experience in showing that even the most intractable disputes can be resolved peacefully through civic activism and negotiation.

As Nobel Peace Laureates we bear witness that – as has happened in South Africa during the past 25 years - change for the common good can be achieved. Many of us have faced guns and overcome fear with a commitment to live with and for peace.

Peace thrives where governance protects the vulnerable, where the rule of law brings justice and the treasure of human rights, where harmony with the natural world is achieved, and where the benefits of tolerance and diversity are fully realized.

Violence has many faces: prejudice and fanaticism, racism and xenophobia, ignorance and shortsightedness, injustice, gross inequalities of wealth and

opportunity, oppression of women and children, forced labor and slavery, terrorism, and war. Many people feel powerless and suffer in cynicism, selfishness, and apathy. There is a cure: when individuals commit to caring for others with kindness and compassion, they change and they are able to make changes for peace in the world.

It is a universal personal rule: We must treat others as we wish to be treated. Nations, also, must treat other nations as they wish to be treated. When they don't, chaos and violence follow. When they do, stability and peace are obtained.

We decry the continued reliance on violence as a primary means of addressing differences. There are no military solutions to Syria, Congo, South Sudan, Ukraine, Iraq, Palestine/Israel, Kashmir and other conflicts.

One of the greatest threats to peace is the continuing view of some great powers that they can achieve their goals through military force. This perspective is creating new crisis today. If left unchecked this tendency will inevitably lead to increased military confrontation and to a new more dangerous Cold War.

We are gravely concerned about the danger of war – including nuclear war – between large states. This threat is now greater than at any time since the Cold War.

We urge your attention to the annexed letter from President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Militarism has cost the world over 1.7 trillion dollars this past year. It deprives the poor of urgently needed resources for development and protection of the earth's ecosystem and adds to the likelihood of war with all its attendant suffering.

No creed, no religious belief should be perverted to justify gross violations of human rights or the abuse of women and children. Terrorists are terrorists. Fanaticism in the guise of religion will be more easily contained and eliminated when justice is pursued for the poor, and when diplomacy and cooperation are practiced amongst the most powerful nations.

10,000,000 people are stateless today. We support the campaign of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to end statelessness within ten years as well as its efforts to alleviate the suffering of over 50,000,000 displaced persons.

The current wave of violence against women and girls and the perpetration of sexual violence in conflict by armed groups and military regimes further violates women's human rights, and makes it impossible for them to realize their goals of education, freedom of movement, peace and justice. We call for full implementation of all UN resolutions addressing women, peace and security and political will by national governments to do so.

Protecting Global Commons

No nation can be secure when the climate, oceans, and rainforests are at risk. Climate change is already leading to radical changes in food production, extreme events, rising sea levels, the intensity of weather patterns, and is increasing the likelihood of pandemics.

We call for a strong international agreement to protect the climate in Paris in 2015.

Poverty and Sustainable Development

It is unacceptable that over 2 billion people live on less than \$2.00 per day. Countries must adopt well-known practical solutions to eliminate the injustice of poverty. They must support the successful completion of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We urge adoption of the recommendations of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons.

A first step to ending the oppression of dictatorships would be the rejection by banks of money arising from their corruption as well as constraints on their travel.

The rights of children must become part of every government's agenda. We call for universal ratification and application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The widening jobs gap needs to be, and can be, bridged and credible action must be undertaken to give the millions of new labor market entrants a viable job. An effective social floor can be designed in every country to eliminate the worst forms of deprivation. People need to be empowered to claim their social and democratic rights and achieve sufficient control over their own destinies.

Nuclear Disarmament

There are over 16,000 nuclear weapons in the world today. As the recent 3rd International Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons concluded: the impact of the use of just one is unacceptable. A mere 100 would lower the earth's temperature by over 1 degree Celsius for at least ten years, causing massive disruption of global food production and putting 2 billion people at risk of starvation. If we fail to prevent nuclear war, all of our other efforts to secure peace and justice will be for naught. We need to stigmatize, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

Meeting in Rome, we commend Pope Francis' recent call for nuclear weapons to be "banned once and for all". We welcome the pledge by the Austrian government "to identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons" and "to cooperate with all stakeholders to achieve this goal".

We urge all states to commence negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time, and subsequently to conclude the negotiations within two years. This will fulfill existing obligations enshrined in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which will be reviewed in May of 2015, and the unanimous ruling of the International Court of Justice. Negotiations should be open to all states and blockable by none. The 70th anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 2015 highlights the urgency of ending the threat of these weapons.



Conventional Weapons

We support the call for a pre-emptive ban on fully autonomous weapons (killer robots) – weapons that would be able to select and attack targets without human intervention. We must prevent this new form of inhumane warfare.

We urge an immediate halt to the use of indiscriminate weapons and call on all states to join and fully comply with the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

We commend the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty and urge all states to join the Treaty.

Our Call

We call upon religious, business, civic leaders, parliaments and all persons of good will to work with us to realize these principles and policies.

Human values that honor life, human rights and security, are needed more than ever to guide nations. No matter what nations do every individual can make a difference. Nelson Mandela lived peace from a lonely jail cell, reminding us that we must never ignore the most important place where peace must be alive -- within the heart of each one of us. It is from that place that everything, even nations, can be changed for the good.

We urge wide distribution and study of the *Charter for A World Without Violence* adopted by the 8th Nobel Peace Laureate Summit in Rome 2007.

Mikhail Gorbachev's Letter to Participants in the Nobel Peace Summit

Dear friends,

I am very sorry I am unable to participate in our meeting but also happy that, true to our common tradition, you have gathered in Rome to make the voice of Nobel Laureates heard around the world.

Today, I feel great concern at the state of European and world affairs.

The world is going through a time of troubles. The conflict that has flared up in Europe is threatening its stability and undermining its capacity to play a positive role in the world. The events in the Middle East are taking an increasingly dangerous turn. There are smoldering or potential conflicts in other regions as well while the growing global challenges of security, poverty and environmental decay are not being properly addressed.

Policy-makers are not responding to the new realities of the global world. We have been witnessing a catastrophic loss of trust in international relations. Judging by statements of representatives of major powers, they are preparing for a long-term confrontation.

We must do all we can to reverse these dangerous trends. We need new, substantive ideas and proposals that would help the current generation of political leaders to overcome the severe crisis of international relations, restore normal dialogue, and create the institutions and mechanisms that fit the needs of today's world.

I have recently put forward proposals that could help step back from the brink of a new cold war and begin restoring trust in international affairs. In essence, I propose the following:

to finally start implementing the Minsk Agreements for resolving the Ukrainian crisis;

to reduce the intensity of polemics and mutual accusations;

to agree on steps to prevent the humanitarian catastrophe and rebuild the regions affected by the conflict;

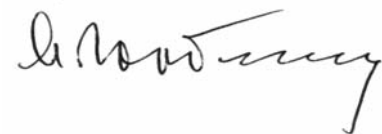
to hold negotiations on strengthening the institutions and mechanisms of security in Europe;

to re-energize common efforts to address global challenges and threats.

I am convinced that each Nobel Laureate can make a contribution to overcoming the current dangerous situation and returning to the path of peace and cooperation.

I wish you success and hope for to see you soon.

Mikhail Gorbachev





SPEAK UP, SPEAK OUT FOR FREEDOM AND RIGHTS
Chicago, November 2012

Appeal to the Youth of the World

As Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate organizations we realize that if the commitment to peace and human rights is not passed from one generation to the next our achievements will be short lived. For this reason we applaud the youth the world over who are standing up and speaking out in protest against injustice and inequality and defending the right to peace, social justice and a sustainable future.

We are concerned that old threats to peace are persisting and new ones emerging. We therefore urge young people to organize for peace and learn to prevent and resolve conflicts peacefully. At a time when militarism continues to corrupt the minds of politicians and poison international relations, when a new arms race is unfolding, this must be a key priority. As Nobel Laureate Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "those who love peace must learn to organize as effectively as those who love war."

Our collective security can no longer focus primarily on the security of states; it must focus on the security of people. Wars and militarism cannot achieve real human security.

Substantial reductions of world military expenditures could eliminate the crushing poverty whereby nearly one third of humanity lives in insufferable conditions. Excessive military expenditures not only represent a theft from those who are hungry but are also an ineffective means of obtaining security.

Equally unacceptable is violence against nature that ruins the environment upon which civilization depends.

All the world's religions and peoples share similar basic values, such as peace, compassion, love, justice, service toward others, and the alleviation of suffering.

Political leaders must recognize our common humanity through deeds rather than mere words.

We urge young people to question leaders about what they are doing to address the main challenges that face the world today:

What are you doing for the abolition of nuclear arms and other indiscriminate weapons and for reduction of military spending?

What are you doing to bridge the divide between wealth and crushing poverty? What are doing to save our planet from environmental disaster?

What are doing to protect and promote human rights and equality between women and men?

We offer the world's youth our support and our experience as they pursue a better future. We urge them to achieve change through peaceful and moral means. We need your enthusiasm and we want you to join us in our continued quest for peace and justice.





THE LEGACY OF HIROSHIMA: A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Hiroshima, 14 November 2010

The Hiroshima Declaration on the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons

The undersigned Nobel Peace Laureates and representatives of Nobel Peace Prize organisations, gathered in Hiroshima on November 12-14, 2010, after listening to the testimonies of the Hibakusha, have no doubt that the use of nuclear weapons against any people must be regarded as a crime against humanity and should henceforth be prohibited.

We pay tribute to the courage and suffering of the Hibakusha who survived the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 and honour those that have dedicated their lives to teaching the world about the horrors of nuclear war. Like them, we pledge ourselves to work for a future committed to peace, justice and security without nuclear weapons and war.

“Nuclear weapons are unique in their destructive power, in the unspeakable human suffering they cause, in the impossibility of controlling their effects in space and time, in the risks of escalation they create, and in the threat they pose to the environment, to future generations, and indeed to the survival of humanity.” We strongly endorse this assessment by the International Committee of the Red Cross, three times recognised with the Nobel Peace Prize for its humanitarian work.

Twenty-five years ago in Geneva, the leaders of the two largest nuclear powers declared that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”. There has been some substantive progress since then. The agreements on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF); strategic arms reductions (START); and unilateral and bilateral initiatives on tactical nuclear weapons, have eliminated tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. We welcome the signing by the United States and Russia of the New START treaty and the consensus

Nuclear Disarmament Action Plan that was adopted by the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

Nevertheless, there are still enough nuclear weapons to destroy life on Earth many times over. The proliferation of nuclear weapons and the possibility of their use for acts of terrorism are additional causes for deep concern. The threats posed by nuclear weapons did not disappear with the ending of the Cold War.

Nuclear weapons cannot be disinvented, but they can and must be outlawed, just as chemical and biological weapons, landmines and cluster munitions have been declared illegal. Nuclear weapons, the most inhumane threat of all, should likewise be outlawed in keeping with the 2010 NPT Review Conference final document, which reaffirmed “the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law”.

Efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons must proceed along with measures to strengthen international law, demilitarize international relations and political thinking and to address human and security needs. Nuclear deterrence, power projection and national prestige as arguments to justify acquiring and retaining nuclear weapons are totally outdated and must be rejected.

We support the UN Secretary General’s five point proposal on nuclear disarmament and proposals by others to undertake work on a universal treaty to prohibit the use, development, production, stockpiling or transfer of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon technologies and components and to provide for their complete and verified elimination.

We call upon heads of government, parliaments, mayors and citizens to join us in affirming that the use of nuclear weapons is immoral and illegal.

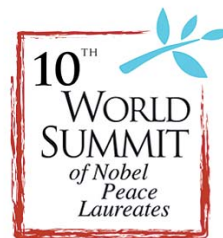
We call for the ratification without delay of the New START agreement by the United States and Russia and for follow-on negotiations for deeper cuts in all types of nuclear weapons.

We call on the relevant Governments to take urgent steps to implement the proposals agreed on in the 2010 NPT Review Conference final document towards realising the objectives of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.

We call on China, the United States, Egypt, Iran, Israel and Indonesia to ratify, and on India, Pakistan and North Korea to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, that has already been ratified by 153 nations, so that the Treaty can be brought into full legal force.

We call on nations to negotiate a universal treaty to abolish nuclear weapons, in partnership with civil society.

To ensure that the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki never reoccur and to build a world based on cooperation and peace, we issue this call of conscience. We must all work together to achieve a common good that is practical, moral, legal and necessary – the abolition of nuclear weapons.



BERLIN 2009

BREAKING DOWN NEW WALLS FOR A WORLD WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Berlin, 11 November 2009

The Nobel Peace Laureates, representatives of non-governmental organizations and youth representatives, gathered in Berlin on 10-11, November, 2009, having considered the historical implications of the fall of the Berlin Wall and global developments during the 20 years since then, call on the international community to break down the national, international, personal, and institutional walls, walls that stand in the way of a nuclear weapons free world by achieving a paradigm shift from counter-productive and excessive militarization to collective security based on cooperative initiatives to address global threats, fully implementing the non-proliferation and disarmament obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and all other international agreements on nuclear weapons by all members of the international community, negotiating a new convention for the universal and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons, supporting the successful conclusion of the initiative of President Obama and President Medvedev of adopting a new agreement on nuclear disarmament and its successful implementation, supporting the UN Secretary-General's five-point plan on nuclear disarmament, respecting the rules of international humanitarian law and adopting the conventions banning indiscriminate weapons such as landmines and cluster bombs.

Addressing the root causes of regional and global conflicts to assure that the security of all states can be safeguarded without nuclear weapons; walls between rich and poor by mobilizing all necessary national and international resources to achieve the full implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and by using the current financial crisis to construct a new global economic system that will be fair for all mankind and that lays the foundation for a strong, sustainable and balanced growth through the creation of decent work; walls between cultural, religious, and ethnic communities by

rights, with a view to strengthening protections of the rights of religious, cultural and linguistic minorities;

calling on the UN General Assembly to convene an international conference on minority physical walls or barriers that separate or isolate people in various parts of the world and limit freedom of movement and the possibilities of communication by breaking down walls and barriers such as those that divide Palestinians and Israelis; North and South Koreans; and the people of Kashmir as well as by addressing the reality and perception of the fears of aggression and terrorism upon which such walls and barriers have been constructed; walls that stand in the way of the crucial need to combat climate change by international commitment to effective global action as expressed in the (attached) special statement of the Summit, and by ensuring the success of the upcoming Copenhagen conference in securing firm assuring sustainable development that will enable mankind to live in harmony with the fragile global environment and with each other;

walls that stand in the way of inter-generation justice by including youth and youth-led organizations effectively in the decisions concerning their future, and by ensuring active dialogue and communication between generations.

The Summit also calls on the international community to build bridges based on our shared values, vision and humanity. It also calls on all people to show love, compassion and toleration in their relations with one another. In this spirit we recommit ourselves to the Charter for a World Without Violence which articulates our vision for a world with peace and justice.

Nobel Peace Laureates Statement to COP15 Climate Change Meeting

Copenhagen, December 2009

Climate change now poses an unacceptable risk of catastrophic and irreversible harm at a global scale, possibly even within the next decade, threatening global peace, human security and development and putting the sustainability of human society in jeopardy.

Current negotiations are based on scientific information that is several years out-of- date. The latest science indicates that, on the balance of probabilities, we have badly underestimated both the extent and speed of climate change, to the point that we now run a rapidly increasing risk of sudden failure of some part of the climatic system, possibly via tipping points which may prove irreversible.

Despite 20 years of negotiation, virtually nothing has been done so far to contain the problem and there is no sign of that changing at the forthcoming Copenhagen meeting. Excellent work is underway by concerned governments and organisations, but it is now clear that conventional processes will not deliver the speed and extent of change required to avert potentially catastrophic impacts.

New thinking is required to break through politics-as-usual. We have run out of time to take a graduated response and we must now move to global emergency action. This will require cooperation across the spectrum, involving civil society, public and private sectors, bipartisan political involvement, on an unprecedented scale. As the world's poorest suffer most from but contribute least to climate change and as we bear responsibility for future generations, climate justice must be a guiding principle.

Successful resolution of our climate and sustainability dilemma requires transformational change, not incrementalism. It means almost complete decarbonisation of the global economy by 2050, a peaking of global emissions by 2015 and reduction of carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere. This is a far greater task than is acknowledged politically, but it is achievable given the will and statesmanship which humanity has demonstrated in previous emergencies.

Every effort must be made to reach an agreement at Copenhagen built on the latest science, however unlikely that may be. If an unsatisfactory compromise does materialise, or no agreement is reached, the danger is that the pressure for further change will evaporate, locking in potentially catastrophic outcomes as carbon emissions continue to accelerate. From a global peace and security perspective, let alone from moral and ethical considerations, that cannot be allowed to happen.

In these circumstances, the Copenhagen process should be halted and global leaders immediately called into emergency session to chart a new path for transformative change. Whilst this action may seem extreme, that is what the considered science, and prudent risk management, now implies.

To be successful, this initiative must involve a very personal commitment from key world leaders. In the interests of world peace and security, the Nobel Peace Laureates urge global leaders to make that commitment without delay, as others have done in the past.



PARIS 2008

HUMAN RIGHTS AND A WORLD WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Paris, 13 December 2008

We, the Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate organizations, who have gathered together in Paris from 11 to 13 December, 2008, to consider the state of human rights and the prospects for a world without violence, have adopted the following Declaration.

Human Rights

We celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are encouraged by the progress of humanity since 1948 in extending democracy and entrenching human rights. However, we are concerned about the failure of over forty countries, including more than one third of humanity, to join in the march to democracy and human rights. We deplore, in particular, continuing human rights abuses in Burma and Zimbabwe.

We call on the government of Burma to release Aung San Suu Kyi and for a national dialogue to restore democracy to Burma;

We call on the countries of the Southern African Development Community to take urgent steps to bring about a democratic solution to the problems of Zimbabwe;

We urge all states to sign and ratify all the international human rights treaties and to establish independent national bodies to monitor and promote their implementation.

We are concerned about the continuing deprivation of women's rights in many parts of the world. i. We call on all countries to end gender discrimination and to extend full and equal protection of all human rights to women as well as to men; We are alarmed by the serious threat posed to a range of human rights by the continuation of extreme poverty.

We urge all countries to fulfill their obligations to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to establish independent and credible national bodies to monitor and promote performance in this regard.

We are fully cognisant of the impact of the current financial crisis and its implications for the right to decent work.

We call on the international community to take concerted action to address the causes and consequences of the current financial crisis and its implications for workers and for the most vulnerable members of society.

We deplore the violation of prohibitions against torture and degrading treatment of prisoners.

We reaffirm the right to due process of law and the presumption of innocence.

We urge that judicial proceedings be brought against persons guilty of gross violations of human rights.

We support the undertaking of President-elect Obama to close Guantanamo Bay prison and call for the closure of all such facilities everywhere.

A World Without Violence

In the area of international security we are encouraged by the great reduction in interstate conflict since 2003. However, we are concerned about the continuation of serious conflicts within states primarily between ethnic, cultural and religious communities, and the threats that such conflicts hold for international peace and terrorism. We are particularly concerned about the recent situation in Georgia/South Ossetia and the ongoing conflicts in Darfur, the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka.

We call upon the UN Secretary General to hold an international conference on this topic with to review and strengthen the rights of cultural, ethnic and religious minorities, as well as the rights of newly arrived immigrant communities.

We call on all states to support and implement the recently adopted Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

We call on all parties involved in the Georgia/South Ossetia conflict to resolve the dispute by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

We are deeply concerned about the unresolved conflict between Israel and Palestine, which is a continuing source of instability in the region.

We call for the acceptance by all parties of the early implementation of a viable two-state solution and for the immediate cessation of all violence, threats of violence and repressive counter-measures.

We call on all Palestinian organizations and all countries to recognise the right of Israel to exist within secure borders. We call on Israel to use its power to initiate negotiations and to promptly alleviate the suffering of Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.

We are deeply concerned about on-going violence in Colombia. We call for the immediate release of all remaining hostages and for negotiations between all the relevant parties to bring about a peaceful, just, and democratic solution in accordance with fundamental human rights.

We deplore the continuing increase in expenditures on armaments despite the reduction of interstate conflict. We support the Costa Rican Consensus, proposed by our colleague, President Oscar Arias. In terms of the Consensus, mechanisms will be created to forgive national debts and to support financially developing countries that increase their domestic expenditures on environmental protection, education, healthcare and housing and that decrease their military expenditures.

We urge the adoption of the Costa Rican Consensus by institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF.

We call on all states to support the adoption and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions signed on 3 December, 2008 in Oslo, Norway, and proposed International Convention on the Arms Trade.

We call for decreases in military expenditures to free up resources for human development.

There is no greater threat to human rights than nuclear weapons.

We call for the global legally verifiable elimination of all nuclear weapons through the prompt adoption of a nuclear weapons convention. This convention must include incremental threat-reducing steps such as termination of the production of weapons-grade fissile materials and a reliable verification system. We call for the universal ratification of the existing Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The Environment

We are acutely aware of the threat posed to peace and fundamental human rights by the medium and long-term implications of global warming, environmental degradation and the growing scarcity of water resources.

We call on the international community to address this crisis and to co-ordinate the development of policies to ensure environmentally sustainable human development.

We call on all states to keep the earth's temperature rise within 2 degrees C limits over the course of this century and to bring this commitment into a legally binding instrument to be adopted at the Climate Talks in Copenhagen in December 2009.

We call on all local, regional, national and international authorities to develop enforceable policies to address the environmental crisis.

We call on all countries to develop and adopt a Universal Right to Water Convention and to adopt national legislation to give effect to the Convention.

We call on all individuals to commit to changing their lifestyles to leave a lighter footprint on the earth.



ROME 2007

THE NEXT GENERATION Rome, December 15, 2007

Three Questions to Fulfill Our Duty to the Next Generation

The world is interconnected and interdependent as never before. Decisions today will have permanent consequences. Humanity's global footprint must be guided by appropriate thinking, policies and actions. No longer can we afford to think locally and act globally.

Three significant issues require new levels of international cooperation based on the rule of law and universal norms. No state, or even a powerful group of states, can succeed alone. Because these issues impact us all, we must all be concerned. We must effectively address crushing poverty and adequately organize ourselves to protect the global commons, such as the oceans, the climate and the rainforest - living systems upon which civilization depends. Because the promotion of global cooperation is distorted by the possession of nuclear weapons by some, and our security increasingly risked by their spread, we must also ensure the elimination of nuclear weapons before they eliminate us.

If we are to fulfill our responsibility to leave a sustainable world to the next generation, we must make sure that our political leaders have answers to these critical questions:

What are your plans to address crushing poverty?

What are your plans to protect the environment?

What are your plans to eliminate nuclear weapons?

We as Nobel Peace Laureates and Peace Laureate organizations have a duty to demand answers to these questions and we commit to continue to press political candidates and all world leaders for responses. We encourage citizens, especially youth who will be most effected by the answer to these questions, to energetically pursue them also. Further, we expect the press to insist that candidates and leaders articulate their plans to ensure a sustainable and just future.



ROME 2006

ATOM FOR PEACE OR ATOM FOR WAR? Rome, 19 November 2006

In the course of the debate the Nobel Peace Laureates and Organizations observed that for most of the 20th century international politics was defined by the confrontation between East and West. Today, international politics has become much more complex.

First on the agenda of the Summit was the approval of the creation of the Permanent Secretariat of Nobel Peace Laureates Summits. Then the Summit's agenda turned to the burning question of the supply of energy for humanity. The question was formulated as follows: 'Atoms for peace or for war?'

The participants in the Summit once more unanimously confirmed their point of view, elaborated earlier by the unforgettable Joseph Rotblat with the words: 'Atomic weapons must be declared illegal, reduced and finally destroyed. A peaceful, non-violent world must be a world free from nuclear weapons'.

After discussion on nuclear weapons, the participants in the Summit approved a corresponding Call to the world community published separately calling for an abolition of nuclear weapons.

The Nobel Peace Laureates and Organizations expressed their disagreement with the proposed changes to their strategic doctrines of a number of countries, including France, USA and Russia, which provide for the possible use of nuclear weapons, and called on these countries to return to the path leading to a non-nuclear world.

The Summit heard presentations for and against the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

It was noted that the saving of energy, in particular on the basis of the application of the latest technology and the intensive cultivation of alternative sources of energy (sun, wind, tides, etc.) has become urgently necessary. Besides, the constantly growing need for energy is unlikely to be satisfied without new, non-traditional decisions.

The Nobel Peace Laureates and Organizations support scientific research and the practical measures aimed at satisfying humanity's need for energy.

The participants in the Summit adopted the Preliminary Draft of the 'Charter for a World without Violence', prepared on the basis of proposals made during the discussion. The text of the Preliminary Draft of the Charter is published separately. It is addressed to society and other Nobel Peace Laureates and Organizations are invited to propose further modifications. The Charter formulates basic principles for peace. The proposals include many concrete ideas concerning the actions to be taken by the international organizations, civil society and governments.

Please join us as soon as possible.

"Violence is a preventable disease.

No state or individual can be secure in an insecure world. The values of non-violence in intention, thought, and practice have grown from an option to a necessity. These values are expressed in their application between states, groups and individuals.

We are convinced that adherence to the values of non-violence will usher in a more peaceful, civilised world order in which more effective and fair governance, respectful of human dignity and the sanctity of life itself, may become a reality.

Our cultures, our histories, and our individual lives are interconnected and our actions are interdependent. Especially today as never before, we believe, a truth lies before us: our destiny is a common destiny. That destiny will be defined by our intentions, decisions and actions today.

We are further convinced that creating a culture of peace and non-violence, while a difficult and long process, is both necessary and noble. Affirmation of the values contained in this Charter is a vital step to ensuring the survival and development of humanity and the achievement of a world without violence.

We, Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate Organisations,

Reaffirming our commitment to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;

Moved by concern for the need to end the spread of violence at all levels of society and especially the threats posed on a global scale that jeopardise the very existence of humankind;

Reaffirming that freedom of thought and expression is at the root of democracy and creativity;

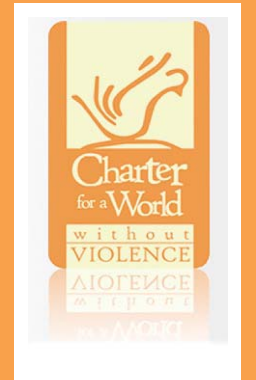
Recognising that violence manifests in many ways, such as armed conflict, military occupation, poverty, economic exploitation, environmental destruction, corruption and prejudice based on race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation;

Realising that the glorification of violence as expressed through commercial entertainment can contribute to the acceptance of violence as a normal and acceptable condition;

In the knowledge that those most harmed by violence are the weakest and vulnerable;

Remembering that peace is not only the absence of violence but that it is the presence of justice and the wellbeing of people;

Realising that the failure of States to sufficiently accommodate ethnic, cultural and religious diversity is at the root of much of the violence in the world;



Recognising the urgent need to develop an alternative approach to collective security based on a system in which no country, or group of countries, relies on nuclear weapons for its security;

Being aware that the world is in need of effective global mechanisms and approaches for non-violent conflict prevention and resolution, and that they are most successful when applied at the earliest possible moment;

Affirming that persons invested with power carry the greatest responsibility to end violence where it is occurring and to prevent violence whenever possible;

Asserting that the values of non-violence must triumph at all levels of society as well as in relations between States and peoples;

Beseech the global community to advance the following principles:

First: In an interdependent world, the prevention and cessation of armed conflict between and within States can require the collective action of the international community. The security of individual states can best be achieved by advancing global human security. This requires strengthening the implementation capacity of the UN system as well as regional cooperative organisations.

Second: To achieve a world without violence, States must abide by the rule of law and honor their legal commitments at all times.

Third: It is essential to move without further delay towards the universal and verifiable elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. States possessing such weapons must take concrete steps towards disarmament, and a security system that does not rely on nuclear deterrence. At the same time, States must sustain their efforts to consolidate the nuclear non-proliferation regime, by taking such measures as strengthening multilateral verification, protecting nuclear material and advancing disarmament.

Fourth: To help eliminate violence in society, the production and sale of small arms and light weapons must be reduced and strictly controlled at international, regional, state and local levels. In addition there should be full and universal enforcement of international disarmament agreements, such as the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty, and support for new efforts aimed at the eradication of the impact of victim-activated and indiscriminate weapons, such as cluster munitions. A comprehensive and effective Arms Trade Treaty needs to be enacted.

Fifth: Terrorism can never be justified because violence begets violence and because no acts of terror against the civilian population of any country can be carried out in the name of any cause. The struggle against terrorism cannot, however, justify violation of human rights, international humanitarian law, civilised norms, and democracy.

Sixth: Ending domestic and family violence requires unconditional respect for the equality, freedom, dignity, and rights of women, men and children by all individuals, institutions of the state, religion and civil society. Such protections must be embodied in laws and conventions at local and international levels.

Seventh: Every individual and state shares responsibility to prevent violence against children and youth, our common future and most precious gift. All have a right to quality education, effective primary health care, personal safety, social protection, full participation in society and an enabling environment that reinforces non-violence as a way of life. Peace education, promoting non-violence and emphasising the innate human quality of compassion, must be an essential part of the curriculum of educational institutions at all levels.

Eighth: Preventing conflicts arising from the depletion of natural resources, in particular sources of energy and water, requires States to affirmatively and, through creation of legal mechanisms and standards, provide for the protection of the environment and to encourage people to adjust their consumption on the basis of resource availability and real human needs.

Ninth: We beseech the UN and its member states to promote appreciation of ethnic, cultural and religious diversity. The golden rule of a non-violent world: Treat others as you wish to be treated.

Tenth: The principal political tools for bringing into being a non-violent world are functioning democratic institutions and dialogue based on dignity, knowledge, and compromise, conducted on the basis of balance between the interests of the parties involved, and, when appropriate, including concerns relating to the entirety of humanity and the natural environment.

Eleventh: All states, institutions and individuals must support efforts to address the inequalities in the distribution of economic resources, and resolve gross inequities which create a fertile ground for violence. The imbalance in living conditions inevitably leads to lack of opportunity and, in many cases, loss of hope.

Twelfth: Civil society, including human rights defenders, peace and environmental activists must be recognised and protected as essential to building a non-violent world as all governments must serve the needs of their people, not the reverse. Conditions should be created to enable and encourage civil society participation, especially that of women, in political processes at the global, regional, national and local levels.

Thirteenth: In implementing the principles of this Charter we call upon all to work together towards a just, killing-free world in which everyone has the right not to be killed and responsibility not to kill others.

To address all forms of violence we encourage scientific research in the fields of human interaction and dialogue, and we invite participation from the academic, scientific and religious communities to aid us in the transition to non-violent, and non-killing societies."

Mairead Corrigan Maguire, Dalai Lama, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, FW de Klerk, Desmond Tutu, Jody Williams, Mohamed ElBaradei, John Hume, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Betty Williams, Muhammad Yunus, Wangari Maathai, Shirin Ebadi, Leymah Gbowee, Tawakkol Karman, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Atomic Energy Agency, American Friends Service Committee, International Peace Bureau.

