

Community and the Union and the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions and international obligations common to the Member States, the Treaty on European Union, the Community Treaties, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Social Charters adopted by the Community and by the Council of Europe and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and of the European Court of Human Rights.

Enjoyment of these rights entails responsibilities and duties with regard to other persons, to the human community and to future generations.

The Union therefore recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out hereafter.

Treaty of Lisbon Amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community (2007) (excerpts)

Article 2

1. The Union's aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples.
2. The Union shall offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration and the prevention and combating of crime.
5. In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens. It shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.

H) Local Authorities and Civil Society

Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace (2006)

Preamble

The General Assembly,

- (1) Considering that, in accordance with the Preamble to the United Nations Charter and the purposes and principles established therein,

- peace is a universal value, the *raison d'être* of the Organisation and a prerequisite and consequence of the enjoyment of human rights by all;
- (2) Recognising the positive concept of peace which goes beyond the strict absence of armed conflict and is linked to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples as a condition for satisfying the basic needs of human beings, to the elimination of all kinds of violence and to the effective respect for all human rights;
- (3) Taking account of the principles and rules enshrined in the basic instruments of the United Nations in respect of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
- (4) Considering that International law constitutes an instrument whose proper and effective implementation is essential to the attainment of peace, and that this is the shared responsibility of men and women, peoples, states, international organisations, civil society, corporations and other elements of society and, in general, of the whole international community;
- (5) Recalling that the United Nations Charter requires Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
- (6) Recalling the Istanbul Declaration, adopted by resolution XIX (1969) of the XXI International Red Cross Conference, which states that human beings have the right to enjoy lasting peace and resolution 5/XXXII (1976) of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which affirms that everyone has the right to live in conditions of peace and international security;
- (7) Recalling too the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, *inter alia* resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978, which adopts the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace; resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984, which proclaims the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; resolution 53/243 of 13 September 1999, which proclaims the Declaration on a Culture of Peace, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992; and resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001, which decided that the International Day of Peace is to be observed on 21 September each year;

(8) Recognising too that, in accordance with the Preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, «since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed», and that, according to that Organisation, it is necessary to promote a culture of peace, by which is meant a set of values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups and states;

(9) Observing that the commitment to peace is a general principle of International law, in accordance with Article 38.1.c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as was recognised by the International Consultation of experts, representing 117 states, on the Human Right to Peace, held in Paris in 1998;

(10) Considering that the international community requires the codification and progressive development of the human right to peace, as a right with its own entity, with universal vocation and intergenerational character, since it applies to both present and future generations;

(11) Recalling that human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible and interdependent and that the United Nations Charter reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women;

(12) Conscious of the vulnerability and dependence of human beings, of the right and need of individuals and groups to live in peace and to have a national and international social order established, in which peace has absolute priority, so that the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realised;

(13) Considering that the promotion of a culture of peace, the worldwide redistribution of resources and the achievement of social justice must contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order which will facilitate the fulfilment of the proposals of this Declaration, by eliminating the inequality, exclusion and poverty which generate structural violence incompatible with peace on the national and international levels;

(14) Bearing in mind that peace must be based on justice, and concerned for the fate of the victims of infringements of human rights and of International humanitarian law, and recalling their right to justice, to the truth and to effective redress which includes the restitution of their honour, the rehabilitation of their memory and the adoption of measures to prevent a repetition of those acts, thus contributing to reconciliation and the establishment of lasting peace;

(15) Conscious that the end of impunity as an instrument of peace requires every military or security institution to be fully subordinate to the rule of law, to the fulfilment of obligations arising under International law, to the observance of human rights and of International humanitarian law, and to the attainment of peace, and that, therefore, military discipline and the carrying out of orders from superiors must be subordinate to the achievement of those objectives;

(16) Also conscious that mass migratory exoduses and flows are enforced, usually occurring as a response to dangers, threats or the breakdown of peace, and may, in turn, endanger peace in the countries of destination, and that, accordingly, the international community must establish as a matter of urgency an international migration regime which recognises the right of every person to emigrate and settle peacefully in the territory of a state, in the circumstances provided for in this Declaration;

(17) Affirming that the effectiveness of the right to peace will not be achieved without the realisation of equal rights for men and women and the respect for their difference, without respect for the various cultural values and religious beliefs compatible with human rights, and without the eradication of racism, xenophobia and the contemporary forms of racial discrimination;

(18) Recognising the particular suffering of women in armed conflicts, and underlying the importance of their full participation in peacebuilding processes, as recognised by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 1325 (2000);

(19) Concerned because arms manufacture, the arms race and the excessive and uncontrolled traffic of all kinds of arms jeopardise peace and security, and also impede the realisation of the right to development;

(20) Persuaded that the attainment of peace is intrinsically linked to environmental protection, and to an economic, social and cultural development of all peoples environmentally and humanly sustainable;

(21) Persuaded too that peace has been and continues to be the constant aspiration of all civilisations throughout the history of mankind, and therefore we must all combine our efforts to its effective realisation.

Proclaims this Declaration:

PART I – ELEMENTS OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO PEACE

Section A. Rights

Article 1 – Holders

Individuals, groups and peoples have the inalienable right to a just, sustainable and lasting peace. By virtue of that right, they are holders of the rights proclaimed in this Declaration.

Article 2 – Right to education on peace and human rights

Every person has the right to receive peace and human rights education, the basis of every educational system, which will help to generate social processes based on trust, solidarity and mutual respect, promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts and lead to a new way of approaching human relationships.

Article 3 – Right to human security

Everyone has the right to human security, which shall include inter alia:

- a) The right to have the material instruments, means and resources which enable him fully to enjoy a life worthy of human dignity and, to that end, the right to have essential food and drinking water, primary health care, basic clothing and housing and a basic education;
- b) The right to enjoy fair conditions of employment and trade union participation, and the right to the protection of the social services, on equal terms for persons having the same occupation or providing the same service.

Article 4 – Right to live in safe and healthy environment

Human beings and peoples have the right to live in a private and public environment which is safe and healthy, and to receive protection against acts of unlawful violence, irrespective of whether they are perpetrated by state or non-state actors.

Article 5 – Right to disobedience and conscientious objection

Everyone, individually or in a group, has the right to civil disobedience and conscientious objection for peace, which consists in:

- a) The right to civil disobedience in respect of activities which involve threats against peace, including peaceful protest and peaceful non-compliance with laws which offend the conscience;
- b) The right of the members of any military or security institution to disobey criminal or unjust orders during armed conflicts and to refrain from participating in armed operations, whether international or national, which infringe the principles and norms of International human rights law or International humanitarian law;
- c) The right to refrain from participating in – and to denounce publicly – scientific research for the manufacture or development of arms of any kind;
- d) The right to acquire the status of conscientious objector in respect of military obligations;
- e) The right to object to paying taxes allocated to military expenditure and to object to taking part, in a working or professional capacity, in operations which support armed conflicts or which are contrary to International human rights law or International humanitarian law;

Article 6 – Right to resist and oppose cruelty

1. All individuals and all peoples have the right to resist and even to rebel against serious, mass or systematic infringements of human rights and of the right of peoples to self-determination, in accordance with International law.
2. Individuals and peoples have the right to oppose war, war crimes, crimes against humanity, infringements of human rights, crimes of genocide and aggression, any propaganda in favour of war or inciting violence, and infringements of the Human Right to Peace, as defined in this Declaration.

Article 7 – Right to refugee status

1. Everyone has the right to seek and obtain refugee status in any

country, without discrimination, in the following circumstances:

- a) If the person is persecuted for activities supporting peace, opposing war or promoting human rights;
- b) If the person has a justified fear of persecution by state or non-state agents, on grounds of race, sex, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion;
- c) If the person is the victim of enforced displacement, international or national, occasioned by any kind of armed conflict.

2. Refugee status shall include:

- a) The right to integration into society and employment;
- b) The right to effective redress, in accordance with this Declaration, for infringements of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- c) The right to return to the country of origin with the proper guarantees, once the causes of persecution have been removed and, depending on the circumstances, the armed conflict has ended.

Article 8 – Right to emigrate, to settle peaceably and to participate

1. Everyone has the right to emigrate and to settle peaceably, and also to return to his/her country of origin. No foreigner may be expelled without the proper guarantees provided for in International law and in accordance with the principle of non-refoulement.
2. In particular, everyone has the right to emigrate if his right to security of person or his right to live in a secure and healthy environment, as provided for in Articles 3 (a) and 4 of this Declaration, are in danger or under serious threat.
3. Everyone has the right to participate, individually or in a group, in the public affairs of the country in which he/she has his/her habitual residence.
4. Every person or group has the right to the establishment of specific mechanisms and institutions for participation which ensure the free and public expression of his/their individual and collective concerns and claims.

Article 9 – Exercise of the freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Everyone has the right to express publicly his freedom of thought, conscience and religion; and to respect for his right to have, adopt and express, individually or in a group, the beliefs and convictions of his/her choice, as established in International human rights law.

Article 10 – Right to an effective remedy

1. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy to protect him/her against infringements of his human rights.
2. Everyone has the imprescriptible and unrenounceable right to obtain justice in respect of infringements of his human rights, which shall include the investigation and establishment of the facts and the identification and punishment of those responsible.
3. The victims of infringements of human rights, the members of their families and society in general have the right to know the truth.
4. Every victim of an infringement of human rights has the right to restoration

of his/her rights and to obtain redress in accordance with International law, including the right to compensation and measures of redress or symbolic reparation, as well as guarantees that the infringement will not be repeated.

Article 11 – Right to disarmament

Individuals and peoples have the right:

- a) Not to be regarded as enemies by any state;
- b) To the general and transparent disarmament of all states, together and in a coordinated manner, within a reasonable time and under efficient and comprehensive international supervision;
- c) To the allocation of the resources freed by disarmament to the economic, social and cultural development of peoples and the fair redistribution of such resources, responding especially to the needs of the poorest countries and to vulnerable groups, in such a way as to put an end to inequality, social exclusion and poverty.

Article 12 – Right to development

1. All individuals and all peoples have the inalienable right to participate in an economic, social, cultural and political development in which all the human rights and fundamental freedoms may be fully realised, and to contribute to and enjoy that development.
2. All individuals and all peoples have the right to the elimination of obstacles to the realisation of the right to development, such as service of the foreign debt or maintenance of an unjust international economic order which generates poverty and social exclusion.

Article 13 – Right to a sustainable natural environment

All individuals and all peoples have the right to live in a sustainable natural environment, as a basis for the peace and survival of mankind.

Article 14 – Vulnerable groups

1. All persons belonging to vulnerable groups have the right to an analysis of the specific effects on enjoyment of their rights of the different forms of violence to which they are subject, and to the adoption of measures in that respect, including recognition of their right to participate in the adoption of those measures.
2. In particular, the specific contribution of women to the peaceful settlement of disputes shall be promoted.

Article 15 – Requirements of peace and truthful information

Individuals and peoples have the right to demand that peace actually be achieved, and they may therefore:

- a) Require the states to undertake the effective implementation of the joint security system established in the United Nations Charter, and to settle disputes pacifically and, in any event, in full compliance with the rules of International human rights law and International humanitarian law;
- b) Denounce any act which threatens or infringes the Human Right to

Peace and, to that end, receive objective information related to conflicts;
c) Participate freely and by any peaceful means in political and social activities and initiatives to protect and promote the Human Right to Peace, without disproportionate interference from the public authorities, at local, national and international level.

Section B. Obligations

Article 16 – Obligations for the realisation of the Human Right to Peace

1. The effective and practical realisation of the Human Right to Peace necessarily involves duties and obligations for states, international organisations, civil society, peoples, men and women, corporations and other elements of society and, in general, the whole international community.

2. The fundamental responsibility for preserving peace and protecting the Human Right to Peace lies with the states and also with the United Nations Organisation as a centre which harmonises the concerted efforts of the nations to fulfil the purposes and principles proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.

3. States have the obligation to protect human rights, to prevent and cooperate in the prevention of catastrophes, to respond to catastrophes when they occur and to repair the damage caused. They are also required to adopt measures to build and consolidate peace.

4. The United Nations Organisation should be further enabled to prevent violations and protect human rights and human dignity, including the Human Right to Peace, in cases of serious or systematic violations. In particular, it is for the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and other competent bodies to take effective measures to protect human rights from violations which may constitute a danger or threat to international peace and security.

5. Any unilateral military intervention by one or more states, without the authorisation of the Security Council within the framework of the United Nations Charter, is unacceptable, constitutes a serious infringement of the principles and proposals of the Charter and is contrary to the Human Right to Peace.

6. The composition and procedures of the Security Council shall be reviewed so as to ensure the proper representation of the present international community and transparent working methods which recognise the participation of civil society and other elements of the international community.

7. The United Nations system must be fully and effectively involved, through the Peacebuilding Commission, in the preparation of integral strategies for this purpose and in the recovery of the countries concerned once the armed conflicts have ended, ensuring stable sources of financing and effective coordination within the system.

PART II – IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

Article 17 – Establishment of the Working Group on the Human Right to Peace

1. A Working Group on the Human Right to Peace (hereinafter called «the Working Group») will be established. It will be composed of ten members who will have the duties set forth in Article 19.
2. The Working Group will be composed of experts from the Member States of the United Nations who will carry out their duties with complete independence and in a personal capacity.
3. The following criteria will be taken into account for their election:
 - a) The experts shall be of high moral standing, impartiality and integrity, and show evidence of long and appropriate experience in any of the spheres stated in Part I of this Declaration;
 - b) Equitable geographical distribution and representation of the different forms of civilisation and of the main legal systems of the world;
 - c) There shall be a balanced gender representation; and
 - d) There may not be two experts from the same state.
4. The members of the Working Group will be chosen by secret ballot at a session of the United Nations General Assembly from a list of candidates proposed by the Member States. The ten candidates who obtain the highest number of votes and a two thirds majority of the states present and voting will be elected. The initial election will take place at the latest three months after the date of adoption of this Declaration.
5. The experts will be elected for four years and may be re-elected only once.
6. Half of the Working Group will be renewed every two years.

Article 18 – Functions of the Working Group

1. The main function of the Working Group is to promote the observance and implementation of this Declaration. In the exercise of its mandate it has the following powers:
 - a) To promote worldwide observance and awareness of the Human Right to Peace, acting with discretion, objectivity and independence and adopting an integral approach which takes account of the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights and the overriding need to achieve international social justice;
 - b) To gather, assemble and respond effectively to any relevant information from states, international organisations and their bodies, civil society organisations, concerned individuals and any other reliable source;
 - c) To address, when it considers it appropriate, recommendations and appeals to the Member States of the United Nations to adopt appropriate measures for the effective realisation of the Human Right to Peace, in accordance with Part I of this Declaration. The states shall give due consideration to those recommendations and requests;
 - d) To draw up, on its own initiative or at the request of the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Human Rights Council, the reports it deems necessary in the event of an imminent threat to or serious infringement of the Human Right to Peace, as defined in Part I of this Declaration;
 - e) To present an annual report of its activities to the General Assembly, Security Council and Human Rights Council, in which it will include the

recommendations and conclusions it considers necessary to the effective promotion and protection of the Human Right to Peace, paying special attention to armed conflicts;

f) To prepare, for the attention of the General Assembly, a proposal for an international convention which will include the Human Right to Peace as well as a mechanism for controlling and monitoring its effective implementation. Both the mechanism to be established in the convention and the Working Group will coordinate their mandates and avoid duplicating their activities;

g) To submit to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court or other competent international criminal court or tribunal any reliable information about any situation in which it appears that crimes which fall within the jurisdiction of the Court or of the international criminal court or tribunal concerned have been committed;

h) To approve by an absolute majority of its members the working methods for the ordinary functioning of the Working Group, which shall include, inter alia, rules governing the appointment of the Bureau and the adoption of its decisions and recommendations.

2. The Working Group will have its seat in New York and will hold three ordinary sessions per year, as well as any extraordinary sessions to be determined in accordance with its working methods. The Working Group will have a permanent Secretariat which will be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. No provision of this Declaration may be interpreted as meaning that it confers on any state, group or individual any right to undertake or develop any activity or carry out any act contrary to the proposals and principles of the United Nations, or likely to negate or infringe any of the provisions of this Declaration, the International Bill of Human Rights or International humanitarian law.

2. The provisions of this Declaration shall apply without prejudice to any other provision more propitious to the effective realisation of the Human Right to Peace formulated in accordance with the legislation of the Member States or stemming from current International law.

3. All States must implement the provisions of this Declaration by adopting the relevant legislative, judicial, administrative, educational or other measures necessary to promote its effective realisation.

The Hague Agenda on City Diplomacy (2008) (excerpts)

(United Cities and Local Governments – UCLG)

We, the conference participants, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Convinced that it is our common concern to prevent and eliminate violent conflicts, to protect human rights and to achieve peace and justice.

Concerned about the ongoing threat of violent conflicts in this world to the security and wellbeing of our citizens, recalling that in the last decade more than 15 million people have lost their lives to conflicts and 40 million people have been forced to flee their homes.

Concerned about the rise of extremism in our societies, of intolerance and tensions between and among communities of different cultures, ethnicities, religion and traditions, which often become a source of conflict.

Feeling the urge to act on the calls from local governments dealing with situations of violent conflict, to assist them in their efforts to strive for a peaceful environment in which the internationally recognised human rights of all citizens are respected and show solidarity with colleagues working in those situations.

Believing that it is the duty of local governments to work for peace, freedom, democracy and prosperity and by doing so to contribute to the international development and peacebuilding agenda; we believe that local governments, the government tier closest to the people, can truly feel the needs of their citizens and are in a unique position to respond to these needs in times of conflict.

Being aware that the changing nature of conflict increasingly confronts local governments with the responsibility to secure the wellbeing of their citizens and that sustainable development could contribute to the solution of conflict whatever its origin (economic, political, religious and cultural).

Defining city diplomacy as the tool of local governments and their associations for promoting social cohesion, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction with the aim of creating a stable environment, in which the citizens can live together in peace, democracy and prosperity.

Emphasising the importance of effective decentralisation and local self-government as a condition for local governments to play their role in peace-building.

Considering that the establishment of peace is inseparable from the active involvement of women.

Affirming that local governments and their associations will work together where possible in multi-level partnerships with central governments, international governmental institutions and civil society organisations to contribute to peace processes.

Recalling the commitment of local governments expressed in the Final Declaration of the UCLG Congress «Changing Cities are Driving our World» (Jeju, October 2007), noting in particular the following statement «We support the initiative of the Mayors for Peace campaign which lobbies the international community to renounce weapons of mass destruction. We call on nation states and armed groups to cease considering cities as military objectives».

Reaffirming the commitment in the above mentioned Final Declaration to promote all human rights and respect diversity in our cities and territories as a foundation for peace and development.

We consider that:

* All stakeholders are needed to achieve peace, justice and human security.

The UN World Summit agreed in 2005, for the first time, that states have a primary responsibility to protect their own populations and that the international community has a responsibility to act when these governments fail to protect the most vulnerable among us. However, huge human challenges like the shortage of food and drinking water, climate change, poverty, migration and good governance of cultural, religious and ethnic diversity, urgently require increased capacity to prevent conflicts and to act together for peace and justice for human mankind. In this striving for peace, justice and human security all possible stakeholders are needed. [...]

We propose, as an outcome of this First World Conference on City Diplomacy, to implement together a series of activities as described in the following agenda: [...]

4. Promoting a culture of peace

UCLG will stimulate the development of initiatives of local governments to promote a culture of peace within their own municipalities. A culture of peace has two dimensions: raising awareness of citizens for the importance of peace-building in conflict situations and promoting human rights and harmonious relationships within the municipality's own community. This will entail giving a good overview of the different instruments a local government could adopt to contribute to peace.

Recommended concrete actions:

- Based on the results of the City Diplomacy Conference the «Template for a City of Peace» should be developed, which helps local governments to make informed decisions on whether and how they want to promote peace, human rights and justice and how they can elaborate a coherent policy in this matter.
- A biennial local government Peace Prize should be launched. This Peace Prize should be received by local governments or local government leaders who have helped local governments in conflict areas in their striving for peace and justice or who have worked to prevent or overcome conflicts within their own community (The City Diplomacy Peace Prize).
- UCLG is encouraged to stimulate multicultural dialogue and the development of tools for awareness raising, as well as youth exchange programmes, production of school materials and adaptation of the press and communication strategies of local governments.

**Morphou Declaration on the Human Right to Peace (2010)
(excerpts)**

(International Association of Peace Messenger Cities,
23rd General Assembly)

[...] As a result of our discussions and agreements we adopt the following Declaration:

I. The human right to peace should be considered by the international community as an integral part of human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and men. The human right to peace has a holistic approach, as well as an individual and collective dimension.

II. The respect and guarantee of the full enjoyment of the human right to peace is a fundamental prerequisite for the exercise of other human rights, namely: civil, economic, political, cultural and social rights, as well as the right to development.

III. The right to truth, reparation and justice is a component of the human right to peace, in the context of the *Luarca*, *Bilbao* and *Barcelona* Declarations on the Human Right to Peace. In particular, victims of human rights and international humanitarian law violations have the right to obtain redress through the right to an effective remedy, guarantees against non repetition, satisfaction and reparation. [...]

V. We recognise that the Declarations have been enriched by contributions from numerous regional expert meetings aiming at taking into account cultural sensitivities of all regions. The outcome universal declaration on the human right to peace should be compatible with the concept of unrestricted universality, interdependence, indivisibility and inalienability of all human rights recognized by international instruments. Furthermore, gender perspective and human rights of women are indispensable to the hermeneutic task of the three Declarations. [...]

VII. We also urge the Human Rights Council to take note of the efforts made by international civil society, and to take into consideration the *Santiago Declaration on the Human Right to Peace*, expected to be adopted on 10 December 2010, in the context of the official codification of the right to peace, as initiated in 2010 by Human Rights Council resolution 14/3 and Advisory Committee recommendation.

VIII. We request the General Assembly of the United Nations, upon request by the Human Rights Council, to finally adopt the Universal Declaration of the Human Right to Peace.