

Organization name: Basel Peace Office

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Basel Peace Office (BPO) is a coalition of Swiss and international organizations established in 2013 to work for the peace and security of a nuclear-weapon-free world. The coalition organizations are represented on the BPO Board by:

- x Lukas Ott. President's Department, Basel Stadt Kanton (City of Basel);
- x Prof Dr Andreas Nidecker. Board Member, Swiss Physicians for Social Responsibility / International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Switzerland
- x Jonathar Granoff. President, Global Security Institute
- x Laurent Goetschel. Executive Director, Swisspeace;
- x Alexandra Wandel. Executive Director, World Future Council;
- x Daniel Rietiker. President, Association of Swiss Lawyers for Nuclear Disarmament
- x Margareta Kiener Neller. Global Council Member, Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (PNND)

BPO partners with other organizations and coalitions that are engaged in the UN Summit of the Future, including the Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN). We endorse the peace and security proposals of

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

We recommend that UN member states at the Summit of the Future

- a) Advance the [implementation of Article 26 of the UN Charter](#) by committing to significant cuts in military budgets, ending investments in the nuclear weapons industry and reallocating these resources to peace, climate protection and sustainable development. Most of the \$100 billion global nuclear weapons budget could be immediately ~~cut~~ ~~to~~ the current global military budget of \$2.3 trillion could be made gradually (for example at 5% reductions per annum) while the common security mechanisms for international security are gradually strengthened to replace and phasedown global reliance on military security.
- b) Affirm the connection between peace and sustainable development, noting that the global economic cost of armed conflict and violence in 2022 was \$16.5 trillion in constant purchasing power parity (\$2 trillion more than in 2021), which is equivalent to 10.5 per cent of the global gross domestic product, or \$1,895 for every person in the world ([Global Peace Index 2022: Measuring peace in a complex world](#)). This indicates that peace and conflict resolution should be made a priority for the post 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
- c) Draw upon the most recent scientific evidence on climate change from [the governmental Panel on Climate Change](#) and the full body of law relating to the climate as is being applied by the International Court of Justice in the [Climate Change Case](#) (including the precautionary principle and the principle of intergenerational equity) in order to adopt more stringent limits on Greenhouse Gas emissions, faster transition to zero carbon economies and speedy negotiations [Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty](#).

Chapter II. International peace and security

We recommend that UN member states at the Summit of the Future

- a) Affirm [Common Security](#)

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

No recommendations in this section

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

We recommend that UN member states at the Summit of the Future

- a) Agree to establish representatives of future generations at all governance levels, including a [Special Envoy for Future Generations](#) and Commissioners/Ombudspersons for Future Generations at regional, national and city levels;
- b) Agree to further develop and implement the rights of future generations including through the [International Court of Justice Case on Climate Change](#), Universal Periodic Reviews of States obligations under Human Rights law and by committing to fully support the UN Special Envoy of Future Generations once the position is established.
- c) Affirm the principle of intergenerational dialogue and cooperation as a model for engaging youth and protecting the rights of future generations, rather than treating youth and future generations in separate 'silos'.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

We recommend that UN member states at the Summit of the Future agree to [Repurpose the UN Trusteeship Council](#) in order to provide better governance over the global commons (oceans, atmosphere, seabed, outer space and the Antarctica).