

CONSEJO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS  
GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE  
DECLARACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE EL DERECHO A LA PAZ  
Primer período de sesiones  
Ginebra, 18-21 de febrero de 2013.

#### ARTÍCULO 4: EDUCACIÓN EN LA PAZ Y LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

Gracias Sr. presidente.

En nombre de las 1.619 OSC que firmaron la exposición escrita conjunta presentada a este GT y al CA sobre enmiendas de las OSC al proyecto de declaración del Comité Asesor (doc. A/HRC/AC/10/NGO/2, de 8 de febrero de 2013, 14 p.), tengo el honor de reiterar el apoyo de nuestras organizaciones al Artículo 4 del proyecto del Comité Asesor.

Sin embargo, solicitamos que se añada el concepto de "derecho" al título del artículo.

Además, solicitamos que se añada un nuevo párrafo en el que se reconozca que

*"las personas y los pueblos tienen derecho a ser protegidos contra cualquier forma de violencia cultural".*

El derecho a la educación en la paz y los derechos humanos encuentra amplio sustento en tratados internacionales de derechos humanos. Según sus disposiciones concordantes (artículo 26.2 de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, artículo 29.1 de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos del Niño, artículo 13 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales y artículo 13.2 del Protocolo de San Salvador sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales),

*"La educación deberá orientarse hacia el pleno desarrollo de la personalidad humana y del sentido de su dignidad y deberá fortalecer el respeto por los derechos humanos, el pluralismo ideológico, las libertades fundamentales, la justicia y la paz. Conviene, asimismo, en que la educación debe capacitar a todas las personas para participar efectivamente en una sociedad democrática y pluralista, lograr una subsistencia digna, favorecer la comprensión, la tolerancia y la amistad entre todas las naciones y todos los grupos raciales, étnicos o religiosos y promover las actividades en favor del mantenimiento de la paz".*

Además, la *Declaración sobre la Preparación de las Sociedades para vivir en Paz* ((res. 33/73 de la AG, de 15 de diciembre de 1978), subrayó que las instituciones educativas deben asegurarse de que sus políticas relativas a la aplicación de la presente Declaración, incluidos los procesos educativos y métodos de enseñanza, así como las actividades de los medios de información, incorporen los contenidos compatibles con la tarea de la preparación para la vida en paz de toda la sociedad y, en particular, a las jóvenes generaciones".

Por último, cabe recordar el *Marco de Acción de Dakar*, aprobado por el *Foro Mundial sobre la Educación* en Dakar (Senegal), celebrado los días 26-28 de abril de 2000. Según su objetivo 6, "la educación, tanto formal como no formal, es por tanto un elemento clave para lograr el desarrollo sostenible, **la paz y la estabilidad** en y entre los países, mediante el fomento de la cohesión social y el empoderamiento de las personas a participar activamente en la transformación social".

Muchas gracias, Sr. presidente.

Carlos Villán Durán  
Presidente de la AEDIDH  
Representante de la AICMP y del OIDHP en Ginebra.

Art. 4 : (2)

## Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace (18-21 February 2013)

CONGREGATION OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD  
An NGO in special consultative status with ECOSOC, UN,  
Hedwig JÖHL

### Intro

Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen who work for the right to peace

I welcome this opportunity to address the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace.

As a representative of an international NGO in special consultative status with ECOSOC, who works for human rights, specially for women's and girls' rights, I affirm that this issue touches many nations, peoples who have been stripped of human dignity and rights due to conditions of war.

### Body

I draw attention to **Article 4** of the Draft Declaration on **Peace education and training** as a crucial issue. It is education that can empower Individuals as Peoples to know their rights and to participate in processes that will restore dialogue and creative solutions.

We recommend the OEWG in Article 4, paragraph 5.c to ad:  
"in compliance with Security Council Resolution 1325".

which calls for a gender perspective that takes into account the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.

Thank you for your attention, Excellency.

I hope that my small contribution will encourage this body to move forward with urgency.

Respectfully,

Hedwig JÖHL

The first session of the Open-ended Working Group will take place in room XVIII, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, with daily meetings from 10:00 to 13:00 and from 15:00 to 18:00.



Make  
Mothers  
Matter

Article 4 : (3)

7 February 2013

Attention:

Open Ended Intergovernmental WG on the Draft UN Declaration on Right to Peace  
(wgrightpeace@ohchr.org)  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

### Families, mothers and the Right to Peace

Make Mothers Matter international (MMMI) wishes to thank the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Right to Peace for giving Civil Society the opportunity to express its view on this Draft Declaration, and hopes that this statement will contribute to its further development.

Peace starts at home, in the family, which, in its various forms, remains the basic and universal keystone of all societies across the world, cultures and religions, as well as all social and economic groups. Healthy families are at the heart of Peace.

Within healthy families, mothers play a very significant role, as they are:

- key contributors to individual Human Security (~~article 2 of the Draft declaration of the Right to Peace~~)
- and major actors in informal Peace Education and the development of a Culture of Peace (~~article 4~~).

#### Human Security

Human security, defined as freedom from fear and from want, has several components, but healthy families are an essential one: families are often people's "safety net", a haven for both psychological and material support in case of difficulties of any type. Mothers (and grand-mothers) are often the pillars of families, and as such they play the most important role of ensuring and encouraging solidarity within the family.

Mother-child bonding, which starts during pregnancy and is deepened during the time a mother spends tending to the needs of her child is at the heart of the family. This close relationship ensures both the physical and psychological wellbeing and positive development of a child, and provides him (or her) with his (or her) first experiences of security and inner peace. This safe and steady relationship is a key element for the harmonious child development helping the child to foster a positive vision of the world, grounding his (or her) self-esteem and confidence, and shaping the child's adult life and future relationships. It is at the root of human security.

## *Peace Education*

Peace Education is a learning process of values, skills, attitudes and behaviors that allow individuals to live in harmony with themselves and others. Peace Education notably includes respect, compassion, tolerance, trust and cooperation. All values, attitudes and behaviour are already transmitted in early childhood through informal education, and will prevail from childhood to the teenage years and well into adulthood. And this mainly takes place within the family, with parents playing their children's first role models.

With his mother, a child learns to be an actor in the wellbeing of the family, learning respect, solidarity, empathy, the value of caring for others, listening skills and the capacity to understand other peoples' emotions. It is also within families that a child first learns about conflict resolution, with the mother often acting as a mediator.

## *Culture of Peace*

Further, when caring for and raising children, mothers develop many competences and skills that are at the heart of a Culture of Peace: they learn patience, selflessness, and develop listening skills, respect and tolerance, as well negotiating skills (with their children & other family members).

At the community level, mothers also quickly learn the value of social networking and supporting and helping each other. Maternity is universal and it is a bridge across ethnic, economic, social & cultural groups: as a result, mothers have the capacity to extend their "maternal embrace" well beyond their own children and community. These competences remain largely undervalued and underused.

Mothers want the best for their children and are prepared to work hard and take considerable risks for the wellbeing of their family. They can be driven to action by a force often overlooked by peace workers: the *unconditional love for their children*. Peace requires work, and mothers are ready to do it, from the kitchen table to the negotiation table.

## *Violence in the family as an obstacle for Peace*

Peace cannot happen when violence, abuse or coercion occur within families:

- Domestic violence against women and children make the family unsafe & insecure for all its members, and perpetuate a culture of violence, where a child understands violence as an expression of masculinity.
- Similarly, such violence as harmful traditional practices, honour crimes or forced marriage are major obstacles to Peace, as they also perpetuate a culture of violence against women and girls.

Addressing the root causes of domestic violence is working towards Peace. Similarly, ensuring equal rights between men and women, as well as equal participation in decision-making at every level, is a condition for Peace. Further, States responsibility to protect against violence should extend into the private sphere of the family, as it is an essential component of human security.

## *Families, mothers & the Right to Peace*

In today's societies, healthy families are a much needed stabilizing, strengthening and educative force.

For only when the family extends to the community and beyond, to the whole human family, we can live in a Culture of Peace.

**MMMI therefore suggests that the declaration on the Right to Peace**

- **recognizes the specific roles, competences and responsibilities healthy families, and mothers in particular, have for Human Security, informal Peace Education and the development of a Culture of Peace**
- **highlights the importance of developing policies that protect, support and empower healthy and violence-free families, based on equality between men and women, as the foundation of peaceful societies**
- **empowers mothers as actors for Peace.**



Geneva, February 19, 2013

**First session of Open Ended Working Group on the Draft United Nations Declaration  
on the Right to Peace  
“Promoting Peace and Human Rights Education”  
IIMA – Oral statement**

IIMA is an organization particularly committed to the right to education for all in 95 countries worldwide, which provides us with insight on a wide range of situations.

IIMA greatly appreciates that Article 4 of AC Draft Declaration on the right to peace establishes that “all peoples and individuals have a right to a comprehensive **peace and human rights education**”. In fact, we firmly share the view that the concept of peace education should be closely linked to the notion of Human Rights Education, as defined and universally recognized in the UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training. This would not only represent an advantage in terms of negotiation of current Article 4, but far more importantly, it would assure the needed and mutually beneficial link existing between human rights and peace. In fact, we strongly encourage the Open-Ended Working Group to avoid duplication of notions and new definitions. Peace education should instead be conceived of as human rights education with a particular focus on conflict resolution. Peace education needs to clearly rely on a human rights-approach.

Accordingly, we greatly appreciate the large scope of Article 4 of the Draft Declaration which emphasizes the right of everyone to “demand and obtain the competences needed to participate in the creative and non-violent resolution of conflicts throughout their life.” (Article 4 § 2).

In other words, **peace, human rights and education** are closely linked to each other. In fact, you cannot live in peace in a society where human rights are not respected by the State and by citizens themselves. If the State is primarily responsible for the defense of human rights, it is equally important to emphasize the responsibility of each individual to respect the rights of others, in order to build the true peace that is experienced in personal relationships with others. Nevertheless, citizens should be educated about peace, they should learn to accept diverse groups coexisting within society, and they should be given the knowledge and competences needed to choose non-violent conflict resolution and use a “language of peace”. Education is indeed the pre-condition of all human rights, including the right to peace.

In the draft declaration, the active role that citizens should assume in building a society in peace is also clearly expressed by recognizing that “human rights and peace education is essential for the full development of the child, both as an individual and an active member of society” (Article 4 § 2). Accordingly, we greatly appreciate that Article 4 § 5 (b) provides that States undertake, *inter alia*, “to update and revise educational and cultural policies to reflect a human rights-based approach, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development”.

In conclusion, we encourage the Open-Ended Working Group to take into account inputs concerning peace education provided in the Draft Declaration of the Advisory Committee and to give particular emphasis to the adoption of a human rights-based approach while defining peace education.

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**FIRST SESSION OF THE  
OEWG ON THE RIGHT TO PEACE:**

with the support of the International Observatory on the human right to peace

ORAL STATEMENT  
by the  
Institute for Planetary Synthesis  
Rudolf Schneider

Palais des Nations, Geneva, 18-21 February 2013  
from 10:00 to 13:00 and 15:00 to 18:00  
Room XVIII

**Education and Training on the Right to Peace: Lifting our Thinking  
to a Higher Level**

In this process of taking essential steps towards the right to peace, I would like to add some thoughts on the right to peace and its scientific components in relation to Article 4, Peace education and training, of the draft declaration on the right to peace.

As Einstein once said, "Problems cannot be solved by the same level of thinking that created them." Wars cannot be solved by instruments of war. In any region where there is political or economic tension, it is a mistake to send military advisers. We should send highly qualified experts on peace that are able to lift the confrontation to a level of readiness to dialogue. This is why peace education and training are so important.

Every war today is a civil war, since we are a global family and have the right to live in peace, whatever our different cultures, religions



and educational systems.

The Golden Rule is one of the most important principles that ensure inner and outer peace. It says: "Treat others as you want to be treated." All world religions contain this same principle, worded in various ways. The right to life and the Golden Rule go hand in hand, and form the basis of values such as inclusivity, openness and sensitivity to others.

In the same way, fighting against terror with instruments of terror is counterproductive. It keeps on creating fear and the only people who profit are the armament industry and so-called "security" experts.

The only way to overcome terror is to promote trust and right human relations between peoples. This becomes possible if we apply our common sense and the Golden Rule in all circumstances. Trust and right human relations will then flourish and every person on the planet will be able to live with human dignity, knowing that his or her rights are respected, including the right to live in peace.

Thank you for listening.

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*Advancing the Status of Women Worldwide*

*Simone OVART  
United Nations  
International  
Representative*

**ZONTA GOALS WITH REFERENCE TO PEACE EDUCATION  
Geneve, 20 February 2013  
STATEMENT**

The right to peace and the right to human security are defined as interrelated and interdependent to a gather of human rights; such interdependence is clearly mentioned in the Article 4 which is dedicated to peace education and training.

Let me quote a significant sentence regarding the article mentioned: "All peoples and individuals have a right to a comprehensive peace and human rights education".

A gender perspective is considered as a basis, a core issue to ensure global security and human rights.

Peace education concerns the development of capacities and women's rights; maintaining and supporting that, Zonta International, an organization pledged to improve the status of women, has taken the eradication of violence against women and children, as a goal into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Zonta International through its international service projects and its awards programs which promote the status of women aims at ensuring peace and human rights education.

Zonta's primary goal is related to the promotion of justice and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by educating and rising awareness about women's issue.

All our programs contribute to global security and peace, as ensuring women's rights and considering education as a constructive right it recognizes the profound linkages stated within this significant Declaration.

Thank you for your attention

*Simone A. Ovarit  
Zonta International Representative*

Open-Ended Working Group on a Draft Declaration on the Right to Peace

Joint Oral Intervention on Article 5

**International Fellowship Of Reconciliation (IFOR)  
Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)  
War Resisters' International (WRI)**

Delivered by **Derek BRETT**, 19<sup>th</sup> February 2013.

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We welcome the explicit and unequivocal recognition in Article 5 of the right of conscientious objection to military service.

In our view it is not necessary to elaborate further on this issue in the context of the Declaration. The content of the right has been spelled out in the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee and the European Court of Human Rights, in General Comment 22 of the Human Rights Committee, and in resolutions of the former Commission on Human Rights, endorsed by the Human Rights Council. The right is also reflected in resolutions and recommendations from the Council of Europe and in the Ibero-American Charter of the Rights of Youth.

We would however draw attention to an inconsistency in the current draft. The title of Article 5 is "Right to conscientious objection to military service". However, paragraph 1 begins "Individuals have the right to conscientious objection and to be protected..."

A right to object on grounds of conscience to **military service** is now firmly established, and is inherently bound up in the right to peace. Irrespective of the merits of the arguments, "conscientious objection" in other contexts has not yet received the same recognition, nor are all uses of the term relevant to the right to peace.

We therefore suggest that in Article 5, Paragraph 1, the words "to military service" should be inserted immediately after "conscientious objection", thus making the text consistent with the heading.

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Ginebra, 18-21 de febrero de 2013.

## ARTÍCULO 5: OBJECCIÓN DE CONCIENCIA AL SERVICIO MILITAR

Gracias Sr. presidente.

En nombre de las 1619 OSC que firmaron la exposición escrita conjunta presentada a este GT y al CA sobre enmiendas de las OSC al proyecto de declaración del Comité Asesor (doc. A/HRC/AC/10/NGO/2, de 8 de febrero de 2013, 14 p.), tengo el honor de reiterar el apoyo de nuestras organizaciones al Artículo 5 del proyecto del Comité Asesor.

Sin embargo, solicitamos que el título del Artículo 5 sea sustituido por:

*El derecho a la desobediencia civil y a la objeción de conciencia al servicio militar.*

Además, el **Párrafo 1** debería ser sustituido por el siguiente:

*Toda persona, individualmente o en grupo, tiene el derecho a la desobediencia civil y a la objeción de conciencia frente a actividades que supongan amenazas a la paz.*

También solicitamos que al final del Artículo se añadan tres nuevos párrafos:

*Toda persona, individualmente o en grupo, tiene derecho a no participar en -y a denunciar públicamente- la investigación científica para la producción o el desarrollo armamentístico.*

*Toda persona, individualmente o en grupo, tiene el derecho a la objeción laboral y profesional, así como a la objeción fiscal al gasto militar, ante operaciones de apoyo a conflictos armados que sean contrarias al derecho internacional de los derechos humanos o al derecho internacional humanitario. Los Estados proporcionarán alternativas aceptables a los contribuyentes que se opongan a la utilización de sus impuestos para fines militares.*

*Toda persona, individualmente o en grupo, tiene derecho a ser protegida en el ejercicio efectivo de su derecho a la desobediencia y a la objeción de conciencia.*

Muchas gracias, Sr. presidente.

Carlos Villán Durán  
Presidente de la AEDIDH  
Representante de la AICMP y del OIDHP en Ginebra.



ASSOCIAZIONE COMUNITÀ PAPA GIOVANNI XXIII

**Intergovernmental Working Group on Right to Peace; Geneva, 18-21 February 2013**

**Oral Statement on art.5 (Conscientious Objection) of the Draft Declaration on the Right to Peace** Delivered by: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII

Since 1973, APG23 is committed to promote conscientious objection and welcomes the service of Conscientious Objectors in its realities caring for the most vulnerable in society in Italy as well as around the world through the international civil service of "White Helmets".

In this regard, APG23 welcomes art. 5 on Conscientious Objection to military service of the draft declaration.

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly says "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

Furthermore, article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirms, "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion."

Consequently, every individual should have the right to conscientious objection to military service as part of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and in respect of the universal human nature of being endowed with reason and conscience.

Our experience of the last twenty years of civilian service abroad and of nonviolent and non-armed intervention, make us to assert the principle that **the real security is the one that guarantees everyone the possibility to live one's life with respect of the others'**. It is necessary to ask "from what" and "how" are we defending; how to face, in a pacific and nonviolent way, injustice, exploitations, abandons, poverty.

This is the task that is up to the conscientious objectors today:

Defend the right to life, whenever it is put in danger by economical, military, political, social or religious violence, with the awareness that experience of conflicts does not necessary means the use of violence, but may be a potential opportunity to exercise the pacific management of the different positions and claims by using nonviolent tools of education, dialogue and mediation.

There is need to promote activities of solidarity, education and information aimed at building a real alternative to violent response to conflicts in order to contribute to the fulfilment of the Right to Peace. In this regard, each State should value and support conscientious objection as a nonviolent way to solve conflicts and build peace.

The establishment at international level of a "Civilian Peace Corps", as stated by the European Constitution, could be a useful instrument to lessen violence, to protect minorities and to support local non-violent conflict resolution. Thank you.

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### ARTÍCULO 6: EMPRESAS MILITARES Y DE SEGURIDAD PRIVADAS

Gracias Sr. presidente.

En nombre de las 1619 OSC que firmaron la exposición escrita conjunta presentada a este GT y al CA sobre enmiendas de las OSC al proyecto de declaración del Comité Asesor (doc. A/HRC/AC/10/NGO/2, de 8 de febrero de 2013, 14 p.), tengo el honor de manifestar el apoyo de nuestras organizaciones al Artículo 6 del proyecto del Comité Asesor.

Desde 1990, el mundo ha sido testigo de la proliferación de empresas militares y de seguridad privadas (EMSP), que proporcionan servicios de seguridad en situaciones normales. Pero también operan en conflictos armados y de baja intensidad. Hasta hace poco estos servicios estaban reservados al Estado y eran ejercidos por la policía y el ejército.

El párrafo 2 del Art. 6 trata de la rendición de cuentas de las EMSP por las violaciones de los derechos humanos y su responsabilidad, así como la del Estado o los Estados contratantes. Informes precedentes tanto del Grupo de Trabajo sobre los mercenarios como de los gobiernos, las OSC y los medios de comunicación, confirman que las EMSP cometen graves violaciones de los derechos humanos que quedan impunes.

Toda respuesta nacional para regular estas empresas deberá tener en cuenta el carácter transnacional de la industria de la seguridad. Todo esfuerzo legislativo nacional, aunque sea bien intencionado, nunca tendrá éxito sin una respuesta coordinada de la comunidad internacional al creciente papel del sector privado en la guerra y la paz. Cualquier marco regulador para que sea eficaz requerirá de mecanismos de regulación y supervisión a nivel nacional, regional e internacional.

La guerra ha sido y es un buen negocio en todas sus fases: antes, durante y después del conflicto. Las Naciones Unidas, los gobiernos, las organizaciones internacionales y los grupos de reflexión se preocupan crecientemente de la seguridad, estabilidad, transición y reconstrucción, pero cada vez menos de la paz, que es la razón fundamental por la cual la Organización de las Naciones Unidas fue creada. Ha llegado el momento de poner la paz en el centro de todas nuestras acciones.

Muchas gracias, Sr. presidente.

Carlos Villán Durán  
Presidente de la AEDIDH  
Representante de la AICMP y del OIDHP en Ginebra.

## Article 6. Joint statement IADL-AAJ

The IADL **STRONGLY OPPOSES** the existence and terms of this clause and requests its complete removal from the declaration.

We understand that "private contractors" are mercenaries under a wide and *bona fide* interpretation on the Convention on Mercenaries. "Contractors" are private soldiers, concept which in essence and substance results incompatible with international law.

The IADL sees extremely dangerous to use a "Right to Peace" Declaration to legalize an activity that has eroded peace and international stability for so long in so many wrongful ways.

The legalization of mercenaries under the nomenclature of "private militias or contractors" does not belong to this declaration.

It is our view, that what should be done is to recommend the creation of an additional protocol to the Convention on Mercenaries, widening its scope and including, as it should be, private militias and contractors as forbidden entities under international law.

The IADL strongly opposed the adoption of a new naming for an old wrong, and rejects the use of the terms "private militias" and "contractors" for they must be called as what they are, mercenaries.

We request this article to be eliminated from this Declaration.

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### ARTÍCULO 7: RESISTENCIA Y OPOSICIÓN A LA OPRESIÓN

Gracias Sr. presidente.

En nombre de las 1.619 OSC que firmaron la exposición escrita conjunta presentada a este GT y al CA sobre enmiendas de las OSC al proyecto de declaración del Comité Asesor (doc. A/HRC/AC/10/NGO/2, de 8 de febrero de 2013, 14 p.), tengo el honor de manifestar el apoyo de nuestras organizaciones al Artículo 7 del proyecto del Comité Asesor.

No obstante, solicitamos que se añada el concepto de "derecho" al título del Artículo. En efecto, el **derecho a la resistencia y a oponerse a la opresión** encuentra su fundamento jurídico en el Preámbulo de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos de 1948, según el cual:

"Considerando esencial que los derechos humanos sean protegidos por un régimen de derecho, a fin de que el hombre no se vea compelido al supremo recurso de la **rebelión contra la tiranía y la opresión**" (párr. 3).

Este principio se ha desarrollado ampliamente en la resolución 2625 (XXV) de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, de 24 de octubre de 1970, relativa a la *Declaración relativa a los principios de derecho internacional referentes a las relaciones de amistad y a la cooperación entre los Estados de conformidad con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas*. En ella se lee que:

"Todo Estado tiene el deber de promover, mediante acción conjunta o individual, la aplicación del principio de la igualdad soberana de derechos y de la libre determinación de los pueblos, de conformidad con las disposiciones de la Carta, y de prestar asistencia a las Naciones Unidas en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que se le encomiendan por la Carta respecto de la aplicación de dicho principio, a fin de:

- a) fomentar las relaciones de amistad y la cooperación entre los Estados; y
- b) poner fin rápidamente al colonialismo, teniendo debidamente en cuenta la voluntad libremente expresada de los pueblos frente a la subyugación de que se trate; y teniendo presente que el **sometimiento de los pueblos a la subyugación, dominación y explotación extranjeras** constituye una violación del principio, así como una denegación de los derechos humanos fundamentales, y es contraria a la Carta de las Naciones Unidas."

Muchas gracias, Sr. presidente.

Carlos Villán Durán  
Presidente de la AEDIDH  
Representante de la AICMP y del OIDHP en Ginebra.



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**ARTÍCULO 8: MANTENIMIENTO DE LA PAZ**

Gracias Sr. presidente.

En nombre de las 1.619 OSC que firmaron la exposición escrita conjunta presentada a este GT y al CA sobre enmiendas de las OSC al proyecto de declaración del Comité Asesor (doc. A/HRC/AC/10/NGO/2, de 8 de febrero de 2013, 14 p.), tengo el honor de reiterar el apoyo de nuestras organizaciones al Artículo 8 del proyecto del Comité Asesor.

No obstante, solicitamos que se añada un nuevo párrafo en el sentido siguiente:

*Todas las operaciones de mantenimiento, consolidación y construcción de la paz de las Naciones Unidas, deberán incorporar fuerzas civiles desarmadas para la adecuada protección de los civiles.*

Muchas gracias, Sr. presidente.

Carlos Villán Durán  
Presidente de la AEDIDH  
Representante de la AICMP y del OIDHP en Ginebra.