

# **Guarantee of the future: Real global democracy in the governance of the UNO**

## **Author**

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The submission seeks to improve the morality and the popular representation in the UN. The overall structure of the UN remains unchanged, but the structure of UNGA changes. UNGA is divided into five councils. The most important council is an elected council, chaired by the UNSG, to which the other council send their high-level decisions. The other councils are formed by representatives of NGOs, artists, scientists and the representatives of UN Member states, respectively. Each council addresses the challenges that are closest to its image, skills, and abilities. The UNSG is elected by the councils. National and international referendums are to increase in frequency and be decisive. A global UBI, including free smartphones and compulsory education will provide resources for development and a stick to countries not following the UN charter, as non-compliance means that its population will lose a percentage of their individual UBI. Reductions in UBI will also be affected by failure in participating in a referendum. Population growth will be countered by a large monthly amount for just raising one child.





# 1. Abstract

## 1. MY MODEL'S MOST GENERAL BASIC PRINCIPLES:

The two main principles of my competition are the seeking and the realization of the highest degree of morality and popular representation in the United Nations operation.

Thus further important feature of my competition is that I involve the whole of mankind in the work of UN, in the form of elected deputies, who are delegated not only by the power of the given state. Another very important general basic feature is the multiple increase in the frequency and importance of the nationwide and global surveys.

## 2. THE INSTITUTIONS, CRUCIAL PERSONS, DECISION-MAKING BODIES:

### 2.1. The Institutions:

**2.1.1. The UNO General Assembly** (The UN General Assembly has to decide on the most important matters).

The UNO General Assembly consists of the members of these five councils.

#### **The five Council of Representatives:**

2.1.2. „Council of the Wise Men” (the representatives for all states on a national referendum chosen);

2.1.3. „Council of the NGO's” (a representative elected by the civilian organizations of the respective state);

2.1.4. „Council of the scientists” (with the participation of all of the artistic branches chosen);

2.1.5. “Council of the Artists” (by the Academy of Sciences of the country and the scientific organizations elected);

2.1.6. “Council of State Representatives” (the State should, as before, delegate a member, a representative to the United Nations Assembly).

### 2.2. Crucial persons

2.2.1. **The UN Secretary-General** is elected by the General Assembly, its mission is to lead the meetings, represent the United Nations as an employer and legal entity, as well as lead the Secretariat and lead the United Nations operations between the assemblies.

2.2.2. – 2.2.6. **The Presidents of the five Councils** (Each Council will have a President elected by the members of the Council).

2.2.7. **Representatives of the „Council of the Wise”** These representatives may not be among the richest 20 percent of their state).

### 2.3. Decision-making bodies

— The greatest power is the General Assembly, followed by the “Council of the Wise”, followed by the other councils, everything else comes after them. Between



two General Assembly meetings, the „Council of the Wise” will take matters under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

### **3. RULES, DECISION ROADS, CHEQUE MECHANISMS**

#### **3.1. The decision roads, check mechanisms in case, if my model is accepted promptly:**

3.1.1. The General Assembly is the UN’s supreme decision-making forum. The UN Secretary General chairs the meetings. The Secretary General shall distribute matters arising between the two Assembly. Matters requiring court decisions are transmitted between the two sessions to the “Council of Wise Men”, which decides on matters pertaining to it. In which he or she is unable to make a decision or is not competent, he shall forward it to the General Assembly, which shall deal with the next session. The other four councils send their cases to a higher-level decision to the Council of Wise Men. All five Councils are chaired by their Chairman elected by their own Council. The President processes the cases between two sessions in cases where cases do not require a corporate decision, which can be reliably decided at expert level. The “Council of Wise Men” is chaired by the UN Secretary-General and the Chair of the “Wise Men” between the General Assembly’s, with the Secretary-General’s dominance.

3.1.2. The overall structure of the United Nations remains unchanged, but the structure and rules of the General Assembly change, as I had described earlier.

3.1.3. The UN representatives are therefore monitoring the work of the UN from a moral and social point of view, and they make substantive decisions.

3.1.4. The members of each decision-making body may be elected exclusively from the members of the councils!

3.1.5. Nobody’s decision competence may be more serious apart from the councils’ members!

#### **3.2. The decision roads if the General Assembly is not willing to introduce the modifications suggested by me onto first attempt:**

3.2.1. In this case, the Democratic countries are to set up a special fund to finance the newly established “Temporary Council of Wise Men” (TCWM), and each country will elect its own representative to the “TCWM” with the help of a national referendum. This Body should comment on the issues discussed by the Security Council and the issues discussed by the General Assembly, and on the basis of the recognition and influence gained over time, the proposal for the creation of the four new councils can certainly be successfully reintroduced over time.

3.2.2. If at least the Council of Wise Men can formally form part of the United Nations, the Council of Wise Men will continue to make its own decisions in parallel with the decisions of the Security Council and other influential Commission and Council, and in the next step it is possible that the Wise Men Council can handle the decisions of the Security Council and other similar bodies with veto rights, so if it brings the same ruling to the two supreme power bodies, it will come into effect, but if it is different, both have to re-negotiate the case.



#### **4. THE PREVIOUS AND CURRENT CHALLENGES ARE MAINLY ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING COUNCILS:**

Each Council addresses the challenges that are closest to its image, skills, and abilities. This is how we can achieve the best results in dealing with the challenges.

- 4.1. Council of the Wise Men: Dictatorships, extreme politics and parties, populism, demobilisation
- 4.2. NGO Council: for Migration, Social, Legal and Human Rights Issues
- 4.3. Scholars' council: Global warming, the environmental pollution and the epidemics
- 4.4. Artists' council: Violent conflicts, war, terrorism, WMDs and the extraordinary poverty
- 4.5. Council of State Representatives: Population Bomb

## **2. Description of the model**

### **CONTENTS:**

1. The most general principles of my model
2. Institutions and their rules
3. The decision paths
4. Control mechanisms
5. Key people
6. Other decision-making bodies (national and global referendums)
7. The function, responsibility and decision-making powers of the various components
8. Handling of older and timely challenges and risks
9. Creating a Democratic Global Financial Fund and Global Basic Income Funding
10. Other (technical tasks)
11. Mandatory tasks for democratic countries.

### **1. THE MOST GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MY MODEL**

The two main principles of my competition are the realization of the highest degree of morality and popular representation in the United Nations operation.

Based on the evolutionary process, the present situation will sooner or later lead to war. But mankind must in any event have to overcome their aysthetic instinctive impulses so that violence can be avoided, and instead of instincts, we will be able to overcome challenges by using conscious thinking, sober judgment and insight.

Representatives of power take advantage of the moral weakness of people and society, while people elected and respected by people are confronted with these weaknesses, do not accept them as being given, unchangeable, and seek to improve on people.



It is necessary to strengthen people's sense of global cohesion, the whole human consciousness. It instinctively exists in us, but in order to be sufficiently exposed to us, it must be strengthened and made aware, because we can only gain the future as a single humanity.

These life-importanting changes, in my opinion, are, in the present situation, the easiest and most effective way, as I have suggested, to replace with the delegation of five Members instead of one.

The present UN structure and the political system of the world reflect the strength and order of each nation.

On the other hand, I think that a viable model must be built on the common interests and values of mankind and not according to the rank of power based on industrial / scientific development. So no matter how surprising this is to emphasize here, the world and the United Nations must operate on moral grounds as much as possible and as soon as possible.

Since power (nationwide, global, etc.) is always against truth, freedom and morality, the most important task of the United Nations is essentially the protection and respect of morality. And since this can be achieved with the people's representatives in practice, I suggest the establishment of these new types of representative bodies in my application! No one is better able to realize moral requirements than the representatives of the people, since they represent the people themselves. The level of morality will be determined by the people, and where men (the people, humanity) go in this process, to pursue morality, we must adapt, this level of morality can not be overcome practically!

The most effective control system of humanity is the moral system besides the abilities of the mind. It can only force the countless group of interests of mankind to make good sacrifices for the common future (common interests, common survival). People are controlled, among other things, by self-esteem, which is one of our strongest moral stimuli. I think if we are able to show people, countries, leaders of countries that the greatest pride, the most self-esteeming activity is work for all mankind and even for the complete living nature, we have a win. In any case, in the spirit of the above I tried to solve the tasks set out in the application-work and I base my model's success on the help of morale and self-esteem as a driving force.

The widespread democratic participation guarantees the moral standard of the decisions and makes the most effective control of the decisions. In democracy, the majority is involved in the decision-making of society, so the structure and functioning of the United Nations must also follow the democratic principles and, as far as possible, approximate and promote all countries of the world.

Problems are caused by the leadership of individual states because their decisions are not made by all mankind, not by their country, but mostly by their own will.

That is why I want the solution that each country will send five representatives to the United Nations. They strengthen the human, moral, professional, civil, global and humanistic aspects of the decisions and provide the moral surplus to solve the present and future challenges. If I had not succeeded, I would create the



Democratic Global Community (DGC), the Democratic Global Fund (hereinafter DGF), and the Provisional Council of Wise Men (hereinafter referred to as TCWM), so I would build my whole model. I will sketch this later.

The challenges faced by mankind require great self-sacrifice, sacrifice, willingness to cooperate and solidarity with all mankind. To do this, humanity must be involved in the largest proportion and closer to the world's leadership. This can be best achieved by systematizing national and world referendums.

For this reason, the essence of the model I proposed is that all humanity must be involved in decision-making, to the fullest extent (national and global referendums), and secondly, the ultimate decision-making power after the Assembly should be handed over to the wisest and most subtle layer of humanity, In the hands of the wise men (Council of Wise Men). I propose the other new Councils in the form of the Council for the Intellectual and Professional (Council of Scientists), Artistic (Council of Artists) and Civil-Society (Civil Council or NGO Council). Deeper than now I think it is not advisable to change the organization of the United Nations, the old organization remains fully intact, only the new directions will be highlighted and, based on the principle of new decision-makers, Members and experts will make concrete proposals for new organizational changes.

**The most important values for life, for human survival:**

- global solidarity
- humanity (humanism, human rights, liberties, respect for human dignity)
- global democracy
- a global system, thinking and acting in a single humanity, establishing a unified moral system and value system, creating a common denominator
- free press, freedom of speech, etc.

**2. INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR RULES**

Each state must send representatives elected in:

- a. “folk (social)” representative (in the Council of Wise Men), to be elected on a multi-stage national referendum;
- b. A “civilian” representative (Civil Council) elected by the NGOs of that State;
- c. An “artistic” representative (to the Council of Artists), elected by the participation of all organizations active in the arts;
- d. A “Scientific” Representative (to the Scholars Council) selected by the Academy of Sciences and the scientific and professional organizations of the country; and
- e. He must delegate a “state” representative to the UN General Assembly (the Council of State Representatives) elected by the bureaucracy of that state, as it has been so far.

In total, therefore, each member state will send five representatives to the UN.

2.1. The “folk” or “wise” representatives embody the moral maturity, wisdom, humanism, serenity and patience of the elders.



2.1.1. Anyone from the MPs has access to ENSz's records and work, but what he or she may make public about is what the United Nations General Assembly decides.

2.2. Civilians represent a counterweight to the power of their country of origin. With their generally existing legal and human rights qualifications, they are capable of acting against power, and their skills and information gained in humanitarian aid, aid and information, help and control such work in the United Nations.

2.3. "Artistic" representatives bring the indispensable and very important intuitive modeling and association skills of the human brain to this global body. Thus, in extreme situations, the chance to find a practical and humanistic solution is growing steadily and the endlessly difficult and dangerous situations caused by the desperate emotions can be solved more securely. Artists have an empathetic, highly creative mindset that is essential to dealing with conflicts. This ability is based on highly developed cooperation between the right and left hemispheres of the brain. The Council of Artists is permanently involved in the cases of the "Council of State Representatives" and without the consent of the Council of Artists there is no valid decision, so artists have a veto right in the Council of State Representatives.

Additionally, the Council of Artists independently takes matters. In addition to existing art prizes in the world, he sets up prizes and makes choices in the jury of his own members and invited renowned artists. It represents the moral recognition of mankind for the people with the highest moral performance.

2.4. Representatives of "scholars" facilitate the handling and resolution of the challenge of global epidemics, global climate change, warfare, violent conflicts and any other dangerous and important natural or social phenomenon with their outstanding intellectual abilities and qualifications and also the use of their strong creativity.

2.5. For 'State representatives' I think it will only be temporary. Today, as long as this kind of representative status exists, they represent the power of their country, the most corrupted, inhuman, immoral power based on nationalism. 2.5.1. If the state representative of a country represents more than 50% of the annual decisions an other opinion than the other 4 representatives of the country, that state must delegate a new state representative.

2.6. Rules for the General Assembly:

2.6.1. If my model is accepted immediately and completely: The Council of State Representatives (CSR) is formed by the members of the former Assembly, whose president is elected by the Council itself.

2.6.1.1. Voting in each country should only be valid (yes or no!) if all five of their members vote in a uniform manner. If you do not vote uniformly, it does not count as a valid vote (yes or no), but rather a stay. This somehow forces the five representatives to compromise.

2.6.1.2. Work can also be done from home through telecommunication tools, but every year or every half year, the UN must convene the representatives to a General



Assembly. Or when you have to make a decision on a very urgent and important matter. The issue of urgency is decided by the Council of Wise Men.

2.6.1.3. The UNO Charter Treaty should complement a paragraph that “the country in which a dictatorship has been designed must be excluded from the UNO or where a clear intention is to be demonstrated, that state shall be suspended (the right to vote). The exclusion must be qualified majority, no veto for anyone! The simple majority of the voting right is suspended, there is no veto right here for anyone!

2.6.1.4. If a Council can not make a valid decision on an item, this case must be submitted before the General Assembly.

2.6.1.5. The formation of new councils of representatives should begin with the “Council of the Wise” and if the UN General Assembly does not agree, then the following point 3.2.3. Should be continued in detail. If the General Assembly agrees, the elected representatives from the countries that have agreed with the formation of the Council must be sent, and these countries will finance the operation of the Council of the Wise. If the countries that agree and send new “popular” representatives are in a majority, then these countries will finance the functioning of the Council of Wise Men or finance them with the United Nations. In this majority situation, the less democratic and resilient countries, with the imposition of sanctions and financial benefits, are gradually being forced to introduce new councils.

2.6.1.6. If the idea of the Council of Wise Men remains in a minority in the General Assembly, the democratic countries will build their own “Council of the Wise”, the “Temporary Council of Wise Men” (TCW), which must be developed in the democratic countries in all democratic countries. Those who agree to it have to form the provisional counsel of the wise. Which country does not support will not be a democratic country in the eyes of the world, even if it denies it. Thus, all the member countries of the UN with the moral constraints will finally be bound to implement the councils everywhere.

2.6.1.7. If a country disagrees with the decision of the UN General Assembly and collects 10% of the country’s electoral signature, it is imperative to hold a nationwide referendum, and if the referendum is affirmative, the UN must re-negotiate the problem and make its decision for the affected country. And if a UN representative does not like an e-decision, then you can use the same procedure so that you can get 10% of the UN representative signatures for a new UN hearing and vote.

2.6.2. If my model was not accepted immediately and completely, for the time being, the Assembly will remain unchanged and start the democratic creation of the DOT and the BIT.

2.6.2.1. The “Body of the Democratic Countries” (BDC): If the new democratic measures collide with the strong opposition of the Great Powers or the Assembly and block these measures, democratic countries will set up a new body called the “Body of the Democratic Countries” (BDC) The “Temporary Council of the Wise Men” (TCWM), established outside of the UNO’s organizational framework by the “popular” representatives elected in their own nationwide referendum.





The criteria for meeting the requirements to be fulfilled by the aspirant of the “democratic” sign will be defined by “BDC” and “TCWM”, and on the other hand I will also recommend it in section 11, at “Mandatory for Democratic Countries”.

2.7. UN Representatives should have the right to travel to and from any country at any time and to talk to anyone about the status of democracy and human rights. Where hidden oppression is experienced, that country must be suspended and, in serious cases, should be excluded from the United Nations in the event of dictatorships, although this should be avoided, as it is a thousand times better to negotiate with a dictator than to wage war...

### **3. DECISION-MAKING PATHS**

3.1. The decision paths in case my model is immediately accepted: The UN’s supreme decision-making forum is the General Assembly. The General Secretary of the UNO chairs the meetings and distributes the cases between the two General Assemblies in accordance with the Charter of UNO (UNO Statute). Issues requiring board decisions are transmitted between the two assemblies to the “Council of the Wise Men” (CWM), which decides on matters that are at the highest level. In which they are unable to make a decision or are not competent, they will be forwarded to the General Assembly, which will deal with the next session. The other four councils send the cases they are handling to a higher level decision to “CWM”. All five Councils are chaired by their elected President at their meetings and take the matter between two sessions on minor issues that are not required by the board, which can be reliably decided at expert level.

The necessary proportions of the majority in the Assembly should remain unchanged, and the five Councils should initially use the same rates at the beginning. In practice, the six leading bodies will modify the required ratios.

3.2. The decision paths when the General Assembly refuses to introduce the here proposed changes for the first try:

In this case, the “Body of the Democratic Countries” (BDC) creates the “Democratic Global Financial Fund” (DGFF). In their own country each of them choose their own “folk” Representative in a national referendum. From them, set up the “Temporary Council of Wise Men” (TCWM) and this provisional body should comment on and discuss the issues discussed by the Security Council and the General Assembly. Thanks to the awareness and influence gained, the proposal for the creation of the four new Councils can be reintroduced over time.

If at least the Council of Wise Men can formally form part of the UNO, it will take its own decisions in parallel with the decisions of the Security Council and the Assembly, and the next step will be reached sooner or later that the Council of Wise Men can handle the resolutions of the General Assembly with a veto right, so if CWM takes the same decision with the two supreme power bodies, it will come into effect, but if different, they have to re-negotiate that case. If the “Council of the Wise Men” (CWM) is to emerge, it is already a more democratic state in the UNO and in general in political life, and it is now also possible to have the veto power of CWM Security Council resolutions.



#### 4. CONTROL MECHANISMS

4.1. If my model is accepted immediately and completely: The audit is carried out by the General Assembly, ie by the five Councils, with the help of their own office apparatus. As they can virtually access everything within the UN and in all the Member States, they need to have the required knowledge in any case, so they can complete the check. The range of cases in which Member States may refuse access to the public interest should be determined by the Assembly following the referendums held after the negotiations with the Member States.

4.2. In the event of a complete or partial refusal of my model: The “Temporary Council of Wise Men” (TCWM) should be established as described above, and this body will begin to comment on UN resolutions and publish them. The “Body of the Democratic Countries” (BDC) will be able to force the changes within the UNO to exploit the power of democratic countries, the BDC and the public.

#### 5. KEY PEOPLE

5.1. If the immediate and complete introduction of my model succeeded: Then the key people and their responsibilities would be as follows:

5.1.1. Members of the Board of Directors: The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the five Councils.

These six people can not make a stand-alone decision in any cases, since any decision must be made by a Council or by the General Assembly.

But these six people decide on which office or council of the case in question, possibly before the General Assembly, in a case of dispute competent is.

5.1.2. The UNO General Secretary chairs the General Assembly, and chairs the United Nations Secretariat. He applies the employer’s rights to all United Nations employees and represents the United Nations as a legal person where necessary. The Heads of the five Councils and the Secretariat-General shall decide in the periods between sessions on which Council to be in dispute and on which cases the Council or the General Assembly must immediately be convened. They also decide which cases UN representatives can work at home through protected telecommunication channels and to which they should personally travel to the United Nations Center outside regular sessions.

5.1.3. The President of the Council of the Wise Men. Meetings of the Council are conducted and, in the case of matters falling within the competence of the Council, between two sessions on matters not requiring a Council decision, without the negotiation and the decision of the Council, are carried out only by experts. He accepts from the other four Councils the issues that have been negotiated and decided by them, and for a further, or ultimately, decision to the Council of Wise Men. Cases closed by the Council of Wise Men will be sent to the UN Secretary General for further administration. Cases where the Council of Wise Men has not been able to make a valid decision will forward it to the General Assembly.

5.1.4. President of the Civil Council (NGO Council). The President chairs meetings of the Council and refers to matters relating to this Council to the Council’s expert bodies or, in the case of a major case, to the Council of Civilians. The Council of



Civil Affairs is typically responsible for questions of migration, human rights, aid, and citizens, in general.

5.1.5. The President of the Scholars Council directs meetings of the Council and refers cases of this Council to the Council's expert bodies or, in the case of a major case, to the Scholars' Council. The Council's competence is typically global warming, environmental pollution, extensive epidemics, etc. affairs.

5.1.6. The President of the Council of Artists chairs the Council's meetings and issues the Council's issues to the Council's expert bodies or, in the case of a heavier case, to the Scholars' Council forward. The Council of Artists is permanently involved in the cases of the "Council of State Representatives" and without the agreement of the Council of Artists, there is no valid decision in the Council of State Representatives, so it has a veto right in the cases of the Council of State Representatives. Additionally, the Council of Artists independently takes matters. In addition to existing art prizes in the world, he creates prizes and prizes and makes choices from his own members and praised by renowned artists.

5.2. If the immediate and complete introduction of my model failed: The "remedy" solution remains to be achieved, and the "Board of the Democratic Country" (BDC) would establish the "Democratic Global Fund" (DGF) and this Fund would establish the "Temporary Council of the Wise Men" (TCWM), then key people are members of the Presidents of the Member States of the Democratic Country, chairmen of the Temporary Council of the Wise Men and members of the latter Council. On the base their decisions would be working the DGF.

5.2.1. If a "democratic" country, which may not be willing to choose the representatives of the "Temporary Council of Wise Men" in its own country, would admit that it is not a democratic country, and that country would then be considered an anti-democratic country.

## **6. OTHER DECISION-MAKING BODIES (NATIONAL AND GLOBAL REFERENDUMS)**

6.1. If my model is accepted immediately and completely:

6.1.1. National and global referenda are decisive. They provide the broadest democracy, and with their very rapid electronic operation they eliminate the slowness of traditional referendums, completely eliminating the many difficult conflicts of interest that can be solved. As the opinion of the whole population makes the decision, this is an unquestionable and fast outcome in difficult and controversial cases too.

6.1.2. The great advantage of the referendums is that their introduction will in the end disprove the fears and accusations of introducing "world governance".

Dictatorships intimidate society and create hatred and racism in the misguided, confused minds.

6.1.3. Effective sanctions should be found against those countries who sabotage national and world referendums.

6.1.4. Countries where sabotaging any kind of referendum should be excluded from the disbursement of Global Fund Privileges. The so-called riots will force these countries to cooperate!



#### 6.1.5. Creating the technical and organizational conditions for world-wide votes.

The cell phone is the most suitable for referendums. Among the Internet devices, the mobile phone is the cheapest and most people have a cell phone. Missing mobiles should be provided by each country to its citizens. Where they are unable to do so, you have to buy these assets from the “Democratic Global Fund”. Immediate start-up of secure software for world wide slides and mobile phones.

Since no real democracy can exist without the knowledge and actual participation of the masses, so the money spent on mobile phones is a justified and inevitable expenditure.

6.1.6. The problem with global governance (and the governance of individual states) is that the bottom, a significant part of the society does not participate in the government and in the elections. People need to be interested in taking part. It should be taken or The UN General Assembly will oblige the Member States to reduce the (new) basic income by 5% if the person does not participate in an electronic referendum. However, less than the half of the original total income, the basic income can not be reduced and half of it must be so that the person does not die of starvation. 6.2. If my model was not accepted immediately and in full: What I wrote in point 6.1 it would be worthwhile to introduce, and hopefully after a certain delay, the establishment of national and global referendums could be established after the establishment and the spread of the impact of the Democratic Union of Nations, the Democratic Global Fund and the Temporary Council of Wise Men.

### **7. THE FUNCTION, RESPONSIBILITY AND DECISION-MAKING POWERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS**

There are two variants in comparison with the present situation:

7.1. If the UN would be to implement my entire model immediately: In this case, I have already earlier detailed the functions, responsibilities, and decision-making powers of individual bodies, councils.

7.2. And if it the UN did not allow to introduce my complete model at once: Then democratic countries would create a “Democratic Global Fund”, they would choose their “people” in their own country, create the “Temporary Council of the Wise Men” and hopefully spread the spirit of change in the United Nations as described above.

### **8. HANDLING OF OLDER AND TIMELY CHALLENGES AND RISKS**

8.1. If my model can be implemented immediately and completely:

The challenges and the councils dealing with them in this case:

- Council of Scientists: Climate Change, Environmental Pollution and Pandemics
- Council of Artists: Violent Conflicts, War, Terrorism, Weapons of Mass Destruction and Extreme Poverty
- Council of Civilians (Council of NGO-s): Migration, social, legal and human rights issues



— Council of State Representatives: Population Bomb; But since I think this challenge is the most dangerous and the most urgent, so the whole UN must deal with it!

— Council of Seniors: Dictatorships, Extreme Politics, Parties, populism, disarmament

Each Council addresses the challenges closest to its image, attitude, and abilities to achieve the best results for the challenges.

The key to addressing the challenges is to apply the national and global referendums as frequently as possible to achieve the sacrifice they need.

Preliminary processing of individual challenges is carried out by the designated Council for professional and social acceptance.

Referendums aim to make the bureaucracy of the member states compelled to impose restrictions.

No challenge can be tackled with the desired efficiency and urgency in the face of the unchanged social – political – ideological conditions today.

For this reason, the main challenges are: dictatorships, populism, essentially immoral politics and morality are among the most important issues to be mentioned.

8.1.1. Embarrassment of the population: You have to go against the overpopulation immediately, of course you have to spend quite a lot of money, but if you do not handle this challenge, it will kill mankind in a few decades. In the poorest countries and regions where most children are born and the fastest growth in population is to be paid out, there is a great prize to be paid if there is no child; Should be rewarded with a large monthly amount if only one child is raised; At least move the original benchmark to half if two children are adhered to and must be involved if there are three or more children. It is a question of the whole UNO General Assembly, perhaps the biggest issue!

8.1.2. Climate change: This can only be tackled with the utmost co-operation, because it requires huge investment and enormous self-restraint from the whole of mankind. For this reason, this matter will be handled by the most influential council.

8.1.3. Pollution: Closely related to the issue of Climate Change and Population Bomb

8.1.4. Dictatorships, populism, is essentially immoral politics and inadequate morality: one of the most comprehensive problems, without solving this problem, humanity can do nothing to solve the other challenges!

8.1.5. Migration: this will be abolished by the introduction of Global Funding, while at the same time increasing the speed and professionalism of asylum procedures.



The UNO needs to launch comprehensive applications and competitions across the globe for the development of the moral paradigm as much as possible.

8.2. If my model can not be introduced immediately and completely: In this case, I do not see the possibility of effective management of the challenges to be solvable !!!

## **9. CREATING A DEMOCRATIC GLOBAL FUND AND INTRODUCING GLOBAL FUNDING**

9.1. Richer democratic countries need to create a Democratic Global Fund, whose money can be used to make the UN transformation, the New Shape. Which country does not participate in it, it does not count as a democratic country

9.2. Introduction of Global Fundamental Income. This is hampering migration and strengthens democratic tendencies (for those who do not participate in referendums or parliamentary elections receive financial sanctions). In a certain proportion, the basic income received by him falls after all valid voting.

9.3. Funding for new ideas is covered by UN member states in proportion to their national income!

9.4. Financing against dictatorships should also be funded from the Global Fund or from a fund to be set up specifically to combat dictatorships.

9.5. Which countries are refusing the proposed measures towards democracy and global solidarity, apart from the suspension of their voting rights, will lose the global Fund income to their country from the Global Fund. This can cause breakdowns and revolutions, and this may well force the introduction of measures.

9.6. Regarding the transformations, it is also in the eyes of the broadest public to accept that these changes are indispensable for the maintenance of human life, and thus are the most valuable and most important tasks for all mankind. In this way, the introduction of basic income is also very effective.

## **10. OTHER (TECHNICAL) TASKS**

10.1 The ability, speed and success of effective, successful work depend heavily on how safe the involvement of home representatives in UN work can be safely resolved. Thus, this technical task needs to be resolved as quickly as possible so that all UN representatives can fully work from their own home through telecommunication devices and be protected from hackers.

10.2. The E-press center should have at least two staff members from all countries who continually provide the country with correct information and news on a day-to-day basis; Everyone should have access to these news free of charge, all of which must be provided by that state. A cheapest type of smartphone is enough for this and can vote for it. And no advertising should confuse E-information, so the UN should maintain this service if a non-democratic country refuses to do so!

10.3. In addition to providing information, prizes must be set up to reward if one of the wealthy or influential personalities sacrifices environmental protection or other areas, or if anyone is doing a great sacrifice for humanity.



10.4. To the extent that we involve the people in democratic decision-making, and to the extent that the “people’s” representatives guarantee the maneuver and security of democratic countries, the UN and the things, matters and processes that it affects can only become more effective. With simple technical and bureaucratic changes, the UNO will not change; It is only in the moral plane that substantial changes can be made and absolute democratic participation can change things.

### **11. MANDATORY TASKS FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES**

These will be determined by the General Assembly, but as a recommendation I will list some:

11.1. Measures should be listed whose exclusion excludes that country from democratic states:

11.2. Mandatory participation in the Global Fund

11.3. Creating the technical and institutional conditions of national and world referendums, allowing participation, etc.

11.4. Complete blocking and unlocking of all encryption. All state secrets have to be resolved, the General Assembly of the United Nations should make a binding decision and which states do not sign it, be penalized, suspended voting rights and / or double or even higher annual ENS Member States fee!

11.5 Education should be made globally compulsory for Member States, with education up to 1st diploma free. Since it is in the interest of the human world to have as many qualified members as possible, then any training needs to be done later.

11.6. The anti-democratic countries could not get catching up aid (because they would steal the dictatorial state organization), only the special aid against starvation, with strong control.

11.7. The current UN system of aid relief needs to be strengthened and hunger on the planet has to be eliminated immediately, poor countries need to be developed in the next step to overcome hunger and migration!

## **3. Motivation**

### **CONTENTS**

1. Manage trade-offs
2. Effectiveness
3. Core values
4. Decision-making capacity
5. Effectiveness
6. Resources and financing
7. General security
8. Flexibility
9. Accountability and Transparency



## **1. MANAGE TRADE-OFFS**

„How well participants manage such trade-offs will be an important factor in the assessment.”

My most important step towards compromise seeking is the assumption that the General Assembly may not immediately and completely accept my model, and so I have proposed an unbreakable solution that has an unacceptable, absolute peaceful, yet powerful moral compulsion. The Body of Democratic Countries, the creation of the BDC, then this body organizes the TCWM, Temporary Council of the Wise Men. When the TCWM is strong and prestigious, the Assembly will certainly accept it, and the entire Council of Wise Men may be established.

## **2. EFFECTIVENESS**

„Good ideas on how to establish the governance model in reality will also be considered in the assessment.”

2.1. It can also be said based on section 1.1 pointing out that the feasibility of the idea of the Council of Seniors is completely realistic because it builds up and uses the greatest human driving force, self-esteem, and the fact that the leaders of less-democratic states want to maintain the appearance of democracy in their country at all costs.

2.2. At the initiative of the Council of Seniors or the Assembly, in the reluctant countries (where democracy is not strong enough), the United Nations has ordered a nationwide referendum, and there is a great chance that the Governance Model will be adopted by the country's citizens.

2.3. The General Assembly should accept as soon as possible the institution of national and global referendum, as it can put very heavy pressure on non-democratic governments.

## **3. CORE VALUES**

„Decisions within the governance model must be guided by the good of all humankind and by respect for the equal value of all human beings.”

3.1. Global solidarity and justice must be exercised by all states. There is no progress without that. Until strong countries do not recognize that it is a severely unfair, unfair, sinful process of what is done with the weaker countries, there is nothing essentially to do for improvement, for the peace of the world. So here comes the recovery, at this moment. Without the recognition of the cause of the trouble, there is no recovery.

3.2. Settlement of national and global referendums, the fact of Global Fundamental Income, the full or high degree of national or global participation and, above all, the full spectrum of representatives from delegates from each country, guarantees that the values and interests of mankind and humanity are fulfilled.

## **4. DECISION-MAKING CAPACITY**

„Decision-making within the governance model must generally be possible without crippling delays that prevent the challenges from being adequately addressed.”





4.1. In my model too, the existing challenges in the United Nations are also addressed by the department of the UNO Office that has been dealing with this challenges so far. The General Assembly or the Global Referendum decides within hours. Thus, we eliminate the lengthy responsibility-bribery of bureaucrats and the time-consuming discussions dictated by political-power balance of powers.

4.2. The rapid handling of the newly emerging challenges will be realized by the relevant UN department working with the relevant professional council, and the case may reach the Assembly until hours and, if necessary, the case may reach to the Global Referendum.

## **5. EFFECTIVENESS**

„In order to effectively address the global challenges and risks, the governance model must include means to ensure implementation of decisions.”

5.1. The UN General Assembly’s decisions are to be enforced by all Member States if the decision is taken within the limits set by the UN Charter and if the Member States concerned are required to implement this decision under the Statute. If a Member State refuses to do so, then the Assembly or the competent Council may re-examine the matter. If enforcement is possible without the renounced Member State, this must be done immediately. The Member State concerned will then receive the sanction to be imposed on such cases. If all Member States are needed to successfully address the challenge, then serious sanctions must be found in this case and, on the impact of threats will be relatively high opportunity to arise for the cooperation of the member country (eg withdrawal of income from the Global Fund, the country’s absurdity of voting rights or full suspension).

5.2. Managing Global Challenges and Risks becomes more effective and faster in my model, because the specialized councils are dominated only by the intentions of professionalism and quick support, and the power arrogance encouraged by power relations is severely diminished in this new model. Challenges and risk management are also monitored by the competent Council or by the ad hoc committee chosen by it, while the current management and risk management of the present situation is regrettably carried out according to the economic and / or political interests of the different interest groups and Not on the basis of the magnitude and urgency of the problem.

## **6. RESOURCES AND FINANCING**

„The proposed governance model must have sufficient human and material resources at its disposal, and these resources must be financed in an equitable manner.”

6.1. Representatives in the five councils cover almost the entire society of their country of origin through their professional skills and personal and professional contacts, even if their existing challenge management capacities are not taken into account. Practically, a world-wide activity (effort) can be created to address a dangerous and urgent challenge to be solved. The necessary financially funds can be covered by the UNO’s Global Fund or, if necessary after proper disclosure, any large financial institution can immediately lend it. The projects that a country agrees will also be financially supportive, so if my model will be introduced, it means that every country supports it, so every country is financially involved in the implementation and maintenance of the model.



## 7. GENERAL SECURITY

„The governance model must guarantee international security and prevent disputes from escalating into war or other large-scale armed violence. Nations and ethnic groups must be guaranteed protection from external attack and must receive assistance in handling internal disputes fairly.”

7.1. At present, the strongest states dictate the conditions in international politics and in the United Nations. This is evident because there are always places where armed violence or war is taking place due to the interests of one of the great powers. In other places, local wars are precisely because there is no external control, and civil war parties can freely kill each other. For the model I propose, this is eliminated because even the whole world can participate in peace control and decision-making, so there is adequate protection both within and between countries. Although the balance of power will not change from this new model of governance, but if we reinforce and make the test more impartial, then the conflict that has arisen in its germs can not be ignored, because a more thorough and effective control takes away the mood of the aggressor. Indirectly, but sharply, the strength and duration of violent conflicts are reduced, while protecting the innocent party, which is often the weakest party in the conflict. The control of the event is by the monitoring committee monitored and reported to the General Assembly. The committee is elected by the delegates from country, in which the conflict exists..

## 8. FLEXIBILITY

„A successful governance model must allow revisions and improvements of its structure and components.”

8.1. There is no point in making large-scale and spectacular changes to the government model, because in the present circumstances, they would only produce the same results as the previous system. If we entrust the cabbage again to the goat, no matter which goat and what kind of cabbage it is, we will get the old results, the goat will eat the cabbage ... But if we are to provide the global effects that serve and validate the whole of humanity, global participation in decision-making, then we will attain the desired effect. Therefore, the system must not be reorganized, but it must be based on a new approach, and thus the positions that are ineffective and in the wrong direction, even entire committees and activities, are transformed spontaneously by the new conceptual system. The subsequent modifications to this model of governance I suggest can be easily implemented, since decision-making in this is also the Councils, then the Council of Wise Men, and ultimately in the hands of the General Assembly. Any amendment to the Statute may be introduced in the Assembly, in addition to the appropriate voting ratio.

## 9. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

„It is a fundamental requirement of a successful governance model that it performs the tasks it has been charged with, and that decision-makers can be held accountable for their actions. This includes mechanisms against abuse of power, which can invalidate decisions and actions that exceed the mandate of the governance model, and which can step in when it is clear that decision-makers and relevant institutions are not doing their job correctly. This requires transparency and extensive insight into power structures and decision-making processes.”



9.1. The General Assembly has an insight into any case and document about the operation of the UN, so transparency, accountability and responsibility are also fully possible.

9.2. In the Councils and thus in the General Assembly, all UN member states have 5 to 5 representatives, representing the entire society of member states. So, the interests of all the member states appear, these five representatives have the greatest interest representation, no one can better represent their interests in their country. They can almost control everything. After their systemization, no one can say in the world that their interests in managing global affairs will not appear. There is no word about corruption, as hundreds of representatives of all the other countries are listening vigilantly, who can see any document or record that exists.