

MUN POSITION PAPER AUI (ASEAN UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL)

Country : Indonesia

Topics Area : Universal Law for the Global Citizens

Committee : AUI

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world . . .

—The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

The real nature of education is to build the character that is in human beings, if one's character has been successfully built or educated correctly, automatically education from outside ourselves will bring blessing and harmonization for global citizens."

That the characteristic feature of true truth is universal, does not discriminate, never affects, never imposes, despite being insulted, hurt, It remains in the Supreme Being. Its laws throughout the ages.

Because the supreme Law in the global or in the universe is the Absolute Universal Law or the Law of God. we are all in a universal law that calls for harmonization, peace, and conscience.

What is Universal Law ?

Universal Laws, maybe you've called them Spiritual Laws or Laws of Nature are the unwavering and unchanging principles that govern every aspect of our lives and the universe. They enable everything to exist, to grow and expand.

Remember the universe began in, and came from, chaos and from that chaos came order and it is these principles of order which created the universal laws we live within today. The wonderful thing about energy is that it is always moving and changing, nothing is complete, some of these laws may seem contradictory but all these principles do apply.

Whether you're conscious of them or not – they are still there, they still work in your life, they still apply.

Let me introduce you to a few of the universal laws

The Law of The Universal Mind

This law embodies the truth that "All is Mind." The Universe is Mental, meaning it is consciousness and we play our part in that connected consciousness. We are all one and it is our mind, consciousness, thoughts and energy which is the greatest communication between us all.

The Law of Attraction

You will probably know this one well, this principle means that like attracts like, everything is a magnet attracting like energy back to it. The more you have, the more will come to you. When you simply think and feel more positive things – more will come. Likewise, the more you focus on lack, fear and negativity the more will come.

The Law of Correspondence

The law of correspondence means what you see going on in your life outside is also what is happening within your energy and vice versa. For example, if something is happening on a global level, say we are experiencing a war, this war creates fear in the world which on a personal level creates fear in the person. Think about the level of pollution on our planet and the correlation to the increase in illnesses within ourselves. This is no coincidence.

The Law of Vibration

This is the idea that everything in the universe is simply a vibration – everything is moving nothing rests, it vibrates, and circles, everything has a resonance and a vibrational frequency.

The Law of Momentum

The law of momentum is about the amount of energy or speed that something has. Everything has a momentum and it is this momentum which controls the speed at which things change or manifest.

The Law of Polarity

There is an equal and opposite for everything. Everything you want has an equal level of things you DON'T want, everything you don't want has an equal level of things you DO want.

The Law of Rhythm

Everything has a flow, it all has its own rhythm. Life runs to its own beat, so you WILL experience ups & downs, you WILL experience highs and lows.

The Law of Cause and Effect

Everything happens for a reason. For every situation – there is a cause for every effect, and an effect for every cause. There is no such thing as chance, maybe you don't know what caused something but everything has an initial start point.

The Law of Compensation

The law of compensation means you are always rewarded in a LIKE manner for your contribution, it means what you give out (without expectation) will come back to you (usually 10-fold). This works both ways, but also to know that Material gifts ARE spiritual – manifested knock on wood things are allowed! Abundance DOES exist!

The Law of Action

This law means you have to take action. The world we live in has a denser, heavier energy so therefore it takes more than just thought in order to change things. But, that action must be aligned and in flow with what the universe is doing otherwise you create resistance.

The Law of Gender

In the Yin & Yang principle, everything has varying degrees of each of masculine and feminine energy, we need to have both in our lives. Everything contains masculine and feminine aspects to greater or lesser degrees.

Everything is always in comparison to the other but BOTH aspects are always needed, one cannot exist successfully without the other.

What is Global Citizenship?

A global citizen is someone who is aware of and understands the wider world - and their place in it. They take an active role in their community, and work with others to make our planet more equal, fair and sustainable.

global citizenship is all about encouraging young people to develop the knowledge, skills and values they need to engage with the world. And it's about the belief that we can all make a difference.

Education for global citizenship is not an additional subject - it's a framework for learning, reaching beyond school to the wider community. It can be promoted in class through the existing curriculum or through new initiatives and activities.

The **benefits** are felt across the school and beyond. Global citizenship helps young people to:

- Build their own understanding of world events.
- Think about their values and what's important to them.
- Take learning into the real world.
- Challenge ignorance and intolerance.
- Get involved in their local, national and global communities.
- Develop an argument and voice their opinions.
- See that they have power to act and influence the world around them.

What's more, global citizenship inspires and informs teachers and parents, too. But above all, it shows young people that they have a voice. The world may be changing fast, but they can make a positive difference - and help build a fairer, safer and more secure world for everyone.

Universal Law for the Global Citizens

In law and ethics, universal law or universal principle refers as concepts of legal legitimacy actions, whereby those principles and rules for governing human beings' conduct which are most universal in their acceptability, their applicability, translation, and philosophical basis, are therefore considered to be most legitimate. One type of Universal Law is the Law of Logic which prohibits logical contradictions known as sophistry. Universal Law, the Law of Logic is based upon the universal idea that logic is defined as that which is not illogical; and, that which is illogical is that which involves a logical contradiction, such as, attempting to assert that an apple and no apple can exist at and in the same time and in the same place; and, attempting to assert that A and not A can exist at and in the same time and in the same place.

Since the end of World War II, with the creation of the United Nations, the rules and structure of the traditional inter-state community have been changing. International law is increasingly shifting its focus from the state to the individual. It gradually lost the features of the classical era, placing greater emphasis on individuals, peoples, human beings as a whole, humanity, and future generations. State sovereignty has been redefined by developments in the field of the safeguard of human rights, peoples' law, the 'human' environment, the common heritage of mankind, cultural heritage, sustainable development and international trade. New norms protect the universal community's interests. New actors, other than states, are emerging on the international scene. New international norms allow individuals, groups of individuals, corporations, and non-governmental organizations to bring claims before international jurisdictions.

Structurally, we are witnessing an ongoing and gradual 'verticalization' of power. The international society has been creating objective rules and procedures to safeguard interests and values of humanity as a whole. Judicial organs and institutionalized procedures to monitor states' activities have been established. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of international courts and tribunals and, in general, of mechanisms and compliance control procedures which, from their position of authority, ensure respect of norms (customary and treaty-based).

International organizations – in particular those of a universal character – partake in the management of international power by carrying out 'some' general functions in several areas of law. The erosion of states' sovereignty is giving way to a global community and a new international power structure based on multilateral decision processes aimed at protecting fundamental interests and global values.

These changes raise the question of whether the birth of a global community gave rise to a new set of international norms, and whether such norms amount to a system coherent enough to be called 'Global Law'. This begs the question of

whether this new body of laws is different and distinguishable from traditional international law (inter-State law), and if so, what its distinctive features are.

Globalization is changing not only modern socio-economic and politico-cultural systems but also the law, decision-making processes, enforcement strategies, and the interrelations between multiple normative systems and sub-systems. The international legal order is no longer that of the Westphalian era, as a result of the deep transformation of the traditional model of the international community and its constitutive structure.

It would appear that global law is in an embryonic phase. That is the way legal scholars, who are used to more articulated systems, view it. It is growing as the law of a common humanity bringing with it the emergence of an organizational model of the world's society based on the gradual integration of various systems of organization (legal, social, economic, etc.) at different aggregation levels, local to worldwide. It is time to focus on a new reality: the gradual transformation of the international community and the structuring process of a global community in which a coherent legal system for a universal human society is being built.

The variety of power centres and decision-making bodies, even informal ones, has led to the development of a multiplicity of supra-national normative regimes and of sub-systems, distinct sets of secondary norms, or relating to a branch of "special" international law, called special treaty-regimes, self-contained regimes, endowed with their own principles, legal institutions, enforcement mechanisms, and dispute resolution mechanisms. We are witnessing a great expansion of global regulatory regimes, especially in economic and social areas. Furthermore, the fact that, apart from the states, other new emerging forces emanating from a multiplicity of actors take part in global governance makes the current legal framework more complex.

The complexity of legal sources is, therefore, the result of the new global order, characterised by growth in interconnection, by changes in social, economic and political dynamics, and by a multi-polar power structure, with continual horizontal and vertical shifts in power.

It is the duty of the courts, in fulfilling their role of applying the norms of international law, to contribute to its harmonious development eliminating the points of conflict which may arise from the interplay between international rules, or between these rules and domestic laws, as well as from the coexistence of different international courts and tribunals.

Legal scholarship, on the other hand, may contribute to the determination of rules of law. It is for international law scholars follow the evolution of the inter-state society towards a global society governed by a law expressed by a wide variety of actors and not only by states.

Their basic task is to provide tools to identify, from the great variety of international practices in political and jurisprudential contexts, a uniform set of legal rules and procedures designed to manage global interests and goods, established for the purpose of institutionalizing governance mechanisms and procedures, defining and allocating powers to the global level, and creating authorities or bodies exercising functions of a public nature.

I like to represent the global legal system as a web made up of filaments (whose properties are resistance, flexibility, and elasticity), arranged in concentric circles linked by threads, evoking the symbolism of weaving. The image of a communal spider web best represents the legal system of a complex multi-polar society. Global law is elastic enough to integrate the heterogeneous elements of the various and different legal orders into a unitary framework. It is up to the community of international legal scholars/lawyers to manage the complexity in the unit of the web of the global law system; the unitary framework retains the flexibility to allow for respecting the diversity of the plurality of embodied legal orders.

Source of :

<https://www.oxfam.org.uk/education/who-we-are/what-is-global-citizenship>

<https://www.oxfam.org.uk/education/who-we-are/what-is-global-citizenship>

<https://www.definitions.net/definition/universal+law>

<https://blog.oup.com/2015/08/what-is-global-law-jurisprudence/>