



International Citizen Diplomatic Peace Mission (ICDPM)

To address the Canada's Northwest Passage issues and protect Canada's Sovereignty, to contribute to a peaceful solution to the Korean peninsula crisis and eliminate the risk of Nuclear Military Confrontation, to encourage and advance thoughtful, friendly and respectful dialogues between China, Russia, North Korea and the United States of America (USA).

China's interest in the Northwest Passage could represent "the biggest direct challenge" to Canada's sovereignty over the waters. Canada has asserted its jurisdiction, over the Northwest Passage, but other countries claim the region is international waters. China hasn't said where it stands on Canada's authority over the waters. After all, Canada is a northern nation, with full sovereignty over its Arctic waters and territories.

We also urge our Canadian Parliament and the Federal Government to recognize and to fulfil its obligation to see that the natural resources of the Canadian arctic are developed and exploited and the arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian arctic are navigated only in a manner that takes cognizance of Canada's responsibility for the welfare of the Inuit and other inhabitants of the Canadian arctic and the preservation of the peculiar ecological balance that now exists in the water, ice and land areas of the Canadian arctic.

The **FAAVM International Citizen Diplomatic Peace Mission (ICDPM)** is established under the concept of Citizen Diplomacy or people's diplomacy of citizens engaging as representatives of a country. Citizen diplomacy may take place when official channels are not reliable or desirable. The duties performed are within the field of responsibility of the mission and belong to the representative and foreign-policy functions envisaged in international treaties and the diplomatic practice.

In the performance of duties falling in its competence, The **FAAVM International Citizen Diplomatic Peace Mission (ICDPM)** is bound to act in accordance with the Constitution, domestic laws, generally accepted rules of international law and ratified international treaties within the sphere of international human rights statutes.

Addressing International Humanitarian, Peace and Security Concerns towards peaceful and friendly resolution

- The nuclear tensions between North Korea and the United States continue to escalate. It would take only half an hour for a North Korean missile to reach the U.S. And if it was targeted to hit the East Coast, it would surely fly over Canada. To add to the security conundrum, North Korea is suspected of maintaining extensive stocks of chemical weapons and possibly biological weapons.
- Restoring and strengthening The United States and Canada relationship and partnerships within, at, and away from our borders to enhance security. The United States and Canada share North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mutual security commitments, and U.S. and Canadian military forces must cooperate on continental defense within the framework of the bi-national North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).
- Respecting the sovereignty of Arctic nations, like Canada and the United States. The Asia-Pacific region has recently seen escalating territorial disputes between China and other nations, including Vietnam and the Philippines. Canada has been turning a blind eye to the way maritime and territorial disputes in the South China Sea are shaping the course of the 21st century. Canada is not alone most of the world, outside Asia, has been slow to grasp their seriousness.
- Restoring and strengthening Canada and Russia relationship. Relations between Canada and Russia have considerably deteriorated as a result of the 2014 Crimean Crisis. Canada has strongly condemned Russia's actions which led Canada to recall its ambassador from Russia. To help facilitate closer economic ties between Canada and Russia, as vast resource-rich northern countries, Canada and Russia share some interests and some cooperative policies in the areas of mineral extraction.

Diplomatic efforts to develop broad international cooperation are essential. A strong diplomatic impulse will be needed to make progress in mustering international cooperation and this mission is necessary to promote, restore and strengthen peaceful and friendly intercontinental relations and diplomatic ties.

A wide range of activities include, but not limited to, joint government and civil society meetings, forums, press and media conference, round-table dialogue, intercultural exchange etc. A small secretariat might be set up with delegates attached to embassies. The committee would meet once or twice a month to cover an agenda dealing with concrete problems through solutions base formula.

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