

Earth-Loving Friendly Organization

# Interstate Council

Respecting national and all human interests

Harmony, Respect, Love, Good, Beauty

和[wa] 敬[kei] 愛[ai] 善[zen] 美[bi]

Editor: Hon. Prof. Rkio Kneko (int'l law)

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The greatest function of the Interstate Council is to contribute to **promotion of friendship and peace among nations** and propose its ideas to interested persons. (Charter of ELFO, Article 15)

国家間理事会の最大の任務は、**民族間の友好と平和の促進**に寄与し、その構想を関係者に提案することである。(ELFO 憲章、第15条)

The Interstate Council (IC) will be one of the very significant Principal organs in our organizations of Earth-Loving Family. It goes without saying that friendship and peace among nations are becoming more and more important because the contrary way is increase of frictions, hatred, violence, and on interstate level it means military conflicts, war or lawlessness.

In the provisional period, as for a State where a State Head is not a Councilor, a former Head of State, former candidates for a Head of State and a diplomat etc. may be a Councilor and the IC may be opened only by Councilors of a former State Head, former candidates for a Head of State or diplomats etc..

At present (June 9, 2021) there are 3 VIPs and more than 200 Diplomats, while the IC shall be composed of 20 Councilors. "A diplomat may be a member or an observer of other Principal organs" (Charter, Article 15) and I appointed many Diplomats as a member of the other Councils.

When numerous Diplomats join us, how to divide their work? For example, the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Council shall consist of 15 Representatives of State, while there are already 23 diplomats. Further division of functions will be.



## ELA's High Ideals

地球愛仲間の高い理想

爱地球友人的崇高理想

ELA 의 높은 이상

ELA को उच्च आदर्शहरू

ELA لـ ا لـ ع لـ يـ ا لـ م لـ ثـ لـ

Les idéaux élevés d'ELA

Los altos ideales de ELA

Высокие идеалы ELA

ELA-ийн өндөр санаа

It seems that among our ELAs (Earth-Loving Associates) there is consensus as for the **ELAW** (Earth-Loving Amicable Way) which expresses ethical aspects and comprises treasures of 55 golden words. The ELAW is not a religion, but the whole of ideals, goals, good acts and conceptions. You are seeing every time in my mail magazine, for example:

**Harmony Respect Love Good Beauty**

Who can deny the value of these 55 treasures? Suppose the contrary conceptions and acts: disharmony, despise, hatred, badness, ugliness! Oh, my God, everybody could not endure them.

On the other hand, we know that we cannot realize our ideals or goals so easily. In order realise them it may need a long time. Now you see other 5 goals of the ELAW:

ELAW 5 Clauses for Future Course:

**Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation**

I have already written about them in my MM (Mail Magazine) in detail (N.27). Here almost all of you cannot bear such contrary situation or conception above-mentioned: *Rule of force; Military settlement; Race of armaments; Absolute sovereignty; Extreme nationalism.*

Such conceptions as **Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, and World Federation** are the demand of 21 century, and we ELAs will walk along this way, establishing an ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Organization), and singing our songs with LIGHT and HOPES.

**Ex-President joined us!!**

## Mr. James Alix Michel



GA Chair Irina Karpekina tried to invite him (pic.) to enter ELFO, and today sent him the following message (13:51)

*Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (VIPs, 150 diplomats, scholars, lawyers, economists, artists and numerous people) is for promotion of friendship, peace & rule of law among nations, plans funds & festival etc. to make our Planet better. Join us! <http://mopw.org/e-invi-dip-n2.pdf> & <http://mopw.org>*

Soon she received the following sign of his readiness to share with us (15:20)

James Alix Michel 15:20

*Thanks for sharing*

And this evening she answered as follow:

*Dear ex-President of Seychellless  
Your Excellency James Alix Michel*

*Thank you so much, from the bottom of my heart, for your sharing with us!! Then we want to enroll you as belonging to the Interstate Department where more than 150 friendly VIPs and Diplomats are its member. If you don't want it, please send me a message to that effect.*

*All our member welcome you, and you will receive our interesting message almost every day.*

*According to the ELFO rule, I am your Representative, so if you don't express your opinion in an ELFO organ (for example, in the General Assembly or Interstate Department), your opinion will be regarded as the same of mine, It's very interesting and convenient system, isn't it?*

*From now on you can add additional aspect which will make you happier and more hopeful,*

*Yours, Irina Kaneko*



## We all welcome you

Not only imcubent President, but also former President are a very influential member in our ELFO, the latter has as many votes as Present President. According to Linkedin, Mr. James Alix Michel says:



*We have values that we can share with and impart to the rest of the world. These values are solidly anchored in our abiding faith in the inherent goodness of humanity.*

*Without human and spiritual values, freedom and democracy would have no meaning.*

<http://www.jamesalixmichel.com>

<http://www.jamesmichelfoundation.org>

James Michel Foundation

*The James Michel Foundation is guided by a commitment to promote the Blue Economy concept, both in its national and international aspects, to sensitise people about climate change and its impacts on Seychelles and the world, to promote environmental protection and sustainable development and defend and promote the cause of small island developing states.*

*In my time as president, I have gained*

*valuable experience and I enjoy access to a wide network of international contacts. I have been consistent in pressing the case for responsible policies on a global scale and I have gained the trust of numerous world leaders. Seychelles is a small nation but our mature response to the great challenge of promoting the Blue Economy, adapting and reducing the impact of Climate Change, and achieving the United Nation's goals for Sustainable Development, is highly regarded. Under my past leadership, we have won the support of our own citizens and the international community alike.*

### Chancellor of University of Seychelles

2009 年 10 月 - 現在, 勤務期間(11 年 11 ヶ月)

*As a keen educationalist, I was directly involved in the creation of the University of Seychelles. At the establishment of the university on 17th September 2009, I was named its chancellor.*

The first independent non-profit University in Seychelles. The University of Seychelles (UniSey) is a new university and, in common with many other institutions globally, is offering degree programmes through the University of London External Programme. This programme has been running successfully for more than 150 years. Many universities with international reputations started by delivering the London External Programme prior to developing their own. Students enrolling at the University of Seychelles will receive course materials generated by the University of London External Programme Colleges.



### President

*One of my greatest achievements as President was the revitalisation and reform of the Seychelles' economy. In October 2008, together, with the people of Seychelles, we embarked on an economic reform programme, undertaken with vigour and far-reaching impact, unprecedented in Seychelles history.*

*The Seychelles rupee was floated, and a heavily front-loaded programme, that included a reduction of the public workforce, fiscal, structural and legal reforms, was implemented with the backing of a two-year IMF Stand-by Arrangement. One year following the reforms full macro-stabilisation had been achieved, as reflected through falling interest rates, curbing of inflation, and a considerable appreciation of the exchange rates, underpinned by strong fiscal and monetary policies.*

### History of Seychelles

It dates back to the fourth of the [Portuguese India Armadas](#) led by [Vasco da Gama](#), though [Seychelles](#) was likely already known to Arab navigators and other sailors for many centuries. On 15 March 1503, the [scrivener Thomé Lopes](#) noted the sighting of an elevated island, doubtless one of the granitic islands and almost certainly [Silhouette Island](#). The first recorded landing was by the men of the English [East India Company](#) ship *Ascension*, which arrived in Seychelles in January 1609. The islands were claimed by France in 1756.

Seychelles remained uninhabited until the first settlers arrived on board the ship *Thélemaque*, which arrived on 27 August 1770. Captain Leblanc Lecore landed the first colonists, comprising 15 white men, eight Africans and five Indians. The [Seychellois Creole](#) language developed as a means of communication between the different races. The British frigate *Orpheus* commanded by Captain Henry Newcome arrived at Mahé on 16 May 1794. Terms of capitulation were drawn up and the next day Seychelles was surrendered to Britain. Following the fall of Mauritius to British forces, Captain Phillip Beaver of the *Nisus* arrived at Mahé on 23 April 1811 and took possession of Seychelles as a permanent colony of Britain.

The Seychelles became an independent republic in 1976. Following a coup d'état, a socialist [one-party state](#) ruled the country from 1977 to 1993. The subsequent democratic Presidential elections were won by candidates of the same party.<sup>[1]</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Seychelles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Seychelles)

## IC Chair H. Cikovic's Greeting

### 国家間理事会議長のご挨拶

Dear VIPs, Colleagues Diplomats and the other  
Erath-Loving Family

Hope you are fine and healthy in this difficult  
pandemic times which hopefully will terminate soon.  
It gives me great pleasure to greet you and thank you  
for joining the Interstate Council (IC) which we are  
going to open soon, giving our contribution to the  
growth of the Earth-Loving Friendly Organization  
(ELFO).

I would like to underline that our activities and  
functions will be oriented to the contribution and  
promotion of friendship and peace among nations,  
following the ideals of harmony, respect, love, good  
and beauty.

In that respect, our future course should be  
based on 5 ELAW clauses, mainly, Rule of Law,  
Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of  
Sovereignty and World Federation. I'm kindly asking  
you to start thinking about concrete first actions to be  
taken towards those noble aims, both on the ideas  
level and its implementation.

This initial phase of brain storming will allow  
us to identify main goals and purposes in order to  
make our activities visible and our organization  
relevant, by making it a platform to exchange  
valuable ideas with the noble aim to make our world  
and our planet a better place.

This is our obligation and our debt to the future  
generations.

Looking forward to your proposals.

With my best personal wishes and regards.



Sincerely Yours,

Hrvoje Cikovic

e.mail: [hcikovic@gmail.com](mailto:hcikovic@gmail.com)

## From May 24, 2021 1st Interstate Council

5月24日から第1回国家間理事会開催

The Interstate Council is one of very important  
Principal organs in our ELFO. **'The greatest function  
of the Council is to contribute to promotion of  
friendship and peace among nations and present a  
proposal to interested persons.'** (Charter, Arti.15, Para. 7) .

Dear Dip. [Hrvoje Cikovic](#), Representative of  
the Vice-Chiefs of the Interstate Council, I appoint  
you as Chairperson of the IC. Please preside the  
GM (General Meeting) as you like. First of all,  
please send your inaugural message to the ELFO  
members. My my current ideas are follows:

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- B. Greeting to Heads of State
- C. Actions taken for 3 conflicting African States

#### II . Agenda items

- 1. International conflicts and the ELFO
  - a. Palestinian international problems
  - b. International conflicts around Cameroon
- 2. Invitation of Diplomats to join our ELFO
- 3. Covic-19, ELFU, ELAB, ELC, ELAF etc.
- 4. Respect of the Principles of the ELFO Charter
- 5. Division of work between the IC and the GA
- 6. Re-organization of the IC
- 7. Voice, votes and publicity
- 8. Assistant Corps under the IC

#### I . Reports 報告

##### A. States whose Diplomates are an ELFO Member 外交官会員の出身国

##### A. From international organizations:

- a. United Nations (4)
- b. African Union
- c. IHRC (International Humanrights Committee)

##### B. National diplomats 国別外交官:

1. Albania (2 per. ): [VIOLA KALOSHI](#), [Besnik Konci](#),
2. Afganistan: [Noor Ahmadzai](#)
3. Algeria: [Imen Misraoui](#),
4. Angola: [Nicole Enriquez](#),
5. Argentina: [Embajador Frydman](#)
6. Bangladesh(3): [Alauddin Vuian](#), [Mohammad Jasim Uddin](#),  
[Alamgeer Hossain](#)
7. Belgium (3): [Jo Sullivan](#), [FRANK VAN DE CRAEN](#),  
[Cristina Funes-Noppen](#),
8. Benin(2): Vincent SAYI, [Sanata Elisabeth Lahami](#)
9. Bosnia-Herzegovina(2): [Boro Bronza](#), [Haris Lukovac](#),
10. Brazil: [Christiane Aquino Bonomo](#),
11. Bulgaria (3): [Radion Popov](#), [Latchezar Petkov](#), [Antoaneta Dimitrova](#)
12. Cameroon, [ABONG BEBEY Blaise](#),
13. Canada(2): [Damien Pereira](#), [Margaret M Cullen](#)
14. Congo: Cyril MUSILA,
15. Croatia(2): [Hrvoje Cikovic](#), [Josip Buljević](#),
16. Cyprus (2): [Carl Kemal Akih](#), [Mavromatis](#),
17. Denmark: [Mufeed Shami](#),
18. Dominica (2), [Federico Alberto](#), [Cuello Camilo](#)
19. Egypt (6) [Khaled Abdelrahman](#), [Amr Mahisin](#), [Karim El Sharkawy](#), [Sherif Eissa](#), [Mohammad Moheg](#), [Hatem Elatawy](#)
20. England (2), [Abdirazak Ashkir](#), [Karim El Sharkawy](#),
21. Ethiopia (9): [Ewnetu B. Debela](#), [Merhawit Hadush](#), [Ewnetu B. Debela](#), [Merhawit Hadush](#), [Terefe Burka OKOLI](#),  
[Henok Seifu Merid](#), [Genet Teshome Jirru](#), [Gatluak Reath Bayak](#), [Dr Aziza Geleta](#)
22. El Salvador: [Sergio Gallardo](#),
23. Egypt (2): [Mohammad Moheg](#),
24. Fiji (3). [Saula Sovanivalu](#), [Saula Sovanivalu](#), [Jaljeet Kumar](#),
25. Ghana (1): [Williams Amoah](#), 26. Guinea Bissau: [Marcelino Gomes](#)
27. Honduras: [Iván Romero-Martínez](#)
28. India (5): Dr Leo Rebello, Smita Purushottam, Srikumar Menon, [Yogesh Gupta](#), [Deepak Vohra](#)
29. Iran (2): [Milad Rabbani](#), [Habib Karamvand](#),
30. Israel (2), Noah Gal Gendler , [Raphael Schutz](#), [Violet Di'chencko](#)
31. Iraq (4): [Atheer Alsaedy](#), [Safaa Yaseen](#), [Mohammad Hossein Emadi](#), [Safaa Yaseen](#)
32. Jordan: [Mohammad Aljbour](#)
33. Lebanon: [Nehme Khawly](#)
34. Kyrgyz: [Chingiz Eshimbekov](#)
35. Kuwait: [Sundus Alfaresi](#),
36. Lithuania: [Eduardas Borisovas](#),
37. Macedonia: [Zoran Jolevski](#),
38. Malta: [Ahmad Aziz](#),
39. Mexico (5): [Mario Beltrán Mainero](#), [Lily Alva](#), [Sergio Inclan Ph.D.](#), [Carlos Vilchis](#), [Eleazar Benjamin](#),
40. Mongolia: [Ariunbold Yadmaa](#)
41. Morocco: [Moncif Cherkaoui Jaouad](#),
42. Myanmar: [Phway Ei Thaw Lwin](#); [Khaled Abdelrahman](#)
43. Namibia: Riaan Eksteen PhD,
44. Nepal (2): [Mr. Bhuwan Paudel](#), [Shankar Sharma](#),
45. Netherland(2): [Hans G. Smaling](#), [Rita Dulci Rahman](#),
46. Niger: [Bruno HOTIER](#),
47. Nigeria (2): [Ebiye Tombiri](#), [OSITADINMA ANAEDU](#), [Mary ozonwanji](#)
48. Pakistan: [Faisal Abro](#)
49. Palestina (2): [Mohamed Khanfar](#), [Linda Sobeh Ali](#)
50. Philippine(2): Jesus S. Domingo, [John S. Kramer](#)
51. Poland(3), [Tomasz Tywańczuk](#), [Robert Nowakowski](#)
52. Senegal, [Dramane SAMOURA](#)
53. Serbia: [Vesna Arsic](#),
54. Slovenia(2): [Anita Stankovic Pavlic](#), [Matjaz Sinkovec](#)
55. Somalia: [Ahmed Khaire](#),
56. Sri Lanka(2): [Rasheed A.M](#), [Dr Palitha Kohona](#)),
57. South Africa (4): [Carmen Smidt](#), [Nokuphumla Mabena](#),  
[Vika M. Khumalo](#), [Fatima Ibrahim](#)
58. South Sudan (2): [Duol Ruach Guok](#), [Nehme Khawly](#)
59. Spain [Juan Manuel López Nadal](#)
60. Sudan (3): [Sarah Hisham](#), [Musab N. Ibrahim](#), [Osman Mohammed](#)
61. Switzerland: [Othmar Hardegger](#),
62. Tajikistan: [Khusrav Noziri](#):
63. Thailand: [Embajador Frydman](#),
64. Togo: [Théodore TEBOU](#),
65. Tunisia: [Lamia Kedadi Siala](#),
66. UAE: [Vanda Lopes](#),
67. Ukraine (2): [Natalia Holub](#), [Kotlarchuk](#), [Vsevolod Chentsov](#),
68. USA: [Marie Black](#)
69. Venezuela: [Claudia Salerno Caldera](#),
70. Yemen: [Waleed Mozahem](#)
71. Zambia (3): [Oscar Shitima](#), [Benjamin Katongo](#), [Benjamin Katongo](#),

The green countries were added after July 23, 2021.  
Then the following Dip. from new countries joined the ELFO

1. Malawi: [Jane Frances Nankwenya](#)
2. Costa Rica: [Mariela Cruz](#)

## B. Greeting to Heads of State 国家首脳へのごあいさつ

I asked our Diplomats to send my greeting to their Head of State, the content of which had been adopted by the GA. On the other hand, I myself sent such a message to such Heads of State as of Mauritius, Nepal, India, and Japan.

## C. Actions taken for 3 African conflicting States. アフリカの紛争3国のため取られた行動

Regarding conflict among 3 African States: Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan construction of Renaissance dam, I, ELFO President, sent the following message to the said 3 States in accordance with the ELFO GA decision.

I want to show these documents here because I wish that in future the IC, not the GA, treat with such kind of conflicts among States. Please see the message for reference:

*My dear Mr. Sahle-Work Zewde  
President of Ethiopia*



*PROPOSAL  
concerning Renaissance dam*

*Our dear member-Diplomat [Amr Mahisin](#) was very apprehensive of worsening situation concerning construction of the Renaissance dam, which may lead to war, and our ELFO GA (General Assembly) paid attention to it, knew seriousness of conflict, and in May the 3rd, 2021 the GA adopted unanimously the following 3 Articles:*

*Our ELFO wishes that the case concerning Renaissance dam be settled peacefully and fairly by diplomatic negotiation;*

*If Parties to the present conflict cannot settle it by diplomatic negotiation, we hope that the case will be submitted to International Court of Justice;*

*Anyway we wish that Parties to the present case and concerned persons refrain from warlike words, threat of force, much more preparation for war and actual war.*

*Our ELFO wishes, from the bottom of our heart, that present case be settled by peaceful means, neither by force nor self-righteous action. War would surely cause not only huge economic loss, but also numerous deaths which would redden mother-Nile with blood.*

*On the contrary, we wish concerned countries:*

*Development, Welfare, Commonwealth,  
Cooperation, New Orders*

*(From 55 Golden words of Earth-Loving Amicable Way)*

*Very respectfully yours, May 19, 2021  
President of the ELFO, Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko*

*P.S. I sent messages of the same content to 2 other Heads of State, namely,  
President of Egypt Abdel Fattah Saeed Hussein  
Khalil el-Sisi and Chairman of Sovereign Council of  
Sudan Abdel Fattah al-Burhan.*

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## Just before epochal starting of innovative Interstate Council

Dear VIPs, Colleagues Diplomats and the other Earth-Loving Family

Good day, everybody of the ELFO!! Today is the first day of the epochal GA (General Meeting) of the IC (Interstate Council).

Hope you are fine and healthy in this difficult pandemic times which hopefully will terminate soon. It gives me great pleasure to greet you again and thank you for joining the Interstate Council (IC) which we are going to open today, giving our contribution to the growth of the Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (ELFO).

I would like to underline that our activities and functions will be oriented to the contribution and promotion of friendship and peace among nations, following the ideals of harmony, respect, love, good and beauty.

In that respect, our future course should be based on 5 ELAW clauses, mainly, Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty and World Federation. I'm kindly asking you to start thinking about concrete first actions to be taken towards those noble aims, both on the ideas level and its implementation.

This initial phase of brain storming will allow us to identify main goals and purposes in order to make our activities visible and our organization relevant, by making it a platform to exchange valuable ideas with the noble aim to make our world and our planet a better place.

This is our obligation and our debt to the future generations.

Looking forward to your proposals.

With my best personal wishes and regards.

Sincerely Yours,

Hrvoje Cikovic

P.S. Please see the contents and schedule of the 1<sup>st</sup> IC at the next page.

# Contents and Schedule

Then let's open the curtain of the epoch-making Interstate Council which is unprecedented form for will-making not only of States, but also of all human beings.

## I. Reports by ELFO President Rikio Kaneko

1<sup>st</sup> session: May 27, 2021 at 10:00 ~ May 29, 2021

- A. States whose Diplomates are an ELFO Member
- B. Greeting to Heads of State
- C. Actions taken for 3 conflicting African States

## II. Agenda items to be explained by ELFO President

2<sup>nd</sup> session: June 5, 2021 at 10:00 ~ June 14, 2021

- 1. International conflicts and the ELFO
  - a. Palestinian international problems
  - b. International conflicts around Cameroon

3<sup>rd</sup> session: June 20, 2021 at 10:00 ~ June 25, 2021

- 2. Invitation of Diplomats to join our ELFO
- 3. Respect of the Principles of the ELFO Charter
- 4. Division of work between the IC and the GA

4<sup>th</sup> session: July 1, 2021 at 10:00 ~ July 20, 2021

- 5. Covic-19, ELFU, ELAB, ELC, ELAF etc.
- 6. Re-organization of the IC

5<sup>th</sup> session: July 25, 2021 at 10:00 ~ July 31, 2021

- 7. Voice, votes and publicity
- 8. Assistant Corps under the IC

AUG 1, 2021 ~ AUG 31, 2021

Summer  
Vacation !  
Hurrahh!



## II. Outline of Agenda items 議案の概略

### 1. International conflicts and the ELFO

国際紛争と地球愛友好機構（パレスチナとカメルーン）

In May 24, I received a message from Mr. Ivo Arrey Mbongaya, who presented me his proposal on agenda item: **Conflicts in and around Cameroon**.

OK, I propose to adopt the agenda item.

**Palestinian international conflicts** are serious and its peaceful settlement is very important. Let's deliberate also this problems in the Ist IC.

For further proposal, see the following pages.

### 2. Invitation of Diplomats to join our ELFO

地球愛友好機構への外交官会員の入会勧誘

How about asking each Diplomat to invite, by the end of this year, at least one VIP or Diplomat to join our ELFO? Then, our IC will be composed more than 200 VIPs and Diplomats.

### 3. Covic-19, ELFU, ELAB, ELC, ELAF

コロナ、地球愛友好大学、地球愛友好銀行、地球愛祭等

The ELFO shall pay much attention to the Member-VIPs' and ELA-Piplomats' countries when ELFO promote such projects as defeating Covic-19, the ELFU (Earth-Loving Friendship Universities), ELAB (Earth-Loving Amicable Bank), the ELA (Earth-Loving Company), the ELAF (Earth-Loving Amicable Festival) etc.

One of goals of our ELFO is to establish a net of the ELFUs (Earth-Loving Friendship Universities), ELABs (Earth-Loving Amicable Banks) and ELC (Earth-Loving Companies) at any place where we can do it. It goes without saying that our Diplomat's country will be regarded as one of the best candidates for their location.

### 4. Division of work between the IC and the GA

国家間理事会と総会間の分業

You know 5 important steps in 55 Golden Words: **Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation**

How about division of work to the effect that, in principle, the GA treat with matters concerning **Rule of Law and Peaceful Settlement**, while the IC - **Disarmament, Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation**.

The IC will have share responsibility with Peace Council regarding interstate conflicts among

nations. When Council of Peace is not able to carry out its primary responsibility, the IC or the GA may perform it.

## 5. Respect of the Principles of the ELFO Charter

地球愛友好機構憲章の諸原則の尊重

**Article 2 (Principles)** Our Organization and Members shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

- 1 Our Organization is based on the principle of equality among the same category of its Members.
- 2 Members shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
- 3 Member shall refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force.
- 4 This Organization shall not intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

## 6. Re-organization of the IC

国家間理事会の再編成

Present Councilors were appointed by me when there were not many VIPs and Diplomats. But at present time there are so many Diplomats that there may be very passionate and enthusiastic Diplomats.

So the first step is to invite publicly passionate candidates for Councilors.

## 7. Procedure (agenda, votes, publicity)

手続き（議題、投票、公開）

1. Not only the ELFO members, but also non-members may send an draft agenda item.

2. Non-member VIPs and Diplomats (about 500 persons), who sent a sign of their interest in the ELFO, may be an observer of the IC.

3. The IC will be open to world journalists.

4. ELFO President will be a member of the IC, has 80 votes. (Charter, Article 14)

5. Ms. Nozomi Watanabe is Representative of several ELA-Diplomats. So long as they do not express yes or no, she shall be regarded a mandatory, and their yes or no shall also be regarded as the same with that of Representative.

6. It is the same with Ms. Irina Karpekina, who is Representative of some Diplomats.

7. It is also the same with President Rikio Kaneko as for the other VIPs and Diplomats because he is their Repr., invited them to join the ELFO.

# Agenda item N.1

International conflicts and the ELFO  
国際紛争と地球愛友好機構（パレスチナとカメルーン）

## 1. Israeli-Palestinian conflict

First of all, let's learn outline of the conflict which you can see later in an [attachment N.1](#)

Furtunately, we have Diplomats from the conflicting parties: 2 of them are Israeli Diplomats Mr. Noah Gal Gendler and Mr. Raphael Schutz, and 2 others are Mr. Mohamed Khanfar and Ms. Linda Sobeh from Palestina.



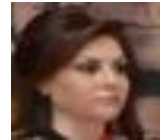
Noah G.



Raphael S.



Mohamed K.



Linda S.

These Diplomats are Dear Members of our Earth-Loving Family and never be unfriendly among us because their State antagonistic. What should they and we do? Let's propose in the name of ELFO friendly ideas to the conflicting States:

1. to stop immediately military action if any, and never commence hostilities;

2. to receive supervisory organ of the United Nations to ensure and maintain peace;

3. to submit settlement of conflicts to the ICJ (International Court of Justice) if they cannot solve by other peaceful means;

4. to creat a SC (Solidarity Commission), members of which will be elected by 50 Parliamentarians or Deputies of both conflicting parties respectively.

Such kind of the SC derives from our ELFO Solidarity system promoting friendly relations, which may be applied to any international conflict. (See part C.)

[Attachment N.1](#)

According to Wikidedia, we can see outline of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict:

The **Israeli–Palestinian conflict** is one of the world's most enduring hostilities, with the [Israeli occupation of the West Bank](#) and the [Gaza Strip](#) reaching 53 years.<sup>[3]</sup> Various attempts have been made to resolve the conflict as part of the [Israeli–Palestinian peace process](#).<sup>[4][5][6][7]</sup>

Public declarations of claims to a [Jewish homeland](#) in Palestine, including the 1897 [First Zionist Congress](#) and the 1917 [Balfour Declaration](#), created early tension in the region. At the time, the region had a [small minority Jewish population](#), although this was growing via significant [Jewish immigration](#). Following the implementation of the [Mandate for Palestine](#), which included a binding obligation on the British government for the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" the tension grew into [sectarian conflict between Jews and Arabs](#).<sup>[8][9]</sup> Attempts to solve the early conflict culminated in the 1947 [United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine](#) and the 1947–1949 [Palestine war](#), marking the start of the wider [Arab–Israeli conflict](#). The current Israeli–Palestinian status quo began following Israeli [military occupation](#) of the [Palestinian territories](#) in the 1967 [Six-Day War](#).

Despite a long-term peace process, Israelis and Palestinians have failed to reach a final peace agreement. Progress was made towards a [two-state solution](#) with the 1993–1995 [Oslo Accords](#), but today the Palestinians remain subject to Israeli military occupation in the [Gaza Strip](#) and in 165 "islands" across the West Bank. Key issues that have stalled further progress are security, borders, water rights, control of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements,<sup>[10]</sup> Palestinian freedom of movement,<sup>[11]</sup> and Palestinian right of return. The violence of the conflict, in a region rich in sites of historic, cultural and religious interest worldwide, has been the subject of numerous international conferences dealing with historic rights, security issues and human rights, and has been a factor hampering tourism in and general access to areas that are hotly contested.<sup>[12]</sup> Many attempts have been made to broker a [two-state solution](#), involving the creation of an independent [Palestinian state](#) alongside the [State of Israel](#) (after Israel's

establishment in 1948). In 2007, the majority of both Israelis and Palestinians, according to a number of polls, preferred the two-state solution over any other solution as a means of resolving the conflict.<sup>[13]</sup>

Within Israeli and Palestinian society, the conflict generates a [wide variety of views and opinions](#). This highlights the deep divisions which exist not only between Israelis and Palestinians, but also within each society. A hallmark of the conflict has been the [level of violence witnessed](#) for virtually its entire duration. Fighting has been conducted by regular armies, paramilitary groups, terror cells, and individuals. [Casualties](#) have not been restricted to the military, with a large number of civilian fatalities on both sides. There are prominent international actors involved in the conflict. A majority of [Jews](#) see the Palestinians' demand for an independent state as just, and think Israel can agree to the establishment of such a state.<sup>[14]</sup> The majority of Palestinians and Israelis in the [West Bank](#) and [Gaza Strip](#) have expressed a preference for a two-state solution.<sup>[15][16]</sup><sup>[*unreliable source?*]</sup> Mutual distrust and significant disagreements are deep over basic issues, as is the reciprocal skepticism about the other side's commitment to upholding obligations in an eventual agreement.<sup>[17]</sup>

The two parties currently engaged in direct negotiation are the [Israeli government](#), led by [Benjamin Netanyahu](#), and the [Palestine Liberation Organization](#) (PLO), headed by [Mahmoud Abbas](#). The official negotiations are mediated by an international contingent known as the [Quartet on the Middle East](#) (the *Quartet*) represented by a special [envoy](#), that consists of the United States, Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations. The [Arab League](#) is another important actor, which has proposed an [alternative peace plan](#). Egypt, a founding member of the Arab League, has [historically been a key participant](#). Jordan, having [relinquished its claim to the West Bank](#) in 1988 and holding a [special role](#) in the Muslim Holy shrines in Jerusalem, has also been a key participant.

Since 2006, the Palestinian side has been fractured by [conflict between two major factions](#): [Fatah](#), the traditionally dominant party, and its later electoral

challenger,  [Hamas](#), which also operates as a militant organization. After Hamas's electoral victory in 2006, the [Quartet](#) conditioned future foreign assistance to the [Palestinian National Authority](#) (PA) on the future government's commitment to non-violence, recognition of the State of Israel, and acceptance of previous agreements. Hamas rejected these demands,<sup>[18]</sup> which resulted in the Quartet's suspension of its foreign assistance program, and the imposition of [economic sanctions](#) by the Israelis.<sup>[19]</sup> A year later, following Hamas's [seizure of the Gaza Strip in June 2007](#), the territory officially recognized as the PA was split between Fatah in the West Bank and Hamas in the [Gaza Strip](#). The division of governance between the parties had effectively resulted in the collapse of bipartisan governance of the PA. However, in 2014, a [Palestinian Unity Government](#), composed of both Fatah and Hamas, was formed. [The latest round of peace negotiations](#) began in July 2013 and was suspended in 2014.

In May 2021, amidst rising tensions, the [2021 Israel–Palestine crisis](#) began with protests that escalated into rocket attacks from Gaza and airstrikes by Israel.



## 2. Conflicts in and around Cameroon

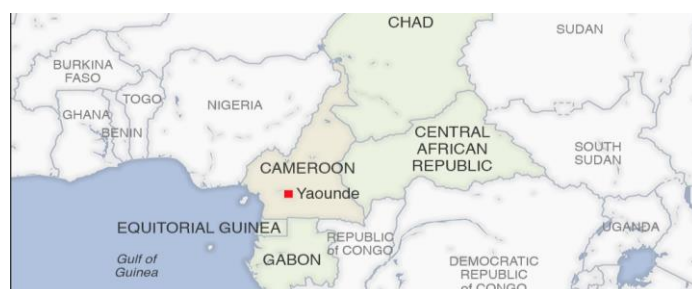
Cameroon, ABONG BEBEY Blaise,  
Nigeria (2): Ebiye Tombiri, OSITADINMA ANAEDU,

### A. Cameroon

Cameroon is a member of both the [Commonwealth of Nations](#) and [La Francophonie](#). Its [foreign policy](#) closely follows that of its main ally, France (one of its former colonial rulers).<sup>[65][66]</sup> Cameroon relies heavily on France for its defence,<sup>[50]</sup> although military spending is high in comparison to other sectors of government.<sup>[67]</sup>

President Biya has engaged in a decades-long clash with the government of Nigeria over possession of the oil-rich [Bakassi peninsula](#).<sup>[58]</sup> Cameroon and Nigeria share a 1,000-mile (1 600 km) border and have disputed the sovereignty of the Bakassi peninsula. In 1994 Cameroon petitioned the [International Court of Justice](#) to resolve the dispute. The two countries attempted to establish a cease-fire in 1996, however, fighting continued for years. In 2002, the ICJ ruled that the [Anglo-German Agreement of 1913](#) gave sovereignty to Cameroon. The ruling called for a withdrawal by both countries and denied the request by Cameroon for compensation due to Nigeria's long-term occupation.<sup>[68]</sup> By 2004, Nigeria had failed to meet the deadline to handover the peninsula. A UN-mediated summit in June 2006 facilitated an agreement for Nigeria to withdraw from the region and both leaders signed the [Greentree Agreement](#).<sup>[69]</sup> The withdrawal and handover of control was completed by August 2006.<sup>[70]</sup>

In July 2019, UN ambassadors of 37 countries, including Cameroon, have signed a joint letter to the UNHRC defending [China's treatment of Uyghurs](#) in the [Xinjiang](#) region.<sup>[71]</sup>



(From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon#Foreign\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon#Foreign_relations))

## Foreign relations

*Main article: [Foreign relations of Nigeria](#)*

Upon gaining independence in 1960, Nigeria made African unity the centerpiece of its foreign policy and played a leading role in the fight against the [apartheid](#) government in South Africa.<sup>[99]</sup> One exception to the African focus was Nigeria's close relationship developed with Israel throughout the 1960s. Israel sponsored and oversaw the construction of Nigeria's parliament buildings.<sup>[100]</sup>

Nigeria's foreign policy was put to the test in the 1970s after the country emerged united from its own civil war. It supported movements against white minority governments in the Southern Africa sub-region. Nigeria was a founding member of the [Organisation for African Unity](#) (now the [African Union](#)) and has tremendous influence in West Africa and Africa on the whole. With this Africa-centered stance, Nigeria readily [sent troops to the Congo](#) at the behest of the United Nations shortly after independence (and has maintained membership since that time). Nigeria is also a member of the [International Criminal Court](#).

(From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria#Foreign\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria#Foreign_relations))

## Border dispute<sup>[edit]</sup>

*See also: [Cameroon–Nigeria border](#)*



Areas in red are past disputes

For a few years, relations between [Cameroon](#) and [Nigeria](#) have intensified over issues relating to their 1,600-kilometre [land boundary](#), extending from the [Lake Chad](#) to

the [Bakassi peninsula](#), and boundary into the [Gulf of Guinea](#). The issues that are involved are rights over the oil-rich land and the fate of local populations. For example, as Lake Chad dried up due to [desertification](#), local populations relying on the lake for their water source have followed the receding waters, further blurring the boundary lines. Tensions between the two countries escalated into military confrontation at the end of 1993 with the deployment of Nigerian military to the Bakassi peninsula. The dispute was resolved with the [Greentree agreement](#) of 2006.

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission has been established in 2002 to facilitate the implementation of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) judgment on the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary dispute as well as the demarcating of the land and maritime boundary between the two countries. To 2019, 2,001 kilometers of boundary have been surveyed and agreed upon by the Parties (the total boundary is believed to be approximately 2,100 kilometers long).<sup>[1]</sup>

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission  
Intentions<sup>[edit]</sup>

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission is composed of the delegation of Cameroon, led by Mr. Amadou Ali, and the delegation of Nigeria, led by Prince Bola Ajibola. The commission works on many issues between the neighbouring nations, including demilitarisation of militarised zones, economic plans, plans to protect rights of both populations, and the reactivation of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. Approximately US\$18,000,000 was spent on the commission.

The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission  
Accomplishments<sup>[edit]</sup>

In December 2003, The demarcation of the Lake Chad area was completed. The process took place in phases with some 33 villages surrounding Naga'a, Tchika, Doron Liman, and Darac handed over to Cameroon, and Damboré to Nigeria.

The cross-border  
Enugu-Abakiliki-Mamfe-Mutengene road project  
started in mid-2005.

The final maps of the no-longer-disputed  
boundary were released in March 2005

Transfer of authority has taken place at Bakassi  
Peninsula.

Cooperation on fighting Boko Haram<sup>[edit]</sup>

---

Nigeria has often accused Cameroon of not  
doing enough to fight **Boko Haram** even though the  
terrorist group frequently crosses into Cameroonian  
territory. Cameroon has been attacked several times  
by Boko Haram.<sup>[2]</sup>

Border closures after attacks in Nigeria in 2012  
to prevent further infiltration by **Boko Haram** had a  
negative impact on the Cameroonian economy.<sup>[3]</sup>

In May 2014, in the wake of the **Chibok schoolgirls  
kidnapping**,

"[Cameroon's] defense minister Edgard Allain Mebe  
Ngo'o met with **Chad's** minister of national defense,  
Benaindo Tatola, in **Yaoundé**. Ngo'o said Chad had  
also deployed troops to work together with  
Cameroonian forces on the borders with Nigeria. He  
also said troops from the two countries will cross into  
Nigeria and fight Boko Haram in collaboration with  
Nigerian forces."<sup>[2]</sup>

## Cameroon–Nigeria border

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Jump to navigation](#)[Jump to search](#)

Delimitation of international boundaries in the  
vicinity of **Lake Chad**, the lack of which led to border  
incidents in the past, has been completed and awaits  
ratification by **Cameroon**, **Chad**, **Niger**, and **Nigeria**;  
**dispute with Cameroon over land and maritime  
boundaries** around the **Bakasi Peninsula** is currently  
before the **International Court of Justice**;  
**maritime boundary dispute with Equatorial  
Guinea** because of disputed jurisdiction over oil-rich  
areas in the **Gulf of Guinea**.



Map of Cameroon, with Nigeria to the west

The **Cameroon–Nigeria border** is 1,975 km (1,227 m)  
in length and runs from the [tripoint](#) with **Chad** in the  
north to the [Atlantic Ocean](#) in the south.<sup>[1]</sup>

Description<sup>[edit]</sup>

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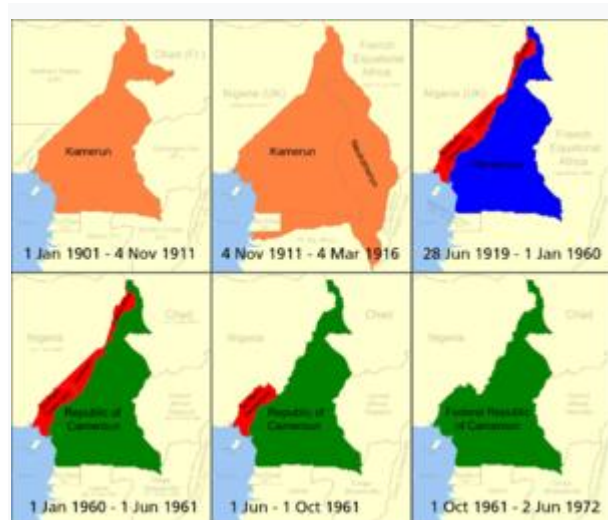
The border starts in the north at the [tripoint](#) with  
Chad in [Lake Chad](#), proceeding through the lake via  
a NW-SE straight line down to the estuary of the  
Ebedi river.<sup>[2]</sup> The border follows this river as it flows  
to the south-east, before turning south, proceeding  
overland in this direction via a series of irregular  
lines and some small rivers (such as the Kalia).<sup>[2]</sup> In  
the vicinity of the parallel 11°30 the border turns to  
the south-west, turning north-west at the town of  
Banki, and then south-west through the [Mandara  
Mountains](#) and [Atlantika Mountains](#), occasionally  
utilising rivers such as the Mayo Tiel and [Benue](#). At  
about the parallel of 6°30 the border shifts to the  
west, using irregular lines and rivers such as  
the [Donga](#), before continuing in a south-west  
direction via various overland lines and rivers (such  
as the [Cross](#) and [Akwayafe](#)), before entering  
the [Bight of Benin](#) just west of the [Bakassi  
peninsula](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

History<sup>[edit]</sup>

---

[Britain](#) had (via the [Royal Niger Company](#))  
administered the area around [Lagos](#) since 1861 and  
the [Oil River Protectorate](#) ([Calabar](#) are the  
surrounding area) since 1884.<sup>[3]</sup> As Britain expanded

into the interior, two colonies were created - the [Southern Nigeria Protectorate](#) and the [Northern Nigeria Protectorate](#).<sup>[2]</sup> In 1900 the administration of these areas was transferred to the British government, with the Northern and Southern (including Lagos and Calabar) protectorates united as the colony of Nigeria in 1914.<sup>[2]</sup> Meanwhile, against the backdrop of the [Scramble for Africa](#), Germany had claimed Cameroon (*Kamerun*) in July 1884.<sup>[3][2]</sup> The Scramble culminated in the [Berlin Conference](#) of 1884, in which the European nations concerned agreed upon their respective territorial claims and the rules of engagements going forward.



Maps of Cameroon 1901-1972 showing the changes to the border with Nigeria

- [German Cameroon](#) (*Kamerun*)
- [British Cameroons](#)
- [French Cameroon](#) (*Cameroun*)
- independent [Cameroon](#) (*Cameroun*)

In April–June 1885 Britain and Germany signed a treaty outlining a border in the southern areas of Nigeria and Cameroon Disagreements as to the location of the rivers mentioned in these treaties led to another treaty on 1 July 1890 modifying the southern section of the boundary, clarified by mutual agreement on 14 April 1893.<sup>[3][2]</sup> A treaty of 15 November 1893 then extended the boundary north into Lake Chad; this section was clarified in further detail on 19 March 1906.<sup>[3][2]</sup> The entire boundary was then confirmed by mutual agreement in February–March 1909 and March–April 1913.<sup>[3][2]</sup>

When the [First World War](#) broke out in 1914, Britain and France [invaded Cameroon](#) and eventually defeated the Germans in 1916. on 22 June 1922 Cameroon became a [League of Nations](#) mandate, with the vast majority of the colony going to France, and smaller areas along the Nigerian border ([Northern Cameroons](#) and [Southern Cameroons](#), the former split into two sections) in the west to Britain.<sup>[3][2]</sup> A British [Order in Council](#) of 26 June 1923 stated that thenceforth the British mandated areas would be considered administratively to form part of Nigeria.<sup>[3]</sup> The boundary between the British and French mandates was delimited in 1930 and then finalised on 9 January 1931.<sup>[3][2]</sup> This mandate/trusteeship arrangement was affirmed by the UN in 1946.<sup>[3]</sup> On 2 August that same year Britain finalised the border between Northern and Southern Cameroon, which today forms much of the [Taraba State](#) section of the border.<sup>[3][2]</sup>

Cameroon gained full independence in January 1960, followed by Nigeria in October.<sup>[3][2]</sup> In February 1961 a [plebiscite](#) was held on the future of Britain's Cameroon mandate, as a result of which Northern Cameroons voted to join Nigeria and Southern Cameroon voted to join Cameroon, thereby fixing the border at its current position.<sup>[5][6][3]</sup>

In 1994 a long-simmering dispute over the ownership of the Bakassi peninsula was forwarded to the [International Court of Justice](#), ruling that the territory belonged to Cameroon in 2002.<sup>[7]</sup> Despite considerable opposition to the ruling within Nigeria, the peninsula was handed to Cameroon during the period 2006–08.<sup>[8]</sup> Opposition within Bakassi to Cameroonian annexation has led to the [Bakassi conflict](#), which has merged to some degree with the wider [Anglophone Crisis](#) in the country, with vocal demands for the separation of the former Southern Cameroons as [Ambazonia](#).<sup>[9][10]</sup> The far north of the border meanwhile has been heavily affected by the [Boko Haram insurgency](#) in recent years.<sup>[11]</sup>

(See also [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon%E2%80%93Nigeria\\_border](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon%E2%80%93Nigeria_border))

# Subsidiary Organs

## 補助機関

With many Diplomats joining us, we are now alternating between joy and embarrassment.

A Chief and a Vice-Chief of the IC are not a Principal, but a subsidiary organ of the ELFO. Even a Vice-Chief is busy, so I requested other Diplomats to help a Vice-Chief. Thus Diplomats can share functions with other Diplomats.



**Vice Chief Councilor:** [Saula Sova Sovanivalu](#), a former [Fijian](#) Diplomat, now engaged in company.

Now I am asking if our Fijian Diplomats and other Fijians are ready to cooperate with him::

*My Dear Fijian Earth-Loving Family,*

*How are you? Please cooperate with new President Saula Sova S. Besides this position, I appointed him Vice-Chief of Interstate Council, so he is very very busy. Fortunately, 2 Fijian Diplomats joined us, namely: Ms. [Isha Verma](#) (2021/03/30, pic.) and Mr. [Jaljeet Kumar](#) (2021/04/06, pic.).*



*Now I propose to set up **GAV** (Group for Assisting Vice-Chief) and want Ms. [Isha Verma](#), [Jaljeet Kumar](#) etc. compose the GAV and go ahead with him, moving the Interstate Council. You may propose some idea for preventing global warming or other steps to be taken by the Interstate Council.*

*May 3, 2021*

*ELFO President Rikio Kaneko*



**Vice Chief Councilor** (APR 14, 2021) [Hrvoje Cikovic](#), Minister Plenipotentiary at the Embassy of the Republic of [Croatia](#) in Ankara (Turkey)



Fortunately [Josip Buljević](#) (2021/04/13, N.99), Ambassador is from [Croatia](#). Is he ready to cooperate with him?.



**Vice Chief Councilor** [Allan Mckenley B.](#) Consul Gnle of the Federal Democratic Republic of [Ethiopia](#) in Haiti



[Ewnetu B. Debelu](#) (021/04/11, N.94) is a Diplomat of Ethiopia. Also [Merhawit](#)



[Hadush](#) is a Diplomat from Ethiopia. Will they cooperate with Allen Mckenlev?

## 2nd Lagistative Organ

### 第2の立法的機関

Our members know well that the **GA** (General Assembly) have made many rules or resolutions. If we may regard it the 1<sup>st</sup> legislative organ, the **IC** (Interstate Council) may be named as the second legislative organ though we can not find any such legal phrase in the ELFO Charter.

In future the **SC** (Soridarity Council) will become stronger year by year, then it may be called the 3<sup>rd</sup> Legisrative Council. Anyway activation of these 3 Council is very important.

## Activation of the IC

国家間理事会の活性化は機構全体を動かす

The most active Principal Organ of the ELFO is President me, who works about 14 hours every day for it gratis, the 2<sup>nd</sup> busy member is the GA Chairperson and Secretary [Irina Karpekina](#) working about 4 hours a day also gratis. The 3<sup>rd</sup> oragn is the GA (General Asseby), you know. You receive a message almost every day which concerns the GA

Now it is high time for the Interstate Council to walk and move by itself, sharing works actually with other organs. At present time there are 3 Vice-Chiefs of the Council, but there is no Diplomat willing to be a candidate for Chief councilor. So how about Vice-Chiefs' rotation each 2 months?

### Some Councilors' posts are vacant

The ELFO Charter, Article 15 lays down that the IS (Interstate Council) consists of 20 Councilors, so there are 4 vacant seats, please tell me yor readiness to be a IC Councilor.

There will be readjustmemnt of assignment of the post because these days many Diplomats joined us, and it is possible that some of them there are very passionate Diplomats willing to be a Councilor and do something good energetically.

## Councilors' vacant seats

何名かの理事席が空席

At present time there are 16 Councilors in the IC (Interstate Council) while its full seats are 20. Apparently in the below list you see already 18 incumbent Councilors, but I appointed 4 members by mistake. I should not have appointed as a Councilor of the same nationality with another Councilor. So I withdraw appointment of one of 2 members of Sri Lanka, and one of the 2 Belgian Diplomats.

I expect that among our member-Diplomats there are passionate personalities willing to be a Councilor of this very important Interstate Council. So if you are a Diplomat of nationality other than those mentioned in the P.C., please feel free to tell me so, sending one's readiness to be a Councilor of the Interstate Council. I will present my proposal to the GA (General Assembly) that the term of the position of all the staffs of the ELFO be by the end of the year so far as 2021 is concerned.

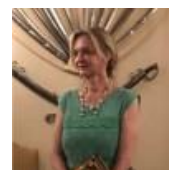
- ①N1. [Dr Leo Rebello](#) [Indian](#), was a candidate for a Indian President.
- ②N.3. [Edward Lowassa](#) Former Prime Minister (2005/12~2008/2) in [Tanzania](#)
- ③N.1. [Jesus S. Domingo](#) a [Philippine](#) Ambassador,
- ④N.3 [Rasheed A.M](#) [Sri Lanka](#)
- ⑤N.4. [Dr Palitha Kohona](#) (2020/09/01, [Sri Lanka](#))
- ⑥N.5. [Noah Gal Gendler](#), an Ambassador of [Israel](#),
- ⑦N.6. [Ahmad Aziz](#), Ambassador at MFA of [Malta](#)
- ⑧N.58 [Eleazar Benjamin Ruiz y Avila](#), [Mexican](#)
- ⑨N.16. [Williams Amoah](#), an Ambassador of [Ghana](#)
- ⑩N.17. [Federico Alberto Cuello Camilo](#) [Dominican](#)
- ⑪N.24. [FRANK VAN DE CRAEN](#), Ambassador (Honorary, ret.) of the Kingdom of [Belgium](#)
- ⑫N.25 [Cristina Funes-Noppen](#) (2020/10/14) Ambassador (hr) of [Belgium](#)
- ⑬N.31. [Vincent SAYI](#) (2020/07/19, Ambassador of Development of [Benin](#))
- ⑭N. 33. (2020/08/17) [Cyril MUSILA](#), Ambassador of the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)
- ⑮N.37 [Riaan Eksteen PhD \(Amb. ret.\)](#) (2020/10/02) Diplomatic career, [Namibia](#)
- ⑯N.47. [Radion Popov](#) (2020/10/30) [Bulgaria](#)
- ⑰N.50. [Zoran Jolevski](#) (2020/11/09) P former ambassador; [Macedonia](#)
- ⑱ [Claudia Salerno Caldera](#) (2020/12/01) Ambassador of [Venezuela](#)

## Assignment to other Councils

他の理事会に配属

### A. As a Chief of a Council

'The present Council shall be composed of 20 Councilors with different nationality', so many VIPs and Diplomats are assigned to other Councils. An ex-Amb. [Vesna Arsic](#) (pic.), for example, was appointed as a Chief of the Economic and Social Council.



Another example is Amb. Mr. [OSITADINMA ANAEDU](#) (pic) who agreed to be Chief of the Finance and Industry Council. As both Ms. Vesna Arsic and Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu are so busy that they will not be a member of the Interstate Council.

### B. As a Vice-Chief of a Council

There are so many Diplomats in the ESCD (Educational, Scientific and Cultural Department) that the ESCD has 2 Diplomats are Vice-were attached to it as:

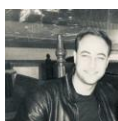


**Vice-Chief Councilor:** Ms. [Carmen Smidt](#) (pic.) a Former Ambassador at Of South Africa to Finland and Estonia, a Reserve (Central) Bank Diploma.

**Vice-Chief Councilor** Mr. Choinkhor Jalbuu, an Ambassador of MFA of Mongol, CEO, Founder, Mongolian Institute of Geopolitical Studies.



### C. As a Regional Headquarter



Our member-Dip. Mr. Ahmed El-Shaarawy (pic) is Representative of ELFO North African General Headquarter in Egypt. He is an Adviser and director of the office of the UN Ambassador to Egypt at United Nations.



### D. President of a national ELA



There is a case where members of a national ELFA (Earth-Loving Friendly Association) elect an Diplomat as its President. In Fiji members of FELFA (Fijian Earth-Loving Friendly Organization) elected a ex-Ambassador Saula Sova as its President.

# Please send us Diplomats!

外交官を派遣されたし！ 派外交官！

외교관을 우리에게 파견 됐고!

हामीलाई कूटनीतिज्ञ पठाउनुहोस्

إي فاد لنا دبلوماسيين

Veuillez nous envoyer des diplomates

¡Te pedimos que nos envíes diplomáticos!

Пожалуйста, пришлите нам дипломатов !!

Бидэнд Дипломатууд илгээнэ үү !!

“In order to make our precious Earth better and more peaceful”, I sent a message to VIPs whom you know in my former MMs (Mail Magazine). The message reads, among others, as follows:

*In order to make our precious Earth better and more peaceful, it is desirable to design an innovative, world-wide and inclusive organization of all mankind character for promoting friendship among nations. Our ELFO (Earth-Loving Friendly Organization) is of such character.*

*So that it is my honor to ask you to be our Member. If it is difficult at present, we will be very grateful to you for your recommendation of one or some diplomats to join us.*

*At present time there are 39 ELA-Diplomats as are seen in the P.S. In future there will be a lot of ELA-Diplomats in our ELFO. They will adopt a lot of decisions, resolutions, statements, proposals or recommendations and so on, which concern international matters.*

*From the bottom of my heart I ask you humbly to recommend one or some Diplomats to be our member who are willing to promote international friendship.*

## P.S. List of Diplomats

(A number in the parentheses means number of diplomats)

### A. From international organizations:

a. United Nations (4)

b. African Union

c. IHRC (International Humanrights Committee)

### B. National diplomats:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh (4), Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Congo, Cypros, Dominica, England, Egypt, El Salvador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Israel, Iran, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico(2), Nepal, Poland(3), Philippine (2), Senegal, Sri Lanka(2), South Sudan, USA, Zambia,

# 首脳への協力要請

私は、特別ネパールの地球愛友好協会の発展を願い、ネパールの外交官も地球愛仲間になるように同国の大統領にお願いした。(2020/09/13)

そのこともあってか、その後まもなく(2020/9/25)ネパールの外交官ブーワン パウデル氏が、われらが地球愛仲間になった。うれしさの余り私は、万歳!! 非常にうれしいです、と慶びを伝えた。その後、関係首脳には下記のようなメッセージを送った。

「私たちのかけがえのない地球をより良く、より平和にするために」と、以前のMM (Mail Magazine) 読者にご存知のVIPにメッセージを送りました。メッセージには、とりわけ、次のように書かれています。

私たちのかけがえのない地球をより良く、より平和にし、国家間の友好を促進するために、革新的かつ世界規模で、全人类的性格の包括的な組織を設計することが望ましいです。私たちのELFO (地球愛友好機構) は、そのような性格のものです。

貴殿がわれわれの会員になっていただけますと、誠に公営でございます。それが現時点で困難な場合は、1人または数人の外交官のご推薦をしてくださると、本当にありがたく存じます。

現在、追伸に見られるように39人のELA外交官がいます。将来ELFOには、もっと多くのELA外交官がいるでしょう。彼らは、国際問題に関係する多くの決定、決議、声明、提案または勧告などを採択するでしょう。

私は心の底から、国際的友好を喜んで推進する意志のある外交官を一人または数名われらの会員になるようご推薦して下さるよう心より懇願いたします。

## 追伸 外交官のリスト

(括弧内の数字は外交官の数を意味します)

### A. 国際機関から:

a. 国連 (4)

b. アフリカ連合

c. IHRC (国際人権委員会)

### B. 国の外交官:

アルジェリア、アルゼンチン、バングラデシュ (4)、ベルギー、ベニン、ブルガリア、カメルーン、コンゴ、サイプロス、ドミニカ、英国、エジプト、エルサルバドル、エジプト、ガーナ、インド、イスラエル、イラン、レバノン、マルタ、メキシコ (2)、ネパール、ポーランド (3)、フィリピン (2)、セネガル、スリランカ (2)、南スーダン、米国、ザンビア。

(以上は、当時の状況であり、2021年5月4日では、115名のVIPと外交官がELFOの会員になっている。)

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Interstate Department

JAN 10, 2022 ~MAR 10. 2022

Happy Delightful Year 2022!!

Let us be a source of HOPEs  
for people and human beings!

You know that I appointed a Nepalese Amb. Yuba Nath (pic.) as a Chief of the IC (Interstate Council). Please cooperate with him to develop the IC. Here you see my draft agenda items. Please feel free to send us your ideas.



Here you see our Chief of the Interstate Council who returned from Dhaulagiri (pic.) recently.



*Dear all Earth loving friends*

*I am sorry for being late to extend my New Year greetings to all of you. The reason is I was in the countryside, very close to Dhaulagiri and Machhapuchhre Himalayan range for three week, where internet connection was either poor or no available. I did not even check my mails. I returned today to Pokhara. and am writing to you.*

*So please accept my Happy Birthday 2022. My new Year resolution is: Save Himalayas, Save Humanity.*

*Happy New Year to you all once again*

*Yours, Yuba*

## Contents of the 2nd Interstate Department

The bellow Reports and Agenda items are of from President Rikio, but you may send us any ideas or questions of yours.

### I . Reports

- A. States whose Diplomats are an ELFO Member
- B. Invitation of Diplomats to join our ELFO
- C. Reorganization of the Interstate Department

### II . Agenda items

- 1. One World (A way to the World Federation)
- 2. International conflicts and the ELFO
  - a. International conflicts around Ukraine
  - b. Other International conflicts
- 3. Reorganization of the Interstate Department

### I . Reports

#### A. States whose Diplomats are an ELFO Member

- 1. Albania: [VIOLA KALOSHI](#), [Besnik Konci](#),
- 2. Afganistan: [Noor Ahmadzai](#), [Darrehee Islam](#)
- 3. Algeria: [Imen Misraoui](#),
- 4. Angola: [Nicole Enriquez](#),
- 5. Antigua and Barbuda: [Clarence E Pilgrim](#)
- 6. Argentina: [Embajador Frydman](#), [Bahrain Mona Radhi LL.M.](#), [Marta Gabrieloni](#)
- 7. Bangladesh: [Alauddin Vuian](#), [Mohammad Jasim Uddin](#), [Alamgeer Hossain](#)
- 8. Belgium : [Jo Sullivan](#), [FRANK VAN DE CRAEN](#), [Cristina Funes-Noppen](#),
- 9. Benin: Vincent SAYI, [Sanata Elisabeth Lahami](#)
- Bhutan: [Lhatu Wangchuk](#)
- 10. Bosnia-Herzegovina: [Boro Bronza](#), [Haris Lukovac](#),
- Botswana: [Maria Morapedi CIWFM](#), [Prof.dr MURAT RAMADANOVIC](#)
- 11. Brazil: [Christiane Aquino Bonomo](#) ; [Francisco Luz](#), [Celia del Bubba](#), [Lilian Schiavo](#)
- 12. Bulgaria, [Radion Popov](#), [Latchezar Petkov](#), [Antoaneta Dimitrova](#), [Elena Poptodorova](#)
- Brunei
- 13. Burkina Faso: [Kayouro Wenceslas](#)

## Coulibaly

- 14. Cameroon, [ABONG BEBEY Blaise](#),
- 15. Canada: [Damien Pereira](#), [Margaret M Cullen](#)
- 16. Central Africa: [CHECK HAMODI](#)
- 17. China: [Chongwu Fu](#)
- 18. Congo: [Cyril MUSILA](#),
- 19. Comoros: [HE Sir Gladwin Tan](#)
- 20. Costa Rica: [Mariela Cruz](#), [Victor Rojas](#), [Dr. Walter Fonseca Ramirez](#)
- 21. Croatia: [Hrvoje Cikovic](#), [Josip Buljević](#),
- 22. Cyprus : [Carl Kemal Akih](#), [Mavromatis](#),
- Czech Republic: [Kayouro Wenceslas Coulibaly](#)

- 23. Denmark: [Mufeed Shami](#),
- 24. Dominica, [Federico Alberto, Cuello Camilo](#)

- 25. Egypt: [Amr Mahisin](#), [Karim El Sharkawy](#), [Sherif Eissa](#), [Mohammad Moheq](#), [Hatem Elatawy](#); [Hany Rabea](#), [Hadi Eltonsi](#), [Achraf Ibrahim](#), [Moayad Eldalie](#), [Mahmoud Ezzat](#), [Reda Bebars](#)

- 26. England, [Abdirazak Ashkir](#), [Karim El Sharkawy](#), [Harriet Cross](#), [Kirk Hollingsworth](#)

- 27. Ethiopia: [Ewnetu B.Debela](#), [Merhawit Hadush](#), [Ewnetu B.Debela](#), [Merhawit Hadush](#), [Terefe Burka OKOLI](#), [Henok Seifu Merid](#), [Genet Teshome Jirru](#); [Gatluak Reath Bayak](#), [Dr Aziza Geleta](#)

- 28. El Salvador: [Sergio Gallardo](#),
- 29. Egypt (2): [Mohammad Moheq](#),

- 30. Fiji. [Saula Sovanivalu](#)), [Saula Sovanivalu](#), [HE Kamlesh Prakash](#)
- 31. Finland: [Mika Finska](#)
- 32. France: [Jacques Maire](#)
- 33. Ghana: [Williams Amoah](#), [Jaljeet Kumar](#),

- 34. Hungary: [Attila Erdős](#)

- 35. Greece: [KIRE ILIOSKI Ph.D](#)

- 36. Guinea Bissau: [Marcelino Gomes](#)

- 37. Haiti: [Marc-Edouin Juste](#), [Sabrina Pierre](#), [MPA, M2- GODI](#)

- 38. Honduras: [Iván Romero-Martínez](#)

- 39. India: [Dr Leo Rebello](#), [Smita Purushottam](#), [Srikumar Menon](#), [Yogesh Gupta](#), [Deepak Vohra](#), [Gauri Shankar Gupta](#)

- 40. Indonesia: [KIRE ILIOSKI Ph.D](#)

- 41. Iran: [Milad Rabbani](#), [Habib Karamvand](#), [Yusef Ghane](#), [Majid Ghahremani](#)

- 42. Iraq: [Muhammed Said Sahib](#)

## **Ireland**

- 43. Israel, [Noah Gal Gendler](#) , [Raphael Schutz](#), [Violet Di'chencko](#), [Kobbi ShoshaniILIN](#), [Cheikh Niang](#)

- 44. Iraq: [Atheer Alsaedy](#), [Safaa Yaseen](#), [Mohammad Hossein Emadi](#), [Safaa Yaseen](#)

- 45. Italy: [Amedeo Trambajolo](#), [Chiara Massarotto](#)

- 46. Ivory Cost: [Bernard LECLERC](#), [Arnaud DIBI](#)

- 47. Jordan: [Mohammad Aljbour](#)

- 48. Kazakhstan: [Aydos Bepayev](#)

- 49. Kenya: [Lameck OMBABA](#)

- 50. Kyrgyz: [Chingiz Eshimbekov](#); [Muktar Djumaliev](#)

- 51. Kuwait: [Sundus Alfaresi](#),

- 52. Lebanon: [Nehme Khawly](#); [Dr Douraij Al Achkar](#)

- 53. Lethoto: [Richard Ramoeletsi](#), [Khalil Mohamad](#)

- 54. Latvia: [Indulis Berzins](#)

- 55. Lithuania: [Eduardas Borisovas](#), [Luxembourg](#)

- 56. Macedonia: [Zoran Jolevski](#), [KIRE ILIOSKI Ph.D](#), [H.E. Dr. Toni Atanasovski MSc](#)

- 7Malawi: [Jane Frances Nankwenya](#), [Nir Gess](#)

- 57. Malta: [Ahmad Aziz](#), [Marcello Patti](#), [Mark Causon](#), [Thales Castro](#), [Gordon Pace Bonello](#)

- 58. Mexico: [Mario Beltrán Mainero](#), [Lily Alva](#),

[Sergio, Inclan Ph.D.](#), [Carlos Vilchis, Eleazar Benjamin.](#)

59. Mongolia: [Ariunbold Yadmaa](#), [Davaadorj Khishigdelger](#), [Ayurzana Kharaavch](#), [Avirmid Battur](#)

60. Morocco: [Moncif Cherkaoui Jaouad](#), [Abdelmalek Kettani](#), [Siham Mourabit](#),

61. Myanmar: [Phway Ei Thaw Lwin](#); [Khaled Abdelrahman](#)

62. Namibia: [Riaan Eksteen PhD](#),

63. Nepal: [Mr. Bhuwan Paudel](#), [Shankar Sharma](#), [Yuba Nath Lamsal](#)

64. Netherland: [Hans G. Smaling](#), [Rita Dulci Rahman](#),

65. Niger: [Bruno HOTIER](#),

66. Nigeria: [Ebiye Tombiri](#), [OSITADINMA ANAEDU](#), [Mary ozonwanji](#)

Norway

68. Oman: [Elie Sleiman](#)

69 Pakistan: [Faisal Abro](#)

70. Palau: [Antonis Haralambous](#)

71. Palestina: [Mohamed Khanfar](#), [Linda Sobeh Ali](#); [Mohammed Tarshahani](#)

72. Philippine: [Jesus S. Domingo](#), [John S. Kramer](#)

73. Poland, [Marcin Krol](#), [Tomasz Tywańczuk](#), [Robert Nowakowski](#)

74. Portugal: [Ahmed Amine BOUGUERRA](#), [José Costa Pereira](#)

**Qatar**

75. Russia: [Acef Said](#)

76. Senegal, [Dramane SAMOURA](#), [Cheikh Niang](#)

77. Serbia: [Vesna Arsic](#),

78. Sierra Leone: [Johnny Sahr](#), [Amb. Hon. Victor Bockarie Foh](#)

78. Singapore: [Mathieu Hervillard Le Peillet](#) (cf. Vanuatu)

79. Slovenia: [Anita Stankovic Pavlic](#), [Matjaz Sinkovec](#)

80. Somalia: [Ahmed Khaire](#),

81. Sri Lanka: [Rasheed A.M](#), [Dr Palitha Kohona](#)), [M.H.M.N. Bandara](#)

82. South Africa: [Carmen Smidt](#), [Nokuphumla Mabena](#), [Vika M. Khumalo](#), [Fatima Ibrahim](#)

83. South Sudan: [Duol Ruach Guok](#), [Nehme KhawlyNehme Khawly](#), [PhD](#)

84. Spain [Juan Manuel López Nadal](#)

85. Sudan (3): [Sarah Hisham](#), [Musab N. Ibrahim](#), [Osman Mohammed](#), [Arwa Salih](#)

86. Switzerland: [Othmar Hardegger](#), [Aa Reza Firdaus](#)

87 Tajikistan: [Khusrav Noziri](#):

88. Thailand: [Embajador Frydman](#), [Prae Ontira Amatavivat](#)

89. Togo: [Théodore TEBOU](#),

90. Tunisia: [Lamia Kedadi Siala](#),

91. UAE: [Vanda Lopes](#),

92. Ukraine: [Natalia Holub Kotlarchuk](#), [Vsevolod Chentsov](#),

93. Uruguay: [Alberto Guani](#)

94. USA: [Marie Black](#), [Patricia Moller](#), [Krishna Urs](#)

95. Vanuatu: [Bernard LECLERC](#), [Odo Tevi](#), [Mathieu Hervillard Le Peillet](#) (cf. Singapore)

96. Venezuela: [Claudia Salerno Caldera](#),

97. Yemen: [Waleed Mozahem](#)

99. Zambia: [Oscar Shitima](#), [Benjamin Katongo](#), [Benjamin Katongo](#),

The green countries were added after July 23, 2021

??[H.E. David Kam](#) ♥ (甘達偉)??

-----  
Black countries are those where first Diplomats appeared.

Then green countries and Dip. were added after July 23, 2021

Then yellow countries and Dip. were added..

My proposal to the Interstate Department  
presented Dec. 2, 2021 with little ammendment

# A Way to One World

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It seems that among our ELFO members  
there is consensus as for the **ELAW** (Erath-Loving  
Amicable Way) which expresses ethical aspects  
and comprises treasures of 55 Golden Flowers  
(which were called Golden Words up to the present timr).  
**The ELAW is not a religion, but the whole of  
ideals, goals, good acts and conceptions.** You  
are seeing every time in my mail magazine, for  
example:

**Harmony Respect Love Good Beauty**

Who can deny the value of these 55  
treasures? Suppose the contrary conceptions  
and acts: *disharmony, despise, hatred,  
badness, ugliness!* Oh, my God, everybody  
could not endure them.

On the other hand, we know that we  
cannot realize our ideals or goals so easily. In  
order realise them it may need a long time.  
Now you see other 5 goals of the ELAW:

ELAW 5 Clauses for Future Course:

**Rule of Law, Peaceful Settlement, Disarmament,  
Restriction of Sovereignty, World Federation**

Here almost all of you cannot bear also  
such contrary situation above-mentioned:  
***Rule of force; Military settlement; Race of  
armaments; Absolute sovereignty; Extreme  
nationalism.***

Such conceptions as **Rule of Law, Peaceful  
Settlement, Disarmament, Restriction of  
Sovereignty**, and **World Federation** are the  
demand of 21 century, and we ELAs will walk  
along this way, establishing an ELFO  
(Earth-Loving Friendly Organization), and  
singing our songs with LIGHTs and HOPEs.

# 5 Stages to ONE WORLD

## ひとつの世界への5段階

### Rule of Law

法の支配[ho:noshihai]

### Peaceful Settlement

平和的解決[heiwatekikaiketu]

### Disarmament Restriction of Sovereignty

軍備縮小[gunbishukusho:] 主権の制限[shukennoseigen]

## World Federation

### 世界連邦[sekairenpo:]

#### Rule of Law

It is necessary to establish Earth Community ruled by law, not by force. Generally rule of law is functioning in each country, but in international relations they are very far from it. Only 1/3 (one third) of nations recognize the jurisdiction of ICJ (International Court of Justice).

As a result, majority of States, including great powers, behave as they like, declaring self-righteously justification of their acts. Our FLAW will call all the nations to recognize soon or later the jurisdiction of the ICJ of the UN (United Nations).

#### Peaceful Settlement

The UN Charter, Article 33 stipulates as follows:

**The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.**

It is natural for you to think that if it is so, all the States would have duty to recognize the ICJ jurisdiction as an ultimate guardian of law, but States do not interpret so. In a word majority of States want to behave as they like.

Can you imagine a State where only 1/3 of her people are ready to go to its courts of justice, and the other 2/3 have not any duty to appear there? No, you cannot imagine it!

But international society is like that. It is clear that our Planet must become far better, and the States should settle their conflicts peacefully.

### Disarmament

The UN Charter mentions disarmament or regulation of armaments (Art.11 and 26), so it is no wonder that in the dangerous situation of sixties a general treaty Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was concluded in 1968, Article VI of which provides that:

**Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.**

According to the NPT, only 5 powers have right to possess nuclear weapons (even to increase them), alas, other countries began to have them. My dear readers, don't you think that world top leaders must promote rule of law, not rule of force; compulsory peaceful settlement of conflict? Then, 'general and complete disarmament' provided for in NPT would be easier.

### Restriction of Sovereignty

Because an intrinsically unreasonable international system cannot continue to exist, it will be transformed into a new one based on rule of law, compulsory peaceful settlement of conflicts, then process of the said 'general and complete disarmament' will go on.

In such future a State cannot behave self-righteously. At that stage of development, external State sovereignty will be considerably restricted, while internal sovereignty will remain with it's a little bit of curtailment.



### World Federation (WF)

National States were formed mainly because feudal local lords, city states or other autonomies handed over their reins of power to a central national State. Likewise the WF may be established when many or all the national States hand over their external sovereignty to the WF, which is world-wide ONE STATE.

Each national state will continue to exist mainly with internal sovereignty, **so remain a State name, and nationality of its people.** A general treaty on the WF will stipulate sphere of external and internal State sovereignty as well as the form of the WF legislation, administration and judicature. Anyway at this stage **a national State must not, and cannot, behave self-righteously.**

# PART 1. DISARMAMENT

## PARAGRAPH 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article 1 (principles)** 1. Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (ELFO) and all its organs shall be, in principle, opposed to increase of production and export of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear weapons, biological weapons and chemical weapons) and conventional weapons in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

2. Convinced that, first of all, the two great nuclear-weapon States shall decrease their unnecessary nuclear warheads early and considerably, the ELFO aims at the stage, as one of its nuclear diplomatic purposes, where the sum of the nuclear warheads possessed by these 2 States will amount to the sum of the nuclear warheads possessed by the other nuclear-weapon States.

3. The ELFO is based upon the position that nuclear-weapon States shall agree not to carry out preemptive strike by their nuclear weapons nor to attack by these weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States, and that, while the two great nuclear-weapon States are reducing weapons of mass destruction, the other States possessing such kinds of weapons shall not increase nor develop them.

4. In process of comprehensively general and complete disarmament by all the States of the world the disarmament shall be carried out under strict and effective international control.

5. A Member State possessing weapons of mass destruction or conventional weapons shall abolish them early or, if it is impossible, pursue to reduce them and military personnel by stages, and owe a duty to possess them **very** restrictively or abolish them.

6. The ELFO supports that States will create and enlarge denuclearized zones where they prohibit not only possession of nuclear weapons, but also their production, distribution and carrying in there, will present its own proposal to States and organizations interested.

**Article 2 (peaceful use of atomic energy)** 1. The ELFO is based upon the position that, unless

otherwise agreed, all the States enjoy a right to use atomic energy peacefully, owe a duty to operate the facilities safely.

2. The ELFO requires that peaceful use of atomic energy of any State should be accompanied by effective international inspection and that after formation of the World Federation it should carry out all the operation and control of atomic energy.

**Article 3 (peaceful diversion of military expenditure)** 1. The ELFO shall request developed countries, with reduction of military expenditure by disarmament, to use a fixed rate of the reduction not only for complete employment of discharged soldiers, but also for improving life of nationals in developing countries and promoting positive **real** peace.

2. With reduction of military expenditure by disarmament, developed member States of the ELFO shall allot one % of the reduction sum for organizations promoting establishment of **ONE WORLD, namely**, the World Federation.

3. With reduction of military expenditure by disarmament, developing member States of the ELFO shall use a fixed rate of the reduction not only for complete employment of discharged soldiers, but also for promoting positive **real** peace.

## Article 4 (5 ways of disarmament and security)

1. Aiming at establishment of the World Federation within half a century, the ELFO will propose in and outside it by what way bellow-mentioned to promote disarmament actually.

a. All the States shall implement general and complete disarmament by their universal treaty. The ELFO may propose to do so more than once, judging from existing state of things.

b. Presupposing uncertainty of prospect mentioned in the paragraph (a), the ELFO will propose process which member States will implement **their disarmament** unilaterally and gradually and request the non-member States also to decrease their armaments voluntarily.

c. Giving an example of unilateral disarmament by the Member-States of the ELFO, it will propose in and outside it to promote the package treaty more than once, judging from existing state of things.

d. The ELFO shall propose that, even if there may be a member State that is obliged to increase its armaments in a given situation, it **shall be** of exceptional character and each State shall adopt policy of disarmament; and

e. The ELFO ~~shall~~ **may regard it as** establishment of the World Federation when **almost** all the States ratify the World Federation Constitution which **would** stipulate absolute peaceful settlement of international conflicts even if there remain States holding fast to its armaments.

2. If a series of States go through a process of increasing armaments unnecessarily or do not decrease them at the time when **member States of the ELFO are growing still more**, the ELFO shall engage in a dialogue repeatedly with not only their Heads of State, interested persons and intelligent people, but also their nationals, and shall examine next best policy.

3. In order to promote disarmament easily and at the same time to maintain international peace and security, the ELFO supports not only the process where the UN forces will be created and increased by a part of military personnel to be reduced in countries, but also a direction where International forces may be created among such **member States of the ELFO** as agree to it notwithstanding whether the UN forces will be formed or not.

*At this stage it is presupposed that our ELFO may be involed at least indirectly in use of forces, probably, with recognition by the United Nations. It means that one of the current ELFO's principles might have been amended.*

*At present in our Peace Council it is proposed that the ELFO itself will not use force. But at this stage of above-mentioned Paragraph 3, ELFO member State may be asked to show a suitable example of being cooperative with International forces.*

4. In proportion to decrease of States' military strength the International forces may be reduced **also** as an example is shown in the next Article and Article ~~-73~~ 12, and at the last stage its remaining national military personnel may be reorganized into Police of the World Federation.

## PARAGRAPH 2 GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND CONFIRMATION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION CONSTITUTION

**Article 5 (package disarmament)** 1. The ELFO shall present, as its first proposal, a draft disarmament and the World Federation Constitution the outline of which is bellow-mentioned, to the United Nations and States, and request them to commence the work immediately.

a. At the **1-st stage** the UN shall hold a disarmament assembly and a constituent assembly for the World Federation Constitution and request the permanent committees under these assemblies to make up a report to be presented at the second stage. Each State shall reduce more than 1/10 of its own military personnel, and two greatest nuclear weapon States shall reduce 1/5 /of nuclear warheads;

b. At the **2-nd stage** each State shall reduce more than 1/9 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/9 into UN forces or International forces.

i If it is impossible for a State to reduce it for the UN Forces and the International forces, 2/9 of its military personnel shall be reduced.

ii At the 3<sup>rd</sup> and downward stages each State shall double the reduction of its military personnel in such a case as ( i ).

c. At the **3<sup>rd</sup> stage** the second constituent assembly for the World Federation Constitution shall examine the best draft of some drafts of the Constitution, confirm it, and open it for ratification.

i Each State shall reduce more than 1/9 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/8 into UN forces or International forces.

ii Two greatest nuclear weapon States shall reduce by half their nuclear warheads which they possessed at the date of beginning of the first stage;

d. At the **4<sup>th</sup> stage** each State shall reduce more than 1/7 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/9 into UN forces or International forces. Two greatest nuclear weapon States shall reduce by half their nuclear warheads which they possessed at the closing date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage;

e. At the **5<sup>th</sup> stage** each State shall reduce more than 1/6 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/6 into UN forces or International forces.

i From this stage nuclear disarmament through

equal ratio provided for in Article 62, paragraph 2 shall be commenced; and

ii At this stage biological and chemical weapons shall be abolished, and all the nuclear weapons shall be abolished at 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> stages;

f. At the 6<sup>th</sup> stage each State shall reduce more than 1/5 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/5 into UN forces or International forces.

g. At the 7<sup>th</sup> stage each State shall reduce more than 1/4 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/4 into UN forces or International forces. At this stage nuclear disarmament provided for in Article 62, paragraph 2 shall be terminated, and all the nuclear weapons shall be abolished;

h. At the 8<sup>th</sup> stage each State shall reduce more than 1/3 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/3 into UN forces or International forces. At this stage reorganization of the UN forces and International forces into police of the World Federation shall be in preparation.

i. At the 9<sup>th</sup> stage each State shall reduce more than 1/2 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/2 into UN forces or International forces.

j. At the 10<sup>th</sup> stage, when disarmament finishes normally, military personnel of more than one million altogether of the UN forces and the International forces shall be reorganized into Police of the World Federation for maintaining peace and security in the World Federation.

2. Establishment of the World Federation may be declared at the stage when all the States will ratify the World Federation Constitution, the remnant of the States' armaments shall be abolished within 20 years. The Police of the World Federation at the beginning shall be composed of approximately one million personnel.

**Article 6 (voluntary disarmament)** 1. Article 65, paragraph 1 (b) is a choice when two or more members of the ELFO commence disarmament by stages voluntarily, the outline of its first draft is as follows:

a. This is also 10 stages system, the member States shall implement disarmament, applying preceding Article with necessary modification;

b. Number of military personnel, of nuclear

warheads and other numerical value of disarmament include tentative character, and it shall not be prevented for a State from accelerating disarmament measures or abolish its armaments completely or adopting a policy of disarmament which does not attain the goal a little.

c. As for the State not having military forces at the time of its entry to the ELFO or the defenseless State having abolished its military forces completely on the way to disarmament, the ELFO shall not only pay special attention to their security, but also opportunely and repeatedly request other States and the United Nations to guarantee security of such defenseless States legally and practically.

d. While the United Nations itself do not present an idea of the World Federation, our ELFO presupposes, as development forms of states union, the Union of Member States, Great Union of Member States, All World Union, and the World Federation, and correlate with them disarmament measures in the following way:

**2. The Union of Member States** may be formed when there are two or more members in the ELFO, it is a tentative cooperative form among member States for a disarmament period seen at 1<sup>st</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> stages.

**3. The Great Union of Member States** is presupposed to begin with 5<sup>th</sup> stage tentatively, provided that foundation of the Great Union of Member States may be declared at 6<sup>th</sup> or later stage in the following cases:

a. when there are less than 50 member States at the closing date of 4<sup>th</sup> stage; or

b. when at this closing date there are more than half of member States which do not recognize jurisdiction of international courts of general character.

**4. The World Union** is a form presupposed at the final stages as follows:

a. 9<sup>th</sup>A stage is a presupposition when there remain, whatever one may do, States which do not ratify the World Federation Constitution. Even in this cases member States may reduce 1/2 of its own military personnel, enroll another 1/2 into International forces; and

b. At 10<sup>th</sup> stage, though non-member States remain, the Member States Assembly may declare the establishment of the World Union, shall create the earth community closely akin to the World Federation..

**5. The World Federation** is a form presupposed at the final stages as follows:

a. 9<sup>th</sup> B stage is the stage just before establishment of the World Federation by all the States' ratification of the World Federation Constitution. All the member States may reduce 1/2 of its own military personnel, enroll another 1/2 into reserve of Police of the World Federation; and

b. At the 10<sup>th</sup> stage nearly one million military personnel of sum of the UN forces and the International forces shall be enrolled into Police of the World Federation.

### PARAGRAPH 3 THE UN FORCES

**Article 7 (supplementary relations and special agreement)** 1. The ELFO shall request the United Nations itself to create early the United Nations forces and to propose its idea on the World Federation and dynamics of the UN forces in the process. The ELFO shall promote study on creation and development of the UN Peacekeeping force and the UN forces.

2. In accordance with procedure in the Constitution of its country and a special agreement provided for by Article 43 of the UN Charter, a member State of the ELFO shall make available to the UN Security Council its armed forces and or military personnel in the following cases:

a. when, under a system, the UN requests a member State of the ELFO to participate in the UN forces; or

b. when the UN itself, after having adopted an idea of the World Federation, come to request a member State of the ELFO to allocate its troops for the UN forces in accordance with its plan.

3. The UN's request provided for in the preceding Article shall be prior to all the plans and

presupposition on the International forces provided for in the present Charter.

4. A member State of the ELFO shall not recruit, in principle, its reduced military personnel when the State allocates its military personnel for the UN Forces.

**Article 8 (the United Nations and disbandment of the UN forces)** 1 At the time of disbandment of the UN going through a process of building the World Federation, the UN forces which a member State of the ELFO provided for the UN shall be reorganized in the following way:

a. In case the United Nations will disband for some reason at the stage when the World Federation is not formed yet, the part of the UN forces which a member State provided shall also disband and it shall not be reorganized into the International forces; and

b. In case the United Nations will disband at the stage of formation of the World Federation the latter will decide; to what extent to disband the part of the UN forces which a member State provided; to what extent to reorganize it into Police of the World Federation; or what other measures to take..

2. For Police of the World Federation our ELFO shall propose to secure, as a tentative goal, one million military personnel of the sum of the UN forces and the International forces just before formation of the World Federation.

3. The sum of military personnel provided for in the preceding paragraph may be less than 800,000 if there are such positive elements as stabilization of international situation, strengthening of confidence among States, complete disarmaments or little remnant of State armaments

### PARAGRAPH 4 THE INTERNATIONAL FORCES

**Article 9 (general provisions)** 1. It is not obligatory for a member State of the ELFO to participate in the International forces, the States willing to create them may organize them at their expense and as of character divisible among the member States.

2. Not only a member State of the ELFO, but also any party of an existing military organization or military treaty may be a party to treaties concerning the International forces provided for in this Charter.

3. It is desirable that an armed State of the ELFO not participating in the International forces will double reduction of its military forces in accordance with Article 67, and a defenseless State of the ELFO expecting support of the International forces will aid the International forces financially.

4. In case the UN allowed States by its permission to choose a military action against a specific State, each member State of our ELFO may decide a choice in its own judgment.

5. The international military forces, and the Military Staff Council composed of representatives of interested State shall be organized as independent of the ELFO. A State having offered its armed forces to the International forces have the right to withdraw from the latter if it decides that extraordinary events have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country.

**Article 10 (principal functions of the International Army)** 1. Principal functions of the International forces are as follow:

a. to conduct surveillance of a cease-fire and election, removal of torpedo and hand grenades after war, support of recovery from war damage, and other peaceful support.; and

b.. to give urgent support at the time of disasters such as an earthquake, a tsunami, a conflagration, etc. and, as for flood control and construction for prevention against disasters, etc, to prevent disasters, supporting in peacetime; and

c. to contribute to development, betterment of environment and international mutual understanding.

2. The International forces shall not use armed force against a State so long as there is not, from the UN side, a request which has binding force in the UN Charter, provided that there is the following reasons which the Charter recognizes:

a. the right of individual self-defense which the

UN Charter, Article 51 recognizes; and

b. the counterattack to aggression to a member State of our ELFO as use of the right of collective self-defense.

3. In either case of (a) and (b) a member State of the International forces has not a duty to use the right of collective self-defense, provided that the they may cooperate with the UN when the latter requests, the International forces may cooperate with the UN.

**Article 11 (agreement)** 1. A member State, in accordance with present Charter, shall conclude a general treaty on status of the International forces, which stipulates more clearly the general character of the treaty.

2. The general treaty provided in the preceding paragraph shall be of such general character as enable a non-member State of the ELFO to accede to it. A non-member State's accession to it does not automatically mean to be a member State of the ELFO. A State shall deposit ratification to President of the ELFO in accordance with its constitutional processes.

3. A State which will participate in the International forces shall undertake to make available to the Military Staff Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage.

4. Such agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided, and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory State in accordance with its constitutional processes.

**Article 12 (buildup and disarmament of the International forces)** 1. The International forces shall be increased at the first half stages of disarmament. Taking into consideration maintenance of about one million personnel of the Police of the World Federation at the end of the last stage, the International forces may be decreased at the latter

half stages, depending upon world situation. The first draft of this process is as follows:

**2. a.** At the first stage member States shall deliberate the draft general treaty provided for in the preceding Article, and confirm it;

**b.** At the second stage the general treaty shall be opened for its ratification, and the first International forces may be formed;

**c.** At the third ?fifth stages the International forces may be increased with decrease of State armaments of member States;

**d.** From the sixth stages the International forces may be decreased, depending upon world situation;

**e.** At the seventh stage the member State up to the third stage may decrease the personnel of its international forces, depending upon situation;

**f.** At the eighth sixth stage the member State up to the sixth stage may decrease the personnel of its international forces, depending upon situation;

**g.** At the ninth stage a member State shall reduce more than 1/2 of its own military personnel, and enroll another 1/2 into the International forces or Reserved Police of the World Federation.

**h.** At the tenth stage Reserved Police of the World Federation may be strengthened or, even State armaments remain, there shall exist the International forces which will be stronger than the former.

**3.** When a treaty on the World Federation Constitution will be concluded at some stage above-mentioned on the way to the World Federation, the matters of strengthening and reduction of the International forces shall be decided by these provisions and succeeding agreements.

**4.** The dates of beginning of the first stages provided for in Articles 61,66 and 73 may not be the same in accordance with situation, and the dates of beginning of each stage and period may not correspond to each other.

## PART 2. ESTABLISHMENT

## OF THE WORLD FEDERATION

### PARAGRAPH 1 THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION

**Article 13 (General Provisions) 1.** A Commission for the First Constitution of the World Federation (hereinafter referred as the First Constitution) shall present such a draft of the First Constitution. The World Federation may be declared even if State armaments remain more or less and States do not recognize its jurisdiction of general character.

**2.** The World Federation shall conclude treaties on the existence and succession of the United Nations and the ELFO, provided that in accordance with **Article 98** after the formation of the World Federation the ELFO shall continue to exist, supplementing the former.

**3.** Paying considerable attention to absolute non-recognition of war, decrease or abolition of State's armaments, and duty to settle conflicts peacefully, architects of the First Constitution shall present such a draft Constitution as humankind's could reach the World Federation for a shortest period.

**4.** In political, economic, social, cultural, and other fields State sovereignty of each State shall be restricted at a necessary minimum.

**5.** The drafters of Constitution of the World Federation shall put to practical use the merits of present international and national systems as much as possible and attach great importance to continuity from them so that great majority of people and States entertain a sense of security in the World Federation.

**6.** Taking preference of an idea on transforming the UN and the World Federation Constitution to be presented by the World Alliance for Transforming the UN (WATUN), our ELFO presents, as the

second choice, this draft of the First World Federation Constitution.

**Article 14 (purposes)** Drafters of Constitution of the World Federation shall declare, among others, the following purposes in its preamble or articles, referring to the present Charter.

a. grounds for establishment of the World Federation, redress of such evils as war and other conventionalities of the past, and importance of rule of law;

b. respect of personality, philanthropy, spirit of mutual benefits and mutual compromises, and permanent peace based on friendly relations among nations;

c. progress of human rights in consideration of harmony, fair distribution of wealth and prosperity on the Earth community.

d. recognition of diversity on the Earth community, attachment to all humankind's interest, and separation of the three powers; and

e. pacification of space, prevention of warming of the Earth, prevention of increase of economical differentials, control of increase of world population, prevention of illness, starvation, death from hunger, higher standards of living, promotion of full employment, elevation of education and science, invigoration of cultural and sports exchange and so on.

**Article 15 (sovereignty and territory)** 1. Sovereignty belongs to all humankind, and all humankind's sovereignty comes forward, among others, in the following aspects:

a. every individual man and woman who compose humankind shall be respected at its maximum.

b. it is really all humankind who may decide form of existence of the World Federation and of its development.

c. Representatives of the Lower House which is a supreme organ and President will reflect humankind's will.

d. Revision of the Constitution of the Earth Government shall be decided by a majority vote of two-thirds or more in a national referendum.

2. The World Federation has all humankind's sovereignty over the following territories:

a. the surface of the open sea, its submarine, the sea floor, and the sky on the open sea, provided that existing systems will be put to practical use as much as possible;

b. space including the moon, and other heavenly bodies which the World Federation is able to control effectively; and .

c. regions which became territories of the World Federation under present Article, paragraph 5, and Article 79, paragraphs 4 and 5.

3. After the establishment of the World Federation a State has restricted sovereignty over its territories, territorial sea and the skies over them. States' sovereign rights to continental shelf and exclusive economical zone shall continue to be recognized.

4. A State may transfer a part of its territory to the World Federation on the basis of agreement with the Federation. These detached territories shall be the land of the World Federation, and when the land is contiguous to the sea, it shall be territories of the World Federation itself; and the World Federation has sovereign over both of them.

**Article 16 (succession and principal organs)** 1. The World Federation will succeed the United Nations by agreements with it to the best of ability of the World Federation. So long as regional inter-state organizations or non-governmental organizations do not infringe laws and ordinances of the World Federation, it shall not impair their development.

2. There are established as the principal organs of the World Federation: a General Assembly, President, a Administrative Council, a Peace Council, a Territorial Council, an Environmental Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Council of Human Rights, a Financial Council and Judicial Council.

3. The Environmental Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Financial Council and Judicial Council shall be composed of 30 States elected by the Upper House and 30 Assemblymen elected by the Lower House.

4. Concerning the matters within competence of Councils, all of them may make up a draft treaty and a bill to be presented to the General Assembly.

**Article 17 (General Assembly)** 1. The General Assembly of the World Federation is the supreme organ of the Federation, consists of the Upper House and the Lower House..

2. The Upper House shall consist of representatives of States, Each of them may decide its representative's term of office. The Upper House shall deliberate a draft treaty, a bill and other matters which the Lower House adopted, and when the Upper House adopts them, the draft treaty shall be open for ratification of States, and the bill shall be a law of the World Federation.

3. President and each Council having a right to deliberate first shall decide whether to present a draft to the General Assembly as a draft treaty or a bill, provided that apart from Article 88 stipulating unalienable rights of the States the General Assembly may change a draft treaty to a bill by a majority vote of three-fourths or more and, after the elapse of 20 years, by a majority vote of two-thirds or more.

4. In case the Upper House rejects a draft treaty or a bill which the Lower House adopted, the Lower House may adopt them, as decided in the General Assembly, with a majority vote of two-thirds or more of the attendants.

5. Senators, as provided for in Article 27, shall have different votes from 1 to 8 in accordance with population of their States. The Lower House shall consist of 500 Elective Deputies. An elector 17 and more years old may give vote to a political party, and each political party may appoint members of the Lower House in accordance with the votes gathered.

6. The General Assembly has following principal functions:

a. The General Assembly may deliberate any matter which is within a sphere of the first Constitution.

b. The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the Constitution of the World Federation;

c. While the Peaceful Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Peaceful Council so requests.

d. Taking into account the development of world law, the General Assembly shall adopt a draft treaty, and open it for ratification.

e. A bill or a draft resolution which will bind States shall be submit a ballot by a majority vote of three-fourths or more and, after the elapse of 20 years, by a majority vote of two-thirds or more;

f. The General Assembly shall encourage the progressive development world law and its codification;

g. When an organ other than the General Assembly has fallen into situation where it is unable to decide the matter which it shall do, the General Assembly may decide instead of it.

**Article 18 (President)** 1. President shall be elected with a term of 5 years, shall not be reelected, nor elected again continuously from the same State or election district. In order to be a candidate for President 10 and more Senators' recommendations and 50 and more recommendations by members of the Lower House are necessary.

2. A Presidential election may be conducted, in accordance with the Public Officers Election Act, together with all national and local elections in each

State from the point of time when there remain 2 years of unexpired portion of President's term of office.

3. In case there is not a candidate who has got a majority of vote in the first ballot, a runoff election will be conducted on the 2 high ranking persons.

4. President has, among others, following principal authority:

a. to represent the World Federation;

b. to initiate a draft treaty and a bill in the administrative field in particular;

c. to appoint Vice-presidents, a Chief-director of the Administrative Council, and ministers under the present Ministry;

d. President has a right to deny a law, which the General Assembly adopted, within 30 days after the adoption, provided that the Lower House may reject the President's denial by a majority vote of two-thirds or more.. .

e. President may bring to the attention of the General Assembly and the Peaceful Council any matter which in his or her opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security and, if necessary, to decide urgent measures or action for it, provided that President shall stop it when the General Assembly did not approved it.

**Article 19 ( Administrative Council )** 1. The Administrative Council shall consist of 30 States and 30 members of the Lower House, appointed by President. The Chief director of the Administrative Council may depose a director of this Council and a minister under it.

2. A cabinet shall consist of Heads of ministries, be collectively responsible to the General Assembly as to use of administrative power, resign in a body when the General Assembly passed a vote of non-confidence in the Cabinet.

3. Principal functions of the Cabinet are to manage diplomatic relations, to enforce law of the World Federation in good faith, to promulgate cabinet order, to administer the affairs of state, to

assume the reigns of public officials' affairs, and to present a budget to the General Assembly.

4. The Ministry of foreign affairs, the Ministry of home affairs, the Personnel authority, other ministries and agencies may be created under the Administrative Council. Some ministries and agencies under the Economic and Social Council may be placed gradually under the Administrative Council in order to lighten too great a burden, among others, of the former Council under the First Constitution.

**Article 20 (Peaceful Council)** 1. Regarding the States allowed to possess state armaments exceptionally and temporally after the formation of the World Federation, the following measures shall be taken under the First Constitution:

a. A State possessing weapons of mass destruction shall make a declaration to the world to the effect that:

i it will not carry out a preemptive strike with weapons of mass destruction against any State;

ii it will not attack a defenseless country in any case;

iii it is ready to reduce weapons of mass destruction equally for 10 years among State possessing such weapons.

b. Any armed State including a State possessing nuclear weapon shall take a measure to perform the following duties:

i to settle a dispute between it and other States only such peaceful means, finally a trial, as the UN Charter, Article 33 or the First World Federation provide for;

ii to reduce any kind of its state armaments within 10 years;

iii not to transfer any weapon to any State for these 10 years; and

iv to possess armaments only for police for the maintenance of internal order.

2. The Peaceful Council shall have principle functions not only to protect humankind from violence, securing situation of complete disarmament on the earth, but also to strengthen gradually positive peace.

3. Peaceful Council shall consist of 30 States which have not right to veto. 5 States have a term of 15 years, 10 States have a term of 10 years, 10 States have a term of 10 years. These members shall be elected by the General Assembly.

4. States confer on the Peaceful Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Council acts on their behalf. When the Peaceful Council is unable to carry out the primary responsibility for some reason, the General Assembly may deliberate immediately the matter for the purpose to recommend to interested States appropriate measures.

5. Under the Peaceful Council the Peaceful ministry and the Federal police agency shall be set up. The Peaceful Ministry shall exercise general control over about one million personnel of the Federal constabulary and police which were formed as the result of reorganization of the UN forces and the International forces. The Federal constabulary unit may act when it is necessary:

a. to prevent situation which endanger world peace and security; and

b. to stop use of force of the State or organization which is not willing to settle a dispute peacefully.

6. Besides internal police of each State there is established the Police of the World Federation in order to cope with crimes conducted over a very wide area. The Police Act of the World Federation shall provide for armaments which internal police and Police of the World Federation may possess.

**Article 21 ( Territorial Council )** 1. Regarding a boundary dispute which was left unsettled over even after the formation of the World Federation, conflicting parties, if they are not able to settle it within 5 years by negotiation or international conciliation, shall choose one of following peaceful means of settling it:

a. to freeze the boundary conflict;

b. to entrust an international court with the settlement of it within a one year after the failure of

negotiation for 5 years above-mentioned; and

c. to carry out the voting of the inhabitants living in contentious region with respect to the choices of entrusting an international court with settlement of the problem; making the contentious region an independent country; making the contentious region territory of one or the other party, to comply with the result of the voting; or making it territory of the World Federation.

2. Regarding the Antarctic Continent, each State's territorial claim shall continue to be frozen. Space including the moon and other heavenly bodies shall not be an object of acquisition by a State, be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, and the Territorial Council shall design a mechanism to secure it, and propose it to the General Assembly.

3. The Territorial Council shall consist of 45 States elected by the General Assembly: the States which allege to have a territorial problem with another State; the States which agreed to transfer their former area to World Federation; and States which have not a territorial problem with another State, and of 45 Representatives of the Lower House, 15 persons of whom shall be from a maritime State respectively and the other 15 persons from a non-maritime States, in all of 90 persons. Of them 15 States and 15 members of the House of Representatives shall be elected respectively each year for a term of three years.

4. The Territorial Council has principal functions to deal with the following problems:

a. demarcation of geographical sphere which shall be subject to State sovereignty or jurisdiction;

b. problems concerning national land, territorial waters and territorial atmosphere of the World Federation itself;

c. problems of oceans (that is, open sea before formation of the World federation), deep sea bed and outer space; and

d. problems on organizing ministries and agencies under the Territorial Council.

5. The administrative regions of the World Federation shall be divided, in accordance with the division seen in the Regional Economic Commission, into the 5 regions: namely, Asian Pacific Region; West Asian Region; African Region; European Region and Latino American Region.

6. Under the Territorial Council there will be established: the Territorial Ministry, the Ocean Ministry, the International Transport Ministry, the Universal Postal Ministry instead of the UPU etc. With President's approval the Council may recommend, on matters within its functions, to the interested States, Ministries and Agencies of the World Federation.

**Article 22 (Environmental Council)** 1. The Council formulates a principle that nature shall be respected, its essential processes shall not be impaired, and genetic viability on the earth shall not be compromised.

2. Environmental Council is asked to do its best in order to prevent global warming and ensure the rapid transition to clean, safe, renewable and sustainable forms of energy.

3. When global warming is becoming a critical problem for humankind, the General Assembly may decide countermeasures for this by a simple majority with the exception of Article 77, paragraph 4 and Article 78, paragraph 6 (e).

4. Regarding global warming, all the problems relating to it, and other environmental problems, the Council may recommend, with President's approval, to interested States, ministries and agencies of the World Federation

5. Under the Council the World Meteorological Ministry and the World Energy Ministry etc. shall be set up..

**Article 23 (Economic and social Council)** 1. The Council shall succeed the following existing organs which the UN has maintained and which are not under jurisdiction of other Councils: Functional Commissions, Regional Commissions, Standing

Committees Expert, the UNICEF, the UNCTAD, Specialized Agencies, the relations with the NGOs of categories I -III etc.

2. On the basis of these organs or organizations there in the Economic and Social Council will be established: the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Ministry instead of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Ministry instead of the World Health Organization, the International Labor Ministry instead of the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Ministry formed as a result of integration of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Council, and the Trade and Development Ministry succeeding the UN Conference of Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre.

3. The principal functions of the Council in addition to those provided for in Article 77, paragraph 4 are as follow:

a. to assume the primary responsibility for economic, social, cultural, educational, health matters in international fields, and to decide or declare the policy of the Council;

b. if necessary, to recommend measures to the General Assembly, States, Ministries and Agencies of the World Federation.

4. Taking into account that the functions of the Economic and Social Council are under heavy burden, the Council will study, at least within 20 years after the formation of the World Federation, to divide it into the Economic Council and the Social Council, each of them taking its share of the functions of the former Council.

**Article 24 (Financial Council)** 1. The principal functions of the Financial Council are to introduce a draft treaty and a bill on a tax system to the General Assembly, to make up a budget to the Diet and submit it the Cabinet, to report on closing account to the Cabinet, to disburse an emergency fund for unexpected outgoings; to report on finance of the World Federation to the Cabinet and the General Assembly.

**2.** The Council shall employ such financial policy which takes into account not only the GNP of each State, but also an average income per a national. When a State or an individual is unable to pay a federal tax owing to unavoidable circumstances, they may be exempted from the taxation or the tax may be decreased.

**3.** While the World Federation is unable to collect taxes directly from a national of each country, a State instead of its national shall pay a definite financial contributions to the World Federation.

**4.** A national of each State shall pay federal tax directly to the World Federation as its tax collection system becomes ready for use. Each State, Self-governing community, legal person, as a constituent member of the Federation, shall pay a federal tax.

**5.** There will be established the Financial Ministry and the Federal Tax Agency under the Financial Council.

**Article 25 (Human Rights Council)** **1.** The system of the Human Rights Council shall be organized, making efficient use of the system in and out of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations.

**2.** Human Rights Council shall consist of 45 States and 45 Representatives of the Lower House elected by the General Assembly. The frame of these 90 Representatives shall be distributed, on the basis of geographical equity, among the following regional groups: namely, 26 States from an African group, 26 States from an Asian group, 11 States from an Eastern European group, 14 States from a group of Latin American and Caribbean countries and 13 States from a group of Eastern and other countries.

**3.** The principal functions of the Human Rights Council are as follows:

**a.** to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, color, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, taking into account the significance of national and regional

particularities and various historical and religious backgrounds;

**b.** to make up, as for human rights problems, a draft treaty and a bill to be presented to the General Assembly;

**c.** to cope with situation of infringement upon human rights and recommend in that respect; and

**d.** to examine universally and regularly the situation concerning each State's performance of its duties and oath in human rights treaties.

**Article 26 (Judicial Council)** **1.** Those States that have not recognized jurisdiction of international courts of general character shall remove 3 kinds of the bellow-mentioned conditions after the effectuation of the first Constitution with the following period:

**a.** a regional condition of non-recognition of jurisdiction over a certain region shall be removed within 5 years;

**b.** a temporal condition of non-recognition of jurisdiction over a case before a certain point of time shall be removed within 10 years; and

**c.** a material condition of non-recognition of jurisdiction over a certain matter shall be removed within 15 years;

**2.** Principal functions of the Judicial Council are as follows:

**a.** to examine and propose judicial system of the World Federation in the direction of gradual unification of it;

**b.** to examine universally and periodically the situation of enforcement of treaties and a statute of the World Federation; and

**c.** to introduce a system of settlement of conflicts where citizens of the World Federation may play considerable positive roles.

**3.** The Supreme Court of the World Federation, its Criminal Court and the Oceanic Court shall succeed respectively the existing International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court and the Oceanic Court in the UN treaty on law of the sea.

4. The World Federation shall respect judicial system of each State with regard to the matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of the State.

5. The Judicial Council may propose to create not only a court of general character, but also boundary court and other categories of courts, and make up a draft treaty and a bill on judicial aspects.

6. The Judicial Council shall examine to create, after the lapse of 20 years since creation of the Supreme Court of the World Federation, African, American, Asian and European Regional Courts of the first instance. These Courts have jurisdiction over the interpretation of a treaty; questions of world law; the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of a treaty and /or world law; the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of obligation or international crime; and the conflict in national law so long as the law of interested State permits.

7. Concerning a case submitted to a Court of the World Federation, it shall apply Constitution of the World Federation; a statute; treaty; international custom; the general principles of law; the judicial decision and the teachings; *aequo et bono* if the parties agree thereto; and treaties concerned and national law to a case in national law.

8. Ministry of Justice shall be established under the Judicial Council and study and develop such judicial system which would not impair independence of the judicature on the basis of separation of the three powers.

## PARAGRAPH 2

## INALIABLE RIGHTS OF A STATES

### A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article 27 (principles)** 1. Even after the formation of the World Federation, political, economical, social, cultural and other existing systems of a State may continue to be, under the first World Federation Constitution, as inalienable rights of States with the

exception of the following cases:

a. systems which the World Federation Constitution has already provided for;

b. matters of which a State transferred its authority to the World Federation by a unilateral declaration or on the basis of agreement with the World Federation; and

c. customary law which is established by practices of the States after formation of the World Federation.

2. The rights which each State had in international treaties before formation of the World Federation may remain as they are with necessary qualifications derived from the preceding paragraph (a), (b) and (c) unless treaty parties restrict the rights.

3. International custom which States enjoyed before formation of the World Federation shall remain, in principle, as it stands as world custom.

4. A statute of the World Federation shall not infringe on maintenance of the State constitution and the State's and individuals' rights provided for by stipulations of present PARAGRAPH 2 and 3 unless the State does agree to it.

## B. SELF-DETERMINATION OF NATIONS

### AND NATIONALITY

**Article 28 (self-determination)** 1. Unless a State transfer a part of its territories to the World Federation or to a third State, it still has sovereignty over its own territories, and the name of the State and its nationality act may continue to remain intact.

2. Each State has a right of self-determination leading to become independent State, approved in a plebiscite.

3. The World Federation and a State willing to be a perfect independent State shall try to confirm their legal relations by negotiation or conciliation, and, in case of its failure, settle these problems by

arbitration, both parties electing judges of the same number respectively, these judges electing President.

## C. POLITICAL, ECONOMICO-SOCIAL, CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

**Article 29 (political system)** 1. Even after the formation of the World Federation, each State may maintain its existing political system, administration structure including a police system, and other constitutional systems, and **the World Federation shall not intervene in internal matters of the member-State.**

2. Each State may adopt its public officers election act, provided that a law of the World Federation shall stipulate election method for representatives of the Lower House of the World Federation.

3. Each State's diplomatic privileges in international treaties shall remain intact unless the General Assembly restricted.

**Article 30 (economic and social system)** 1. Even after the formation of the World Federation, each State may maintain its existing economical and social systems, and its currency even after creation of the common currency of the World Federation.

2. A Member-State of the World Federation has the right to decide its tariff system and policies of entry into its country and emigration, and **the World Federation shall never take a measure to restrict or abolish such system without the consent of the State.**

3. The World Federation shall respect also property right system in each member State of the World Federation, provided that the World Federation as well as each member State shall take such measures as **make economic distribution fair as early as possible or by stages.**

**Article 31 (culture and religion)** 1. Even after the formation of the World Federation, each State has its proper right to maintain and develop its existing

cultural systems, and on the other hand, **the World Federation shall pay attention to succession and development of proper culture of each country.**

2. The World Federation shall respect diversity of languages and customs of each nations over the world, shall never compel decrease of the diversity, unification nor abolition of the languages and customs etc.

3. The World Federation shall not have relations only with a specific religion, **guarantee a principle of freedom of religions unless they are against public order and morals, shall not intervene in them. The World Federation will have interest rather in their strengthening cooperative relations without confrontations.**

## PARAGRAPH 3

### RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF AN INDIVIDUAL

**Article 32 (principles)** 1. An individual enjoys not only fundamental human rights provided for by Constitution of his or her country, but also the rights derived from existing treaties on human rights, which his or her State acceded.

2. Each State may widen fundamental human rights of its nationals by not only its internal law, but also ratification of international treaties on fundamental human rights.

3. For the purpose of codification of fundamental rights and duties common to all the peoples over the world the General Assembly shall enact The Law of People's Rights of the World Federation within 25 years since effectuation of the First Constitution. This Law shall be enacted from the standpoint of priority of world law to internal law.

**Article 33 (a right to vote)** Regarding a right to vote and eligibility for election, election law of the World Federation shall stipulate uniform rules without distinction as to a State, nation, race, sex, language or religion, and any State shall not impair such a right to vote nor eligibility for election.

**Article 34 (nationality and emigration)** 1. At the time of formation of the World Federation all the persons will acquire a symbolic status which is common for all: a World Federal, provided that this acquisition shall not influence an existing system of nationality unless otherwise agreed.

2. Even after formation of the World Federation people of each State **shall not, against their will, lose their nationality nor be vested with a new nationality.**

3. The World Federation shall not create, in principle, nationality proper to the World Federation, provided that the bellow-mentioned persons may have a genuine nationality of the World Federation as a World Federal upon application.

a. stateless persons; and

b. person who have the base of their main life in an enclave having become a territory of the World Federation and whom their home country recognized to renounce nationality; and

4. The World Federation shall not restrict rights which a individual had before the formation of the World Federation with respect entry into, and departure from, country as well as emigration

## Part 3 THE SECOND

## WORLD FEDERATION CONSTITUTION

### PARAGRAPGH 1 FUNDAMENTAL CLAUSES

**Article 35 (purposes and principles)** 1. Considering carefully present Charter and other important documents, and taking into account successiveness to the First Constitution of the World Federation and unity in diversity, architects of the Second Constitution of the World Federation shall present their draft. Regarding a draft Third Constitution by our Federation, we entrust its drafting to conscience of future generation.

2. The Second Constitution shall define clearly promotion of welfare for all, establishment of such

positive peace as strengthening confidence and fraternization and the purposes which were not attained in the Second Constitution.

3. In order to attain these purposes the architects shall follow the bellow-mentioned principles:

a. All humankind sovereignty which decides living conditions and course of humankind belong to all the World Federation.

b. Respect for a human being, love for humanity and spirit of mutual benefits shall continue to be the foundation of the principles of pacifism, democracy, respect of human rights and so on, and **conflicts shall be settled only by peaceful means;**

c. Restrictive sovereignty shall be further restricted on the basis of agreement and custom; and

d. A State, which became a member of the World Federation under the Second Constitution on the basis of its free will, shall not withdraw from the World Federation thereafter unless the Assembly of the World Federation recognizes its withdrawal.

**Article 36 (division of three powers)** 1. The following systems shall be added to the World Federation Assembly

a. Regarding the Upper House, senators, who will be elected from an all federal constituency as well as 10 election districts, shall be added. An elector shall be a State, an eligible person (State) shall receive 2 and more recommendations by States.

b. The Lower House shall be composed of 500 representatives, namely, 100 persons appointed by each political party in proportion to votes to political parties, 100 persons elected from 10 electoral districts and 300 persons elected from small electoral districts. One small electoral district shall composed of two or more countries; and

c. A draft treaty may be exceptionally presented to the Assembly of the World Federation.

2. President of the World Federation shall be a Head of the Administration. The Councils under the First Constitution of the World Federation shall be abolished, the Ministries and Agencies under theses Councils being arranged, in principle, under the Cabinet.

3. Legal systems and the Judicature shall be reorganized more uniformly and universally in the following way:

a. General treaties under the First Constitution shall be revised, in principle, into all federal laws;

b. The World Federation shall pursue conformity among internal laws of each country, respecting their diversity; and

c. The Supreme Court of the World Federation shall be reorganized as the court of the second instance.

## PARAGRAPH 2 FINAL PROVISIONS

**Article 37 (supplementary relations with the World Federation)** 1. The World Peace Federation shall acquire judicial personality in accordance with world law after the birth of the World Federation

2. Putting to practical use the experience and accumulated information up to the birth of the World Federation, the World Peace Federation shall continue to play, regarding the World Federation, supplementary roles to express general will and wishes of all humankind within the sphere permitted by Constitution of the World Federation.

3. After establishment of the World Federation, the Federation shall request the World Federation to summon a meeting regularly concerning reexamination of the Constitution of the World Federation, and, independently of whether it will be opened or not, the Federation shall summon its own reexamination meeting every 10 years.

**Article 38 (seat and official language)** 1. The seat of the World Peace Federation shall be in ○○. It may be established at a place where it is more convenient and where security will be guaranteed.

2. The official languages of the World Peace Federation shall be English, French and Japanese. An organ of the World Peace Federation shall decide to what extent English, French and Japanese and other languages may be used practically in it.

**Article 39 (effectuation, ratification and revision)** 1. The present Charter shall come into effect when all the members of the Preparatory Committee of the World Peace Federation and a majority vote of two-third and more of attendants in an inaugural general meeting will agree to the document.

2. A State which will become a member of the WPF shall deposit its ratification to President of the WPF in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. A protocol of the ratification deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by President of the WPF and made public by the Internet.

3. The World Peace Federation may revise the present Charter with a majority vote of two-thirds and more.

# Agenda item N.2

## International conflicts and the ELFO

### A. Ukrainian crisis

### B. Other International conflicts

## A. Ukrainian crisis

### ELFO's General Policy

As I have already sent you a message in this respect, I present to the GA the following proposal:

Firstly, it goes without saying that our ELFO must be **fair** on contributing to easing strained relations among nations concerned,

Secondly, any ELFO Family member shall be **friendly** even if among members concerning the given international conflict, at least observe international courtesy and etiquette.

Thirdly, not only the Interstate Department, but also members **shall not declare illegality of a given action** as aggression or against international law.

Fourthly, our ELFO will send our **PROPOSAL** (not recommendation) to the conflicting parties as the

ELFO did regarding the international conflict of Renaissance dam among Ethiopia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

Fifthly, the ELFO attaches importance, among others, opinions of **neutral countries and nonaligned countries** as well as those of parties to this crisis.

### Comment on an article

I have already sent you an article concerning Ukrainian crisis. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ukraine>

According to the URL above-shown, the article on this matter reads as follows (*N.B: Maps were added by me from another source and blue italic phrases are my comment*):

Conflict in Ukraine

### Recent Developments

The conflict in eastern Ukraine has transitioned to a stalemate after it first erupted in early 2014, but shelling and skirmishes still **regularly** occur, including an **escalation** in violence in the spring of 2021.



[https://www.google.com/search?q=ukrainian+situation&xsrf=APq-WBswiRVsnJHWIOBMrfvfdQaouFiGluw:1643443962751&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwizge7swdb1AhWLXAKHWT5AFoQ\\_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=716&bih=662&dpr=1.38#imgsrc=JrL3zUCz99dnGM](https://www.google.com/search?q=ukrainian+situation&xsrf=APq-WBswiRVsnJHWIOBMrfvfdQaouFiGluw:1643443962751&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwizge7swdb1AhWLXAKHWT5AFoQ_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=716&bih=662&dpr=1.38#imgsrc=JrL3zUCz99dnGM)

*This map was made up by Ukrainian side, so it is not of neutral character. At present it would be better than nothing.*

In October 2021, Russia began moving troops and military equipment near the border with Ukraine, reigniting concerns over a potential invasion. Commercial satellite imagery and social media posts from November and December 2021 showed armor, missiles, and other heavy weaponry moving toward Ukraine with no official explanation. By December, more than one hundred thousand troops were in place near the border and U.S. intelligence officials warned that Russia may be planning an invasion of Ukraine in early 2022.

In mid-December 2021, the Russian foreign ministry issued a set of demands which included a ban on Ukraine entering the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and a reduction of NATO troops and military equipment in eastern Europe in order for its military forces to be withdrawn. The United States and other NATO allies rejected these demands and have warned Russia of retaliation if Ukraine is invaded, including economic sanctions, and other assistance has been deployed to Ukraine, including small arms and other defensive weaponry.

## Background

The crisis in Ukraine began with protests in the capital city of Kiev in November 2013 against Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to reject a deal for greater economic integration with the European Union. After a violent crackdown by



<https://www.google.com/search?q=Crimea&xsrf=APq-WBvuchRkpvUYtLxIPujJokDclw9DA:1643447032502&source=inms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjY5tCkzdb1AhXNYt4KHSmQBBcQAUoA3oECAIQBQ&biw=718&bih=663&dpr=1.38#imgrc=233aZ1KDep0gBM>

state security forces unintentionally drew an even greater number of protesters and escalated the conflict, President Yanukovich fled the country in February 2014. In March 2014, Russian troops took control of Ukraine's Crimean region, before formally annexing the peninsula after Crimeans voted to join the Russian Federation in a disputed local referendum. Russian President Vladimir Putin cited the need to protect the rights of Russian citizens and Russian speakers in Crimea and southeast Ukraine. The crisis heightened ethnic divisions, and two months later pro-Russian separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of eastern Ukraine held a referendum to declare independence from Ukraine.

Violence in eastern Ukraine between Russian-backed separatist forces and the Ukrainian military has by conservative estimates killed more than 10,300 people and injured nearly 24,000 since April 2014. Although Moscow has denied its involvement, Ukraine and NATO have reported the buildup of Russian troops and military equipment near Donetsk and Russian cross-border shelling.

In July 2014, the situation in Ukraine escalated into an international crisis and put the United States and the European Union (EU) at odds with Russia when a Malaysian Airlines flight was shot down over Ukrainian airspace, killing all 298 onboard. Dutch air accident investigators concluded in October 2015 that the plane had been downed by a Russian-built surface-to-air missile. In September 2016, investigators said that the missile system was provided by Russia, determining it was moved into eastern

Ukraine and then back to Russian territory following the downing of the airplane.

Since February 2015, France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine have attempted to broker a cessation in violence through the Minsk Accords. The agreement includes provisions for a cease-fire, withdrawal of heavy weaponry, and full Ukrainian government control throughout the conflict zone. However, efforts to reach a diplomatic settlement and satisfactory resolution have been unsuccessful.

In April 2016, NATO announced that the alliance would deploy four battalions to Eastern Europe, rotating troops through Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland to deter possible future Russian aggression elsewhere in Europe, particularly in the Baltics. These battalions were joined by two U.S. Army tank brigades, deployed to Poland in September 2017 to further bolster the alliance's deterrence presence.

Ukraine has been the target of a number of cyberattacks since the conflict started in 2014. In December 2015, more than 225,000 people lost power across Ukraine in an attack, and in December 2016 parts of Kiev experienced another power blackout following a similar attack targeting a Ukrainian utility company. In June 2017, government and business computer systems in Ukraine were hit by the NotPetya cyberattack; the crippling attack, attributed to Russia, spread to computer systems worldwide and caused billions of dollars in damages.

Security assistance to Ukraine increased further during the Donald Trump administration, alongside continued pressure on Russia over its involvement in eastern Ukraine. In January 2018, the United States imposed new sanctions on twenty-one individuals, including a number of Russian officials, and nine companies linked to the conflict. In March 2018, the State Department approved the sale of anti-tank weapons to Ukraine, the first sale of lethal weaponry since the conflict began. In October 2018, Ukraine joined the United States and seven other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries in a series of large-scale air exercises in western Ukraine. The exercises came after Russia held its annual military exercises in September 2018, the largest since the fall of the Soviet Union.

## Concerns



Dear Rikio,

Thanks a lot for bringing up the issue of the Russian hybrid war against Ukraine.

*I think that on this stage any accurate spectator understands that this crises can not be called any longer as “Ukraine crises” but “Russia crises” and it is deeply connected to the critical degradation of the Russian state and its political system.*

*You need to take into account what is happening inside Russia right now: usurpation of power through the illegitimate process of constitutions changes, oppression of the opposition and civil society, crowning annexation of Belarus etc.*

*What Kremlin is doing now it's a sheer threat to use force against Ukraine which is a blunt violation of the UN Charter. There could not be no legitimate cause for this behavior or “given action”.*

*I invite you to reflect on that.*

*In the meanwhile I would appreciate your kind clarification of this part of your proposal:*

*“Thirdly, not only the Interstate Department, but also members shall not declare illegality of a given action as aggression or against international law.”*

(JAN 31, 2022)

## ELFO President Rikio Kaneko

My Comment on the above 2 opinions

*Thank you, both of you for sending prompt opinions concerning present problems. I can agree to your opinions in several aspcts, but I want you to pay attention to the following points.*

*Dear Edmario Peihinho, once you say definitely that “China can ally with Russia and generate a world war of nuclear weapons of great catastrophic collapse, causing terror”, it is possible that not a little of Chinese ELFO menbers will be dissatisfied or angry, and it would take us much energy to clarify and settle this matter, which is beyond our ability and finance.*

*Dear Ukrainian Amb. Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov, You write that “You need to take into account what is happening inside Russia right now: usurpation of power through the illegitimate process of constitutions changes, oppression of the opposition and civil society,” In this regard I want all the members to know important ELFO's Principles stipulated by ELFO Charter:*

**Article 2 (Principles)** Our Organization and Members shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

**1** Our Organization is based on the principle of equality among the same category of its Members.

**2** Members shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

**3** Member shall refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force.

**4 This Organization shall not intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.**

*The UN Charter also lays down to that effect: “Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize to the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State...” (Art. 2)*

*If we were to unduely deliberate or mention domestic matters, it would be also possible that not a few members be dissatisfied with unfriendly atmosphere caused by it, and it would take us much energy to clarify this domesic matter, which is also beyond our ability and finance.*

*I think it is better and more productive for members to send to the ID (Interstat Deoartment) a PROPOSAL which conflicting parties may agree to than to criticize or condemn bitterly each other.*

*So next time, dear Edmario Peihinxo, dear Bcevolod Chentsov, and dear ELFO members, I am very glad if you can send me some or several points to be included in the PROPOSAL to be sent to conflicting parties as in Renaissance dam case..*