

Earth-Loving Friendly Organization

Interstate Department

IC Chief Yuba's Message

Respecting national and all human interests

Harmony, Respect, Love, Good, Beauty



和[wa] 敬[kei] 愛[ai] 善[zen] 美[bi]

N.2. FEB 5, 2022, <http://mopw.org/>

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2. Secondly, in order to avoid horrible killing each other our reason and sight demands immediate cease-fire between belligerents as was declared or stated in our ELFO documents.

3. I will try, together with ELFO President Hon. Prof. Rikio Kaneko and the other ELFO members, to create good atmosphere so that the ID be conducive to mitigating confrontation and putting an end to present warfare.

4. For this end, I propose that our ELFO will try immediately to organize Conciliatory work which shall be fair to both belligerents. In our ELFO there are already some Diplomats from Ukraine, but not from Russia. We will be pleased, therefore, if some Russian Diplomats join our Organization.

5. The conciliatory organization (a committee) may be composed on the basis of an agreement between 2 belligerents, but in case it is impossible to create it, the ELFO will set it up voluntarily as fairly as possible.

6. I stress inestimable value of life. All human beings old and young, man and woman, strong and weak, living in the Orient and the Occident, irrespective differences, should not killing each other, but talk, not using weaponry, freezing military action.

I wish to offer Golden Flowers (GF) of **Harmony, Respect, Love, Good, Beauty** to not only war victims, but also, all people around the world as well as other valuable GA:

Life, Fairness, Friendship, Peace, Self-Control

STATEMENT on Russo-Ukrainian War

Chief of the ELFO Interstate Council

Ex-Nepali Amb. Yuba Nath Lamsal

March 1, 2022

Considering that not only members of Earth-Loving Friendly Organization (ELFO), but also all the people around the world are apprehensive of the present Russo-Ukrainian war, and don't want war,

Determined to contribute, as one of good conciliatory members, to fair and peaceful settlement of present problems, avoiding sea of blood,

As Chief of Interstate Department (ID) of the ELFO, where 262 VIPs and Diplomats of Ministry Foreign Affairs sit as of February 28, 2022, today I issue present STATEMENT, the important points of which are as follows.

1. First of all, from the bottom of my heart I welcome belligerent leaders' readiness (FEB 27, 2022) to begin negotiation, and appeal to world people for creation of good atmosphere for ending war.

From my past messages

Now deliberation of our ID (Interstate Department) is going on together with the GA (General Assembly). Again I show you an outline of the 2nd ID.

IC Chief, Amb. Yuba Nath

Contents of the 2nd Interstate Department

I . Reports

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

II . Agenda items

- 1. One World (A way to the WF which we are deliberating)
- 2. International conflicts and the ELFO
 - a. International conflicts around Ukraine, Russia, and other States which we are going to deliberate now because of its urgent character. This agenda item is far more urgent and important, so as Chief of the IC, I decide to discuss this matter preferentially.
 - b. Other International conflicts
- 3. Reorganization of the Interstate Department

Now I open the 2nd session of the 2nd Interstate Department (ID) though it was actually on the table and exchange of opinion among members. I appreciate such preparatory discussion. It is very urgent to deliberate the agenda item N.2. a:

International conflicts
around Ukraine, Russia, and other States

ELFO's General Policy

You know, ELFO President Rikio Kaneko sent you his proposal on the "ELFO's General Policy". Then yesterday he sent me phrases to be added to there (blue). So that his proposal of **ELFO's General Policy** will be as follows:

*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 members shall observe international courtesy and etiquette.*

*Possibly it may be uneasy to maintain friendly attitude between conflicting VIPs or Diplomats. Nevertheless members shall be friendly. Because our ELFO is deeply based on, and originate from, the attachment of importance to friendship as clearly expressed in the name our ELFO: **Earth-Loving Friendship** Organization. Our ELFO expect that Diplomats' relationship and friendship are different from those observed in the United Nations, for example.*

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

First of all, I want all the member pay attention to our Charter, Article 56, Paragraph 4 as follows:

- 4. Regarding the title to a contentious territory, the Council shall maintain principle that it refrains from legal conclusion, and it is an international court or the Earth-Loving Amicable Court (ELAC) which gives judgement on it.

If a member Diplomat declares clearly that an opponent's given action is unlawful or aggression, the other opponent Diplomats would retort vehemently as in the UN, and we could not maintain friendly atmosphere in the ELFO. We ELFO need not to imitate and repeat UN pattern because the ELFO is a bud growing for promotion of friendship of all members and all human beings.

*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 counties and nonaligned countries** as well as those of parties to this crisis.*

In order to try to contribute to settlement of the Ukrainian crisis, our ID (Interstate Department) must, first of all, know facts about the present matter.

ELFO President sent an article concerning the present case. The first document, which he sent to the members, can be seen in the following URL: (<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ukraine>)

This time by ELFO President's permission I introduce outline of the present problems, citing description by the Wikipedia, which reads, among others, as follows:

In March and April 2021, Russia massed about 100,000 soldiers and military equipment near its border with Ukraine, representing the highest force mobilization since the country's annexation of Crimea in 2014. This precipitated an international crisis and generated concerns over a potential invasion. Satellite imagery showed movements of armor, missiles, and other heavy weaponry. The troops were partially removed by June.^[15] The crisis was renewed in October and November 2021, when over 100,000 Russian troops were again massed near the border by December.^[16]

The ongoing crisis stems from the protracted Russo-Ukrainian War that began in early 2014. In December 2021, Russia advanced two draft treaties that contained requests of what it referred to as "security guarantees" including a legally binding promise that Ukraine would not join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as well as a reduction in NATO troops and military hardware stationed in Eastern Europe and threatened unspecified military response if those demands were not met in full. The United States and other NATO members have rejected these requests, and warned Russia of "swift and severe" economic sanctions should it further invade Ukraine. Bilateral U.S.-Russia diplomatic talks were held in January 2022, but those failed to defuse the crisis.^[17]

The crisis has been described by some commentators as one of the most intense since the Cold War.^{[18][19][20]}

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021%E2%80%932022_Russo-Ukrainian_crisis)

We can see Russians' assertion, for example, in the following URL: <https://tass.com/ukraine>

Is Russia preparing to invade Ukraine?

As to this matter, please see the following URLs:

1. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56720589>
2. <https://www.msnbc.com/opinion/russia-ukraine-war-crisis-explained-expert-n1288016>

Russo-Ukrainian crisis, mediation and Rule of law

As for this theme, please see the following URLs:

1. <https://www.icc-cpi.int/ukraine>
2. <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkey-gears-up-mediation-efforts-between-ukraine-russia-170936>

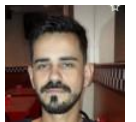
As for video (film)

https://www.google.com/search?q=ukraine+crisis&tbm=vid&sxsrf=APq-WBs4KD6VW8dcDjMsr_XXpXkwnaOemg:1643800658581&ei=Umj6Yc2BI4fihwPu6bxA&start=10&sa=N&ved=2ahUKEwjN8tfS8uD1AhUH8WEKHe40DwgQ8tMDegQIARBV&biw=1396&bih=656&dpr=1.38

Members' Opinions

There are some opinions as up to yesterday:

A Brazilian Mr. Edmario Peixinho
Acting Chief of the Religion and Ethical Council



Hello to all ELFO members, Mr. Yuba and Mr. President Rikio kaneko declare in preposition and manifestation of the conflicts between Ukraine, Russia and the United States.

Reminding all brother members of the ELFO that China can ally with Russia and generate a world war of nuclear weapons of great catastrophic collapse,

causing terror and concern in society as children, youth and adults.

We cannot be silent, we are facing an invisible global cold war of COVID-Delta Omicron. An endless world pandemic.

I cordially and politely demand that the leaders and members of the ELFO family express their interests in the seal of world peace with strong and rigid legislation treaties for both countries continental allies.

I cordially demand an urgent demonstration with the continents, countries and president leaders for peace, love, kindness and solidarity agreements. I appreciate the attention, understanding, empathy, resilience, consistency, dedication, objective and perseverance of all the ELFO member brothers.

Edmario Peixinho dos Santos

BR 🇧🇷 UN 🇺🇸 JP 🇯🇵 🇩🇪 🇩🇪

*Together we are stronger and more than winners..
Together we will win this pandemic.*

(JAN 31, 2022)

Ukrainian Amb. Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov

Vsevolod Chentsov . He joined our member in May 9, 2021) , Ambassador of Ukraine to the Netherlands



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)

President Rikio Kaneko's comment

His comment on the above 2 opinions as follows:

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

Dear Edmario Peixinho, 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 members 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 unduly 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 domestic matter, which is also beyond our ability and finance.

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

So next time, dear Edmario Peixinho, dear Vsevolod 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.

Mr. Edmario Peixinho's answer

Hello my dear brothers friends, diplomats, celebrities and legal personalities of the ELFO family. I declare and fully agree with Mr. President Rikio Kaneko.

I decree the opening of this new assembly and section of the follow-up of peace, hope, love, kindness, solidarity, empathy and light.

We need to be light in the lives of other people and have human sensitivity and prestige with Ukrainians in search of union pacification and peace and love treaty between Russia and Ukraine. We will fight with all our strength, commitment and dedication in pacification, respect, love, kindness and

solidarity with both continent countries. Together we are stronger. ☐☐.

I really hope for the hope of all the brothers and sisters of mother earth, Happy ELFO family in this fight and battle to seal world peace and world order with the continent countries.

Respect, honesty, credibility, resilience, consistency, dedication, focus, goal, objective, prospect, success, light, health, prosperity, love. And solidarity is what I wish to all the brothers members of the ELFO family.

Amb. Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov's answer

Dear Rikio,

Further to my previous email I would appreciate if you stop define the situation with the Russian brinkmanship as a “Ukrainian” crises and operate the phrases like “in case of Ukrainian problems”.

It is unacceptable that the Kremlin's vision of the situation is promoted in this community. Please look deeper into the origin of this crises, consider what is happening in Russia. And look around: Kazakhstan, Belarus etc.

Best regards,
Vsevolod

President's 2nd answer

ELFO President Rikio Kaneko sent me the bellow-mentioned open answer to both of Mr. Edmario Peixinho and Dear Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov.

Dear Mr. Edmario Peixinho, and Dear Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov, thank you for your prompt answer to my comment. As it seems that Mr. Edmario Peixinho seems to have understood the essential points of my view points, this time I want to say about Dip. Vsevolod Chentsov's 2nd message.

As to “Ukrainian crisis”, OK, I’ll try to use “International conflicts around Russia, Ukraine, and other States”, or “Russo Ukrainian crisis” though overwhelming majority of journalists use the simple expression “Ukrainian crisis”. You will understand it if you search it by google engine. By simplified phrase “Ukrainian crisis” journalists imply not Ukrainian domestic crisis, but international.

*As to the fairness and neutrality, ELFO pay due attentions everywhere. I stated as our policy “Firstly, it goes without saying that our ELFO must be **fair** on contributing to easing strained relations among nations concerned.” Fairness means that ELFO will listen to not only Ukrainians’, but also Russians’ opinions.*

Dear Vcebolod Chentsov, it is true that to ascertain facts is important, but more urgent and important for our ELFO is to make up PROPOSAL to be sent to conflicting parties. So that I am pleased if in your next message you send me some points to be mentioned there.

(FEB 5, 2022)

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 (JAN 6th) 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

Nepal Faces New Geopolitical Reality

Yuba Nath Lamsal

Right from the time when Homo sapiens moved from African jungles to Asian and European landmass forming dots of civilizations, the concept of nationhood evolved. Since the first state evolved in Sumeria, (Tigris and Euphrates river basin in present Iraq), several states were born and disappeared from the map of the world. The process of birth and disappearance of states continues even now albeit in a slower pace.

Human history is chequered. Humans have changed so is the world. But the basic nature of human beings remains unchanged — that is to live in a group and seek collective security. The fundamental human nature of living together in a group in a particular territory and in a collective manner is the foundation of the modern statehood.

The world is interconnected and inter-dependent. The advancement of science and technology has reduced the world into a small global village. In this interconnected world, no single country is fully self-sufficient on all counts. All countries, big or small, powerful or weak and developed or developing, are intertwined together requiring cooperation and coordination among them. This is the defining feature of globalisation from which an individual, a society and a nation cannot escape.

Nepal Faces New Geopolitical Reality

The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of the States has defined the features of a state. It says: the state as a person of international law should possess permanent population, a defined territory, government and capacity to enter into relations with other states. Territory, population, government and

a set of rules or constitution are the key attributes of a state. However, these features alone do not make a de jure state. International recognition is a must to become a sovereign state or de jure state. International relation is, thus, a key component in the formation and development of modern states. It is only after international recognition as a de jure state, a country acquires the right to establish diplomatic relations with other countries, be a member of the United Nations and enter into treaties with other countries and international organizations under the international laws.

This is how the concept of foreign policy evolved as a dominant feature of the statehood. In other words, the concept of foreign policy was born along with the drawing of boundaries of countries.

Foreign policy, as observed by Christopher Hill, is “the sum of official external relations conducted by an independent actor (usually a state) in international relations”. The domestic policy influences and, to a large extent, determines foreign policy of a country. Domestic policies and priorities may change but foreign policy goals remain permanent as national interest is the principal guide and drive of foreign policy of a country. Former British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston has aptly stated how national interest dictates country’s foreign policy saying “there is no permanent enemy and permanent friend in international relations but there is only permanent interest”.

National interest is determined by geography and other geopolitical considerations. The constitution has clearly defined Nepal’s national interest. The Constitution, in Article 5 (1), has defined national interests as: “Safeguarding freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality, independence and dignity of Nepal, rights of the people, border security, economic wellbeing and prosperity”. The core objectives and goals of

Nepal’s foreign policy are, thus, protection of above mentioned national interests. The national charter has also stated the fundamental objective of Nepal’s foreign policy that includes enhancing national dignity by safeguarding sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and promoting economic wellbeing and prosperity. It also seeks to contribute to global peace, harmony and security.

The Directive Principles of the Constitution says: The State shall direct its international relations towards enhancing dignity of the nation in the world community by maintaining international relations on the basis of sovereign equality, while safeguarding freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and national interest of Nepal. Similarly, the Constitution in the State Policy defines priorities of foreign policy as: to conduct an independent foreign policy based on the Charter of the United Nations, non-alignment, principles of Panchsheel, international law and the norms of world peace, taking into consideration of the overall interest of the nation, while remaining active in safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and national interest of Nepal, review treaties concluded in the past, and make treaties, agreements based on equality and mutual interest.

Based on the constitutional provisions, Nepal’s foreign policy is to be guided by following basic principles, which are: mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, respect for mutual equality, non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes, cooperation for mutual benefit, abiding faith in the Charter of the United Nations; and value of world peace.

Dynamic Vocation

Foreign policy is a dynamic vocation, which requires both continuity and change depending upon national political dynamics and international context. A country adopts its foreign policy priorities as a whole or in part while dealing with a particular country or with a particular international event taking into account its national interest. The national interests of a country may enlarge and its priorities may change due to geopolitical considerations and international dynamics. Thus, the dynamics of foreign policy priorities also change. Sometimes rigid foreign policy may handicap a country in a particular situation to maximise national interests. In such a scenario, foreign policy of a country requires to take a paradigm shift especially at a time when international diplomacy is in disarray.

Nepal's foreign policy is also marked by both continuity and change. Nepal's geopolitical reality has been the permanent feature, which guides our foreign policy conduct. Nepal's location between world's two giant nations — India and China -- has posed challenges as well as provided opportunities. According to a recent research report of McKinsey & Company, the US-based worldwide renowned consulting company, China has already emerged as the world's wealthiest country surpassing the United States for the top position.

In terms of military might and technological innovation, too, China is capable of challenging the world's sole superpower the United States. India, too, is the world's fifth largest economy. These two countries have rising clout in the international arena. Both of our two neighbours are important players in the international politics. Thus, Nepal needs to direct its foreign policy conduct to maximise its national interest in the newer geopolitical reality winning confidence of both our two neighbours.

(<https://risingnepaldaily.com/opinion/nepal-faces-new-geopolitical-reality>)

(JAN 16, 2022)

Former Materials

(Before JAN 6, 2022)

DEC 1, 2021~DEC 31, 2021

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

Good day, everybody of the ELFO!! Allow me to express my sincere greetings at the opening of the 2nd Interstate Department (ID) Meeting and transmit best wishes for a successful and fruitful work and positive outcome of the session.

My words of deep gratitude for an excellent preparatory work are going to all of you, especially to our President for his crucial role and tireless action in strengthening our Organization ELFO and promoting its values and ideas.

In the following days we are going to discuss another very important document, the President's Proposal N.2 "A Way to One World", which reflects the pathway to achieve the high ideals of universal peace and unity of the world.

Dear Friends, as we all know we are living in difficult and complex times, facing unprecedented challenges and fighting against the consequences of the COVID 19 pandemic. This complex situation calls for even more unity and solidarity since only by joining forces we will be able to achieve more and to realize synergy effects. We should learn from experience, together we are stronger.

Looking forward to your valuable suggestions and proposals.

With my best personal wishes and regards.

Sincerely Yours, Hrvoje Cikovic

e.mail: hcikovic@gmail.com

My Dear all the ELFO Members

Please read the materials for the 2nd ID, President Rikio Kaneko was always ready to answer your question and opinion, so that we can say the GM (General Meeting) of the ID began actually in NOV 22, 2021.

Agenda items

Agenda item N.1

Assignment of members

(Please see an attachment.)

- a. 20 Councilors
- b. Assignment to Com.

Agenda item N.2

A way to the One World

President's Proposal N.3:

A Way to One World

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OF THE WORLD FEDERATION

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PARAGRAPH 2. Inalienable rights of States

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- B. Self-Determination of nations and nationality
- C. Political economico-social, cultural, religious rights

PARAGRAPH 3. Rights and duties of an individual

PART 3. THE 2nd WORLD FEDERATION CONSTITUTION

You'll see President proposal at the following pages:

PART 1. DISARMAMENT

PARAGRAPH 1 GENERALPROVISIONS

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 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 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 declare the establishment of the World Federation when all the State 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.

4. In proportion to decrease of States' military strength the International forces may be reduced as an example is shown in the next Article and Article 73, 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 1st 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 2nd 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 3rd and downward stages each State shall double the reduction of its military personnel in such a case as (i).

c. At the 3rd 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 4th 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 3rd stage;

e. At the 5th 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 5th-7th stages;

f. At the 6th 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 7th 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 8th 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 9th 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 10th 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 1st -4th stages.

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

a. when there are less than 50 member States at the closing date of 4th 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. 9thA 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 10th 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. 9th 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 10th 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