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A Constitution for the Earth
Humanity at the crossroads

IASC World Changers

Part One
Principles and Purposes

Title One
Supreme Principles

Article 1

The Earth, Common Home of All Living Beings

The Earth is a living planet. It belongs as a common home to all living beings: humans, animals, and plants. It also belongs to future generations, to whom the present generation has a duty to ensure, through the continuation of history, that they can come into the world and survive.

Humanity is part of nature. Its survival and health depend on the vitality and health of the natural world and of other living beings, animals and plants, which together with the human beings form a family united by the same origin and global interdependence.

Article 2

The Purposes of the Federation of the Earth

The purposes of the Federation of the Earth are:

To safeguard present and future life on our planet in all its forms and to end greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, air, water and soil pollution, deforestation, attacks on biodiversity, and cruelty to animals;

To maintain international peace and security through the prohibition of all weapons whatsoever – nuclear, chemical, microbiological, conventional, or of any other kind – and the abolition of national armies, thus realizing the disarmament of States and peoples, and establishing the monopoly of force in the sole hands of public security institutions;

To promote friendly relations of solidarity and cooperation among the peoples in the solution of global environmental, political, economic, and social problems, and, to this end, to ensure the equal dignity of all peoples and persons and the preservation and protection of all vital goods;

To realise the equality of all human beings with regard to fundamental rights and, to this end, to establish, within the framework of appropriate global institutions

and functions of guarantee, the prohibitions of violations and the duties of implementations corresponding to these rights as their guarantees.

Article 3

Dignity of the Person

The dignity of the human person is inviolable. It is the duty of all to respect and protect human beings, both as individuals, and inside of the social formations where any person develops her personality.

In the richness of their manifold differences, which this Constitution purports to protect, human beings constitute the people of the Earth, equal in dignity and rights, usufructuaries of the common goods, jointly responsible for life on the planet, and bound to preserve and transmit it from one generation to the next.

Genetic modifications on human beings are permitted only for strictly therapeutic purposes.

Article 4

Principles of Equality

All human beings are equal before the law.

Equality before the law requires that legal norms shall not be obscure or vague, but as clear, unambiguous, and precise as possible.

All human beings are equal in fundamental rights.

Equality in fundamental rights entails the right of all humans to respect, to affirm all their personal differences, and to the maximum reduction of economic and social inequalities.

The guarantees of these rights, where they are absent or inadequate in State legal orders, shall be ensured by the global institutions of guarantee provided for in Title Three of Part Two of this Constitution.

Article 5

Citizenship of the Earth

All human beings are citizens of the Earth. All are endowed with legal personality and legal capacity from the moment of birth. Nobody shall be deprived of legal personality, legal capacity, or name.

All human beings acquire full legal capacity when coming of age.

Article 6

The Right to Peace

The Federation of the Earth rejects war as the greatest crime against humanity.

The right to peace is a fundamental right of the people of the Earth, of every people of the world, and of every human being. Its guarantee constitutes an absolute duty of all public institutions, national and global alike.

Fraternity is the primary form of relationship between all persons who belong to the people of Earth.

Every human being and every public or private institution shall respect the duties of political, economic, and social solidarity.

Title Two
Fundamental Rights

Article 7

Universality, Indivisibility and Inalienability of Fundamental Rights

The fundamental rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty, health, education, sustenance, security and free development of the person are universal rights that belong to every human being and are therefore indivisible and inalienable.

They are in the interest of each of their holders and in the public interest of the whole of humanity. They cannot be negotiated nor renounced by their holders.

Article 8

Fundamental Rights and their Guarantees

The fundamental rights established in this Constitution are negative or positive expectations of universal character to which correspond, as guarantees, the prohibitions of their violation and the duties of implementations appropriate to their satisfaction.

They impose on the global institutions of government the obligation to create the global institutions and functions of guarantee, which, in the absence of State institutions of guarantee, are delegated to their protection and enforcement.

The guarantees of these rights are limits and constraints on the exercise of all powers, both public and private, in relation to which they determine what is not to be decided and what is not to be left undecided.

Fundamental rights are liberty rights, social rights, political rights, and civil rights.

Section One
Liberty Rights

Article 9

Guarantees of Liberty Rights

Liberty rights, as rights of immunity and freedom, entail that all and every human being are prohibited from violating them as well as from preventing or restricting their exercise.

Article 10

Right to Life and Personal Integrity

Every human person has the inviolable right to life.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or to mental treatment impairing her personality.

No one shall be held in conditions of slavery or servitude. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Article 11

Freedoms of Thought, Conscience and Religion

The freedoms of thought, conscience and religion are inviolable.

No one shall restrict or compel them.

Article 12

Religious Freedom

All human beings have the right to manifest freely their religious beliefs, while respecting the freedom of others. No one shall be compelled to practise a religion against her/his will.

All religious confessions are free to organize and practise their cults and to propagate their beliefs, while respecting other religious confessions and the freedom rights of all and everyone.

Public institutions and religious institutions are autonomous and independent of each other.

Article 13

Freedom of Expression

All human beings have the right to free manifestation of thought by any means of dissemination.

Freedom of expression is limited by the prohibition of insult, defamation, and violation of the privacy of others.

The freedom of the media is guaranteed by the right of journalists to participate in determining the direction of the media and, at the same time, by public funding, which is conditional on the absence of censorship and master control, and is paid in inverse proportion to advertising revenue.

All human beings have the right to communicate, to seek, receive and impart information, regardless of frontiers or political barriers, and to have equal access to Internet and information technologies.

All human beings have the right to be informed about the content and justification of the acts of public authorities which affect their fundamental rights.

Article 14

Freedom of Movement on Earth

All human beings have the right to move freely throughout the Earth, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law for reasons of health.

All human beings have the right to emigrate from any country, including their own, and to return to their own country. This right is guaranteed by the prohibition

of any violence or coercion designed to prevent its exercise, and by the obligation of the Federation of the Earth to permit and regulate immigration.

Article 15

Freedom of Assembly

All human beings have the right to freedom of peaceful and unarmed assembly, without authorisation, subject to the restrictions imposed by the public authorities for reasons of public health or safety.

Article 16

Freedom of Association

All human beings have the right to freedom of association, within the limits set by the prohibition of associations of a criminal or military nature.

Article 17

Freedom of the Arts, Sciences and Teaching

Art and science are free, and free is the teaching thereof.

All human beings have the right of access to science and knowledge.

Article 18

Personal Liberty

Personal liberty shall not be restricted except by a motivated decision of the judicial authority and only in the cases and in the manner prescribed by the law.

Restrictions on personal liberty shall be authorised by the police authorities only in exceptional cases of necessity and urgency, as exhaustively defined by the law, and shall cease if they are not confirmed by the judicial authority within the following day.

No one shall be deprived of her/his personal liberty for the sole reason of being unable to fulfil a contractual obligation.

Anyone deprived of personal liberty has the right to be treated with humanity and with the respect due to her/his dignity as a person. Any physical or moral violence against persons otherwise deprived of their personal liberty shall be punished.

Article 19

Immunity from Technological Impositions

No one shall be subjected to automated decisions, based solely on algorithms, that affect her/his person or otherwise interfere with her/his life.

Any application of artificial intelligence or robotics capable of violating the dignity, privacy or freedom of human persons shall be prohibited and punished.

Any technological application to the human person capable of causing harmful and permanent changes to her/his identity is prohibited.

Article 20

Right to Privacy

All human beings have the right to respect for their privacy, home, and the confidentiality of their correspondence and all forms of communication.

No one shall be compelled to disclose her/his opinions in matter of politics, religion, or any other issue.

Inspections, searches, detentions, seizures or any other interference with the private life of persons shall be permitted in the only cases, manners, and subject to the same guarantees, as those prescribed for the protection of personal freedom.

Article 21

Principle of Legality of Criminal Offences and Punishments

No one shall be punished for an act or omission which has not previously been provided for by law as a criminal offence, nor with punishments more severe than those in force at the time when the offence was committed.

The law shall punish as crimes only such acts that are strictly defined by it, are attributable to the personal responsibility of the perpetrators, and are harmful to the goods or rights of others or to relevant constitutional interests.

All norms concerning criminal offenses, criminal sanctions and criminal trials shall be formulated inside of penal codes and codes of criminal procedure.

No human being shall be treated or punished as an enemy, or otherwise sanctioned because of her/his political, religious, ethnic, or national identity.

Article 22

Principles of Due Process

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a motivated judgement, rendered within a reasonable time, and on the basis of evidence obtained in a public trial at which the accused has had the right to reply to reasoned and clear charges and to defend herself/himself in person and with the assistance of counsel of her/his own choice or of a public defence counsel.

Anyone found guilty by a court of law shall be entitled to a further examination of one's responsibility by a higher court.

Article 23

Humanity of Punishments

Punishments shall not consist in treatment contrary to the sense of humanity.

The death penalty, life imprisonment, corporal punishment, infamous punishment, and imprisonment for a term exceeding twenty years shall be prohibited.

Article 24

Natural Liberty

Natural liberty is the power to do anything that does not harm others. It shall only be restricted by laws. Laws shall not prohibit actions that are not harmful to others or to society.

No one shall prevent behaviours that are not formally prohibited by legitimate norms.

No one shall be compelled to do what is not required as obligatory by legitimate norms.

All human beings have the right to disobey an unjust order that involves the unlawful use of force or the violation of the rights of others.

Section Two *Social Rights*

Article 25

Guarantees of Social Rights

Social rights entail an obligation on the part of national institutions of guarantee, and, where this obligation is not adequately fulfilled, on the part of global institutions of guarantee, to provide to all human beings, free of charge, the benefits which these rights grant.

Article 26

Right to Health

All human beings have the right to health.

The right to health entails an obligation, on the part of both national and global health guarantee institutions, to prevent disease and to provide all human beings, free of charge, with the necessary medical treatments and medicines.

No one shall be compelled to undergo medical treatment against one's will, except under provisions of law and solely to ensure public safety and health.

Article 27

Right to Education

All human beings have the right to education, which shall be compulsory and free of charge for at least ten years in public schools.

Private schools may be established without any direct or indirect burden on public institutions.

Education, whether in public or private schools, is aimed at promoting the free development of the personality and to educate people to respect for the principles of peace, dignity and equality of persons, their fundamental rights, and common goods.

Those who are able and deserving have the right to be provided with the means necessary to attain the highest levels of education.

Public educational institutions, local and global, shall ensure the widest possible networked dissemination of scientific knowledge as knowledge accessible to all.

Article 28

Right to Food

All human beings have the right to adequate nutrition, in the form of wholesome and nutrient food, sufficient to ensure their healthy physical and mental development.

Article 29

Right to Basic Income

All human beings have the right to a basic income sufficient to ensure to everybody a dignified living.

In case of accident, sickness, disability, or old age, everyone has the right to be guaranteed sufficient means for living in freedom and dignity.

Article 30

Right to Housing

Every human being has the right to decent and safe housing.

Section Three

Political Rights

Article 31

Equality of Peoples in Dignity and Rights

All peoples are equal in dignity and rights.

All peoples have the right to existence and subsistence, to respect for their national and cultural identities, to the use of their languages, and to the conservation and protection of their natural environment, historical traditions, and artistic treasures.

Article 32

Minority Rights

Persons belonging to linguistic, cultural, religious, national, or political minorities shall have the right to the protection and affirmation of their identity as defined by these affiliations, to the use of their languages, and to respect for their cultures and traditions.

Article 33

Popular Sovereignty

Sovereignty belongs to the people of the Earth and to no one else. No constituted power shall appropriate or usurp it.

Sovereignty consists in the sum of those fragments of sovereignty which are the powers and counter-powers, the positive and negative expectations, making up the fundamental rights which every human being possesses.

Article 34

The Right of Peoples to Self-Determination

Every people has the right to self-determination, both internal and external, so that it may freely choose its civil, political, economic, and cultural development.

Internal self-determination consists in democracy, by which all persons are guaranteed their rights and can participate in the conduct of their country's affairs through free elections, held at reasonable intervals of time, by secret ballot, and suitable to ensure the maximum representativeness of the governing institutions.

External self-determination consists in the immunity of peoples from any form of direct or indirect domination and from any other violation of fundamental rights or oppression based on their ethnic, national, religious, linguistic, or political identity.

Article 35

Right to Vote and Political Participation

Every human being has the right to participate in public life and in the political decisions of the institutions of government.

Every human being who has reached the age of majority is a voter and has the right to vote in the territory in which s/he has her/his permanent residence.

Voting is personal, equal, free, and secret.

Article 36

Political Parties

Every human being has the right to associate in political parties, free associations, or social movements, including those of a global character, for the purpose of contributing collectively to determining local, national, and global policies.

Political parties are social formations with autonomous functions of political direction in respect of the representative institutions of government. Their organisation, free in terms of programmes, is bound by compliance with the democratic method and the duty to respect the principle of peace and fundamental rights.

At the moment of their election to public representative institutions, party leaders decay from the directive functions they exercised inside of their parties.

The budgets of political parties is made of the contributions from members, sympathisers, and public funds, and is subject to transparency. Political parties shall not receive hidden private donations or donations which, because of their size, could influence their political choices.

Article 37

Right of Access to Public Offices

Every human being with full legal capacity has the right to access to public functions and elected offices on equal terms.

Section Four

Civil Rights

Article 38

Civil Rights and the Subjection of their Exercise to the Law

The civil rights of negotiation and entrepreneurial autonomy are powers that belong to all persons of full legal capacity.

They shall be exercised in accordance with the law, which shall determine their limits, consisting in the prohibition of causing unjustified damage to the rights and properties of others.

Article 39

Right to Property and Other Patrimonial Rights

Private property and other patrimonial rights shall be recognised and guaranteed concerning their modes of acquisition and enjoyment, as well as concerning the limitations that, in order to protect the rights of others and the public interest, are imposed on their exercise by their nature of powers.

Private property, including the intellectual property underlying patents, may be expropriated by local or global public authorities for reasons of public interest, subject to compensation.

Article 40

Private Economic Initiative and its Limits

The civil rights of negotiation autonomy and private economic initiative shall not be exercised in such a way as to harm the safety, health, freedom, and dignity of persons.

Companies shall have their registered office in the place where they carry out most of their activities.

Public functions and the civil rights of entrepreneurial autonomy and private property are incompatible in the same subjects, whenever the exercise of the former may be affected by the interests that inform the exercise of the latter.

Economic growth shall not be unlimited. It shall be conditioned by its environmental sustainability and by the finite character of natural resources and defences.

Article 41

Rights and Duties within the Family

Men and women of full age and freely consenting have the right to enter different forms of living together, without restrictions due to their identity, and to constitute a family.

Spouses have equal rights and duties both in their mutual relations and as to their children. They have the duty to maintain, care for, and educate their minor children, in the full respect of their rights and dignity as persons.

Spouses also have the right, at the request of either or both, to obtain the legal dissolution of the union bond, with the consequent duty of care toward the economically more needy spouse.

Any form of union with minors of infantile age is legally null and void, but for the adequate economic compensation due to the minor.

Motherhood is the result of the woman's free and responsible self-determination. Embryos and fetuses are not persons, unless they are conceived and intended as such by the mothers who bring them into the world.

Children have the right to be treated as persons and to participate, according to their level of maturity, to the decisions concerning them.

Family components shall comply with the duties of mutual assistance.

Article 42

The Dignity of Work

Work is not a commodity. It is a factor of human dignity and of a person's role in society and ought to be protected in all its forms.

Every human being has the right to the free choice of work under conditions of equal opportunity.

It is the duty of public institutions, both national and international, to promote full employment.

Article 43

Workers' Rights

Every worker has the right to a healthy, hygienic, safe, and dignified working environment and to working conditions that prevent accidents, occupational diseases, and injury to her/his health and physical or mental safety. Work that endangers the life or health of workers is prohibited.

Child labour is prohibited.

Workers doing the same job are entitled to equal working conditions and equal remuneration, without any discrimination for reasons of sex, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, political opinions, affiliation to political parties or trade unions.

Every worker has the right to a fair remuneration, the minimum level of which, established normatively on a global scale, shall be at least the double of the basic minimum income set out in Article 29.

All workers have the right to a weekly rest period, to a working day not exceeding eight hours, to paid annual leave and to fair remuneration, the minimum level of which, determined in accordance with international standards, shall be sufficient to ensure a free and decent existence.

Every worker has the right to improve his or her working skills by participating in apprenticeship or vocational training courses.

No worker shall be dismissed without a just cause, as defined by law and duly justified and substantiated.

Employment contracts shall be for a fixed term only in the case of seasonal work, exceptional and proven objective needs, or a significant temporary increase in the normal activities of the enterprise.

All workers have the right to a pension providing them with adequate means of subsistence.

The use of audiovisual or other equipment for the purpose of remote control of workers' activities is prohibited.

All discrimination in promotion and career for reasons of sex, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, political opinions, affiliation to political parties or trade unions is prohibited.

All female workers are entitled to protection of their maternity status and to adequate rest periods before and after childbirth in the form of paid maternity leave. Dismissal or discrimination in employment on the grounds of maternity are unlawful.

Article 44

Workers' Participation in Decisions Affecting their Lives

Workers have the right to be informed and consulted, also through the trade unions to which they belong, on all matters concerning the employer which may affect their employment relationship.

In enterprises managed by corporate bodies, workers have the right to be represented in those bodies in order to participate in a decisive manner in all decisions that would affect their lives and future, including those concerning the sale or relocation of production activities, unless there is a demonstrated need to safeguard the survival of the enterprise.

Article 45

The Right to Strike

All workers have the right to strike. Its exercise may be restricted by law only to protect the fundamental rights of others or services essential to the life of the community.

Article 46

Trade Union Freedoms

All workers have the right to form or join trade union organisations, including those of a global nature, and to engage in trade union activities at the workplace, including through the establishment of workplace trade union representatives and the exercise of the right of assembly.

Trade unions shall adopt an internal order of democratic character.

They have the right to conclude collective agreements, including global agreements, with representatives of the employers, which are binding on all labour relations for the categories of workers they represent.

Local or national trade unions may form or join supranational trade unions, whether general or category-based, whose aim is to obtain guarantees of rights that are as equal as possible for all workers in the world.

Article 47

The Right to Take Legal Action to Protect One's Rights

All human beings have the right to a fair and public hearing, within a reasonable time, before impartial and independent tribunals established by law, to obtain the recognition and protection of their rights.

All human beings have the right to take collective action in defence of common rights and interests.

Against violations of the rights established by this Constitution, persons and, through their representatives, aggrieved peoples have the right of filing a complaint to the global courts established in this Constitution, at Section Two, Title Three, of Part Two, in the event of failure or denial of justice in the territories of their States.

Title Three

Fundamental Goods

Article 48

Guarantees of Fundamental Goods

Fundamental goods are the vital goods whose protection and accessibility must be guaranteed for all.

Fundamental goods are common goods, social goods, and strictly personal goods.

Common goods are natural vital goods removed from the market: air, drinking water and its sources, rivers, lakes, seas, large forests, large glaciers, biodiversity, the seabed, Antarctica, airspace, electromagnetic waves, extra-atmospheric space, the moon and other celestial bodies.

Social goods are artificial vital goods: life-saving medicines, vaccines, healthy and uncontaminated food necessary for basic nutrition, and the Internet network.

Strictly personal goods are the vital parts of the human body, which shall not be disposed of in any way for profit, and personal identity data, which shall not be used without the consent of the person who owns it or to exclusive for-profit use.

Article 49

Common Goods. A Planetary Public Property

The common goods, to which every human being has a right to access, are the common heritage of humanity and all other living beings.

They are part of the planetary public property. They are therefore beyond the reach of private appropriation, commodification, or any activity that could irreversibly damage them.

Intensive agriculture and livestock farming, which can seriously damage the common goods, are prohibited.

Every human being has the right to live in a healthy environment and to influence decisions concerning the common goods and the environment in which s/he lives.

Article 50

Social Goods

Social goods are goods whose availability and accessibility must be guaranteed free of charge for all.

The production of social goods and the scientific research necessary to this purpose shall be adequately financed by institutions of primary guarantee, both national and global.

Government institutions, both national and global, shall use patented social goods in cases of national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency, with fair compensation, after seeking, but not obtaining, the consent of their owners.

Access to the Internet is a fundamental right of all persons on equal terms.

The fundamental rights established in this Constitution are protected inside of the Internet network, in such a way to equally ensure to every human being their substantive effectiveness.

Article 51

Strictly Personal Goods

Strictly personal goods belong to each person to the exclusion of everybody else.

Any act that causes permanent damage to strictly personal goods consisting of parts of the human body is prohibited.

The processing of personal data that may reveal the identity of a physical person, such as political or religious beliefs, health, DNA, economic situation, location, movements, interests, sexual life, membership of political parties or other associations, shall be permitted only with the free and informed consent of the data owner and with respect for her/his dignity and privacy. Such data shall not be kept for longer than is necessary to achieve the legitimate purposes for which they were collected.

Every human being has the right to access to the personal data concerning her/him, to request and obtain its rectification and updating, to know the purposes in view of which they are collected, and, if these are not justified according to the principles of this Constitution, to request their deletion.

The trading of personal databases with a view to their use for purposes other than those for which they were created is prohibited.

Title Four

Illicit goods

Article 52

Prohibition of Production, Trade, and Possession of Lethal Goods

Illicit goods are the lethal goods whose production, trade, and possession are prohibited and punished.

Illicit goods include nuclear weapons, other weapons of aggression and death, killer drones, hard drugs, radioactive waste, greenhouse gas emissions, and any toxic or dangerous waste.

Article 53

Prohibition of Weapons and the Public Monopoly on Force

The production, testing, trade, possession and transfer of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, bacteriological weapons, or any other kind of weapons similar in nature or effect shall be prohibited and punished.

The possession and trade of firearms shall be prohibited and punished.

The manufacture and possession of allowed weapons shall be a public monopoly in the hands of local, State and Earth police forces.

Article 54

Prohibition of Activities Causing Irreversible Damage to the Earth

Activities that are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature, alter essential ecological processes, or destroy or reduce the diversity of life forms are prohibited.

Article 55

Limits on the Production of Non-Renewable Energies

The production and use of non-renewable energy shall be subject to the limits imposed by the protection of the environment and human health.

The extraction, trade, and use of non-renewable fossil energy sources shall be subject to a global tax of at least 10% of their market value by 2030, at least 20% of that value by 2040, and at least 30% of that value by 2050. After 2050, they shall be prohibited and punished.

Article 56

Radioactive and Toxic Waste

The production, as a result of industrial or domestic activities, of radioactive or otherwise toxic waste likely to cause death or serious damage to human health is prohibited.

Article 57

Hard Drugs

The production of hard drugs is permitted only by the public pharmaceutical industry or by private companies based on specific licences issued by the health guarantee institutions.

Their sale shall be restricted to pharmacies upon medical prescription.

Government institutions shall take direct measures to reduce the harm caused to people by drug addiction and abuse.

Article 58

Consumer Rights

All human beings have the right, as consumers, to a market supply of goods that be not spoiled or otherwise harmful to their health and safety.

Part Two
Institutions and Instruments

Title One
The Federation of the Earth

Article 59

Admission of States to the Federation of the Earth

The Federation of the Earth is open to all member States of the United Nations as well as to other existing States or stateless peoples.

Article 60

Duties of States

States have the duty to maintain among themselves relations of peace, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation, and to guarantee within their territories the fundamental rights of all human beings, the protection of fundamental goods and their universal accessibility.

Article 61

Disputes between States

All disputes between States shall be settled by negotiation, by conciliation procedures, by submission to arbitration or to the judgment of the International Court of Justice, or by any other means appropriate to ensure their peaceful settlement.

Article 62

Competence of Global Institutions

The competence of global institutions includes the protection of the natural environment and the common goods, the guarantee of peace and security, the guarantee of fundamental rights which are not guaranteed in the territories where their holders live, the prohibition of illicit goods, the reduction of economic imbalances, the promotion of the development of poor countries, and all measures aimed at achieving the purposes set out in Article 2.

Article 63

Government Institutions, Guarantee Institutions, Economic Institutions

The global institutions and functions of the Federation of the Earth are the following:

- (a) global institutions and functions of government;
- (b) global institutions and functions of guarantee;
- (c) global institutions and functions of an economic or financial nature.

Government functions are legitimised by the political representativeness of their holders, the more effective the more local they are.

Guarantee functions are legitimised by the equality in fundamental rights they guarantee, the more effective the more global they are.

Global functions of economic or financial nature are legitimised by their ability to promote economic stability, environmental protection, and the maximum of equality in the living conditions of the peoples of the Earth.

Title Two

The Global Institutions and Functions of Government

Article 64

The Global Institutions of Government

The global institutions of government of the Federation of the Earth are:

- (a) the General Assembly;
- (b) the Security Council;
- (c) the Economic and Social Council;
- (d) the Secretariat;
- (e) the Global High Command and Security Committee.

Article 65

The General Assembly. Composition

The General Assembly consists of representatives of all the peoples and States of the Federation of the Earth, elected by free suffrage every five years.

Each federated State shall have a number of representatives in the General Assembly proportional to the number of its inhabitants, in the rate of one representative for every ten million inhabitants or fraction thereof.

Federated States with a population of more than fifty million inhabitants shall have five representatives in the General Assembly, plus one representative for each additional fifty million inhabitants or fraction of fifty million.

Each component of the General Assembly shall represent humankind without imperative mandate.

These provisions shall hold as to the representatives of stateless peoples in so far as applicable.

Article 66

The General Assembly. Competences

The General Assembly shall discuss and approve any measure relating to the purposes of the Federation of the Earth set forth in Article 2.

In addition to the competences specified in Chapter IV of the Charter of the United Nations, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, acting by its own initiative (*ex officio*) or on a proposal from the Security Council, to establish the global institutions of guarantee provided for in Title III of this Part II by means of apposite rules for the implementation of the present Constitution.

The General Assembly shall annually approve the budget of the Federation of the Earth, as proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

The General Assembly is dissolved by law, and new elections shall be held, if, within two years from its inauguration, it will not have created and implemented at least two of the thirteen guarantee institutions provided for in this Constitution.

Article 67

The Security Council. Composition

The Security Council shall be composed of fifteen members, representatives of 15 States or stateless peoples of the Federation, appointed every five years by the General Assembly on proposal of the national governments or the representing bodies of stateless peoples.

Once a State or stateless people has indicated a representative to the Security Council, it shall not re-propose her or him to that office before 20 years after the conclusion of her or his term of office.

The Security Council acts by a majority of its members. Any right of veto is excluded.

Article 68

The Security Council. Competences

In addition to the competences provided for in Chapters V to VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council shall:

(a) propose to the General Assembly the norms for the implementation of this Constitution and, in particular, for the strengthening or establishment of the global institutions of guarantee provided for in Title III of this Part Two;

(b) promote peaceful relations among the States;

(c) ensure international public security through the monopoly of force exercised under its authority by the Global High Command and Security Committee and by national police institutions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council. Composition and Competences

The Economic and Social Council shall be composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years from among economists, jurists or social scientists of international repute and high moral standing.

In addition to the competences set forth in Chapter X of the Charter of the United Nations and Part IV of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966, the Economic and Social Council shall:

(a) coordinate the activities of the global institutions of economic or financial nature referred to in Title IV of the present Part II;

(b) appoint the heads of these institutions from among persons of high moral character and recognised capabilities, selecting among several candidates proposed by the same institutions;

(c) organise the operations required by the Global Tax System;

(d) draft the budget of the Federation of the Earth and proposes it annually to the General Assembly;

(e) promote a global economic policy as an industrial, social, and fiscal policy aimed at ensuring the ecological sustainability of economic development, overcoming global economic crises, promoting the production of vital goods through fiscal incentives, and discouraging or prohibiting the production of lethal goods.

Article 70

The General Secretariat. Composition and Competences

The General Secretariat shall be coordinated by a Secretary-General and composed by all administrative officers of the Federation of the Earth.

The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly, on proposal of the Security Council, for a term of five years.

In addition to the responsibilities set forth in Chapter XV of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be responsible for all administrative and executive functions required by the purposes of the Federation of the Earth as set forth in Article 2.

Article 71

Global High Command and Security Committee

In order to guarantee universal peace and security, the monopoly of armed force, limitedly to the weapons necessary for police functions, shall be vested in the Global High Command and Security Committee and in the territorial police institutions established in the States of the Federation.

In addition to the competences set forth in Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Global High Command and Security Committee, assisted if necessary by the territorial police institutions, shall exercise, under the direction of the Security Council, public security functions, and, under the direction of the Global Prosecutor's Offices, judicial police functions with respect to crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the International Court for Systemic Crimes.

The air, naval, or terrestrial forces, as provided for in the first part of art. 42 of the UN Charter in view of taking the actions necessary to the maintenance or re-establishment of peace and international security and guaranteeing the implementation of art. 72, shall be at the exclusive disposal of the Global High Command and Security Committee, in derogation of the second part of art 42 and of art. 43, 44, and 45.

Article 72

Abolition of National Armies

National armies are abolished. Where national police forces are insufficient to perform the police functions provided for in Article 71, the forces of the national armies needed to that purpose shall be converted into as many territorial branches of the Global High Command and Security Committee.

The Global High Command and Security Committee shall promote and supervise the progressive disarmament of all States of the Federation of the Earth and the observance of the prohibition concerning the manufacture, trade and possession of arms as established in Article 53.

Title Three

The Global Institutions and Functions of Guarantee

Article 73

The Global Institutions of Primary and Secondary Guarantee

The global institutions of guarantee of the Federation of the Earth, established to ensure the observance and implementation of the principles set forth in this Constitution, are:

- (a) the global institutions of primary guarantee;
- (b) the global institutions of secondary guarantee.

Article 74

Independence of the Institutions of Guarantee

The global institutions and functions of guarantee shall be separate and independent from the global institutions and functions of government.

To ensure this separation, the global institutions of guarantee shall enjoy self-governance and financial autonomy ensured by the portions of the planetary budget allocated to them pursuant to Article 99.

The officers of the global institutions of guarantee shall be independent and subject only to this Constitution. During their term of office, they shall not engage in any activity incompatible with their independence and impartiality. They shall be appointed for a term of seven years and shall not be eligible for re-election.

Article 75

Principle of Subsidiarity

~~The competence of the global institutions of guarantee is determined by the principle of subsidiarity, according to which they shall intervene whenever the corresponding State or sub-State government or guarantee institutions do not exist, do not have sufficient economic resources, or do require such intervention because of the proven inadequacy of the resources at their disposal.~~

Section One

Global Institutions and Functions of Primary Guarantee

Article 76

Global Institutions of Primary Guarantee

The global institutions of primary guarantee are:

- (a) the International Human Rights Council;
- (b) the World Health Organization;
- (c) the Food and Agriculture Organization;

- (d) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (e) the World Environmental Protection Agency;
- (f) the International Social Security Organization;
- (g) the International Labour Organization;
- (h) the World Water Agency;
- (i) the World Digital Communications Committee.

Article 77

International Human Rights Council

The International Human Rights Council shall be composed of thirty-nine members appointed from among scholars of international repute and high moral standing by each of the other global institutions of guarantee referred to in Articles 76 and 86, each one of which shall be responsible for appointing three members. The appointment by each institution shall be made within three years from their establishment.

In addition to the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the International Human Rights Council shall:

- (a) coordinate the activities of all institutions of guarantee in the exercise of their guarantee functions;
- (b) appoint, during the last three years from its establishment, the holders of these functions from among persons of high moral character and recognised ability, from lists of several candidates proposed by the same institutions;
- (c) distribute among these institutions the shares of the budget of the Federation of the Earth, at least in the amounts reserved for each of them by Article 99;
- (d) report to the Global Prosecutor's Offices of the several International Courts all human rights violations belonging to their respective jurisdictions;
- (e) promote the greatest possible homogenisation and simplification in the basic legislation of the federated States, while respecting their different legal and cultural traditions.

Article 78

World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation, in addition to the competences established in its Charter, has the duty to ensure the health of all people through free medical care and medicines. To this end, it shall:

- (a) promote medical and pharmaceutical research and the production of vaccines and life-saving drugs on a global scale;
- (b) prevent pandemics and coordinate the necessary measures to contain the spread of disease;
- (c) provide for the establishment of hospitals and local health facilities and the distribution of life-saving medicines and vaccines to all countries in the world that lack them.

Article 79

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in addition to the competences established in its Charter, shall ensure the fulfilment of the right to food of all human beings and shall promote in all countries of the Federation of the Earth a rational, ecological, and organic agriculture which would not harm the environment and ensures the regenerative capacity of the soil.

To this end, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall:

(a) impose limits and restrictions on industrial crops and intensive livestock farming, which damage the environment and consume excessive amounts of water;

(b) encourage small farms, so that they contribute to maintaining and restoring soil fertility;

(c) ensure the participation of farmers and their trade union representatives in agricultural policy-making;

(d) distribute agricultural surpluses to poor countries and the quantities of food necessary to prevent hunger and malnutrition among their populations;

(e) promote scientific research and technical cooperation among producing countries for the purpose of developing rational agriculture throughout the world.

Article 80

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in addition to the competences established in its Charter, shall:

(a) establish public schools of every order and degree wherever national or local public schools do not exist;

(b) promote the effective enjoyment of the right to knowledge to the benefit of every human being.

Article 81

World Environmental Protection Agency

The World Environmental Protection Agency promotes the protection of the natural environment and the improvement of its quality, through its territorial branches and in accordance with other existing international environmental institutions.

It protects the common goods as natural vital fundamental goods, oversees their conservation as the common heritage of mankind, and ensures their removal from the availability of both the market and politics, by qualifying them as assets that are part of the global public property.

It shall ensure that activities involving such goods are carried out to the benefit of all humanity and that the economic benefits derived therefrom are distributed equitably and without discrimination.

It shall monitor the application of taxes on the extraction and use of non-renewable energy sources and compliance with prohibitions on the production of toxic or otherwise harmful emissions or wastes in accordance with Article 55.

It shall adopt regulations aimed at the environmentally sound disposal of various types of waste and at reducing the production of non-biodegradable waste.

It shall promote, organise and coordinate reforestation works in all countries of the Earth.

It shall finance the research and application of technologies capable of producing energy without emitting greenhouse gases, in industrial, agricultural and commercial activities.

It shall finance the ecological transition in poor countries.

Article 82

International Social Security Organization

The International Social Security Organisation shall organise, according to the principle of subsidiarity, the provision in poor countries of the social services necessary for the survival of human beings.

It shall guarantee the subsistence of all human beings, including through the provision of a universal citizen's income.

Article 83

International Labour Organization

In addition to the competences and purposes established in the Philadelphia Declaration of May 10, 1944, the International Labour Organization shall:

(a) supervise, through its territorial organs, the compliance by public or private employers with the labour rights and trade union freedoms set forth in this Constitution;

(b) promote the maximum equality of all workers in the world in the guarantee of their fundamental rights, including the right to a standard minimum wage;

(c) report to the International Criminal Court all cases of enslavement which have not been prosecuted in the State in whose territory they occurred.

Article 84

World Water Agency

The World Water Agency shall:

(a) establish and promote appropriate global policies to secure drinking water and water resources as common goods to the benefit of every human being;

(b) organise the distribution of drinkable water free of charge to all human beings, in the measure needed to guarantee to everybody a decent vital minimum;

(c) monitor compliance with the prohibition of leakage and waste of drinking water above a maximum limit;

(d) impose a tax on the consumption of drinking water above the minimum limit and below the maximum limit mentioned above.

Article 85

World Digital Communications Committee

The World Digital Communications Committee shall be responsible for monitoring and ensuring that such communications respect the freedom of the media and all other fundamental rights of human beings established in this Constitution.

It shall have the power to order the removal from the network of any message or image that contains threats, insults, harassment, incitement to hatred or violence, or otherwise violates the fundamental rights of any person.

Section Two

Global Institutions and Functions of Secondary Guarantee

Article 86

Global institutions of secondary guarantee

The global institutions of secondary guarantee are:

- (a) the International Court of Justice;
- (b) the International Constitutional Court;
- (c) the International Criminal Court;
- (d) the International Court for Systemic Crimes.

Article 87

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice shall have compulsory jurisdiction over the disputes between the States concerning the matters considered in Article 36 of its Statute.

The International Court of Justice shall also have compulsory jurisdiction in the disputes between multinational business corporations and the States in whose territories they carry on their activities but where they do not have their registered office.

Article 88

International Constitutional Court

An International Constitutional Court shall be established competent to declare illegitimate and annul the norms enacted by global institutions, international treaties or national sources which, on incidental appeals brought in the course of a trial, have been challenged as incompatible with the provisions of this Constitution.

An International Constitutional Prosecutor's Office shall be established at the International Constitutional Court with the duty to raise *ex officio* the questions of constitutionality referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The International Constitutional Court shall also be competent to decide on the conflicts between different global institutions concerning their respective functions and competences.

Article 89

International Criminal Court

In addition to the crimes considered in Article 5 of its Statute, the International Criminal Court shall have jurisdiction, as a complement to national criminal jurisdictions, over:

(a) serious violations of the rights of immunity and liberty established in this Constitution, committed, promoted, or tolerated by organs or officials of national States;

(b) the production, trade, possession and deployment of nuclear weapons;

(c) the production, trade, or possession of conventional weapons other than those intended for police functions;

(d) serious damage to the natural environment and to common goods attributable to the personal responsibility of their authors;

(e) violent acts and acts of coercion aimed at preventing or suppressing the exercise of the right to emigration.

The Prosecutor's Office of the International Criminal Court has the duty to prosecute any crime within its jurisdiction.

The International Criminal Court may be addressed by any people or person claiming to be a victim of any of the crimes within its jurisdiction, after exhausting the domestic remedies provided by States' legal orders.

Article 90

International Court for Systemic Crimes

An International Court for Systemic Crimes shall be established.

Systemic crimes are crimes that are not punishable because they cannot be attributed to the actions and responsibility of individual and specific persons and consist in activities that cause or threaten to cause massive damage to entire peoples or the whole of humanity, such as environmental devastations, the failure of States to disarm, the failure to implement the social rights established by this Constitution, and the failure to provide relief to masses of people deprived of means of subsistence or otherwise in danger of life.

A World Prosecutor's Office shall be established at the International Court for Systemic Crimes with the competence to promote trials against these crimes.

The Court may be addressed by any people or individual person considering themselves aggrieved by a systemic crime.

Actions and judgments on systemic crimes shall have the character of actions and judgments of truth, aimed at identifying their systemic causes and political responsibilities, without passing criminal judgments.

The Court shall also pronounce judgements of truth about the causes and individual personal responsibility for crimes, within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, committed by subjects belonging to States or stateless peoples that do not adhere to its constitutive Treaty.

Title Four

Economic and Financial Institutions

Article 91

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organisation

The economic and financial institutions of the Federation of the Earth are:

- (a) the World Bank;
- (b) the International Monetary Fund;
- (c) the World Trade Organisation.

The task of these institutions shall be to ensure the equitable development of the economy and trade, based on a project of international inclusiveness.

Article 92

Budget of the Federation of the Earth

The Economic and Social Council shall draft each year the budget of the Federation of the Earth and propose it to the General Assembly for approval, pursuing to art. 69 of the present Constitution.

The budget of the Federation shall:

(a) determine the amount of the contributions from the federated States to the Federation of the Earth and of the revenues from the global taxes and duties, at least in the measures specified in Articles 96 and 97;

(b) allocate to the global institutions of guarantee, at least in the measures established in Article 99, the portions of the planetary budget intended for the guarantee of peace, fundamental rights, and fundamental goods.

Article 93

Global Register of Large Estates

To ensure the transparency of large estates, a register will be set up to record the owners of estates worth more than the equivalent of 500 million US dollars.

Article 94

Global Taxation System

As a necessary condition for the effective guarantee of the fundamental rights and vital goods to which every human being is entitled, a global taxation system is established, consisting of: (a) taxes on the use of common goods and other activities of a global nature, and (b) taxes on large estates and very high incomes of individuals, based on criteria of strong progressivity.

Article 95

Global Taxes

Global taxes shall be levied: (a) on financial transactions (Tobin tax); (b) on the use of energy resources that emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (Carbon tax); (c) on the digital profits of multinational corporations operating outside the countries in which they are headquartered (Web tax); (d) on the enrichment resulting from the use of common goods of humanity, such as satellite orbits, airlines routes, radio

frequencies, outer space, the resources of the high seas, and the mineral resources of the oceans.

Article 96

Progressive Global Estate Taxes

An annual global tax of at least 5% on estates worth more than today's equivalent to 500 million US dollars and of at least 10% on the portion of such estates more than today's equivalent to \$5 billion shall be levied.

A global inheritance tax of at least 15% on estates worth more than today's equivalent to 500 million US dollars and of at least 30% on the portion of such estates worth more than today's equivalent to \$5 billion equivalent shall be levied.

Article 97

Progressive Global Income Taxes

An annual global tax will be introduced: (a) of at least 5% on personal income in excess of the equivalent of today's \$500,000; (b) of at least 10% on the portion of the same income in excess of the equivalent of today's \$1 million per annum; (c) of at least 40% on the portion of the same income in excess of the equivalent of today's \$4 million per annum; (d) of at least 80% on the portion of the same income in excess of the equivalent of today's \$8 million per annum.

Article 98

Public Debts

As compensation for the damage caused so far to the common goods of humanity and future generations by the ecologically unsustainable industrial development of the rich countries, the public debt of poor countries where the average per capita income of the population is less than an amount equivalent to today's \$20,000 per year shall be charged to the Federation of the Earth.

The public debt of the remaining countries will be guaranteed by the World Bank, subject to the obligation of the debtor countries to pay its interest, which shall be fixed in equal and constant amounts.

Article 99

Shares of The Global Budget to Guarantee Global Expenditure

Global public expenditure shall promote the economic development of poor countries and finance all global institutions, of government and guarantee alike.

To enable them to effectively guarantee fundamental rights and common goods in poor countries, global institutions of guarantee shall be allocated minimum shares of the annual global revenues: (a) 10% for global policing functions; (b) 10% for global health guarantee functions; (c) 10% for global guarantee functions for staple foods and the development of nature-friendly agriculture; (d) 10% for global guarantee functions concerning education; (e) 10% for environmental protection; (f) 10% for global functions of secondary guarantee.

Final Provision

Article 100

The Constitution-Making Process

This draft of Constitution of the Earth, after discussion and amendment by the largest number, shall be deposited at the Headquarter of the Organization of the United Nations and submitted to the General Assembly for consideration, amendment and approval, and shall be open to accession and ratification by all States or stateless peoples.

It can be approved not only in its entirety, but also limitedly to its individual parts. The only provision that must in any case be endorsed by any subscriber being the guarantee of peace provided for in Article 53.

It shall come into force, as the Constitution of the Earth, in the thirtieth day following the deposit, at the Secretary-General of the Organization of the United Nations, of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or adhesion.

Appendix

Pacifism, Guarantism, Axiomatized Theory. Mapping the Crossroads, by Pierluigi Chiassoni