

A DRAFT OF
CONSTITUTION
OF
WORLD FEDERATION

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WORLD GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

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PREAMBLE

We are living on the Earth that is only one. We want to be happy and enjoy life. If we want to be happy and enjoy life, we must solve many problems. In the present age, it seems that the most serious problems are war, poverty, and destruction of environment. In the present age, world is connected by Internet. This situation is quite different from that of earlier age. So we must think of the political and economic system appropriate for the present age.

First of all, we must recognize the situation of the Earth in the past ages. In the primitive age, there was no agriculture, and so all the people were very poor. There were no professional soldiers and landlords because poor society could not feed them.

In the feudal age, there was agriculture. The agriculture enabled society to feed professional soldiers and landlords. This means that surplus emerged in society as a whole. So, if all the people had liked peace and had tried to solve problems by dialogue, many wars would have been prevented.

In the present age, 21st century, wars have not been completely terminated and the poverty has not been completely eradicated yet though the technology is incomparably higher than that in the feudal age. Furthermore, destruction of environment has emerged as a new problem.

Thus situation of society is different from age to age. So we must think of new policy appropriate for new age. When we think about what we must do in order to make our society better, we must have a clear and definite criterion about to what we must give the top priority. This criterion changes according to the situation of age. In the primitive age, it seems that we had to think of the happiness of local people rather than the peace of the world and the protection of the environment of the Earth. In the feudal age, it seems that we had to give the top priority to the peace and the happiness of people in each country while it was meaningless to think about the world peace and the protection of environment. But in the present age, 21st century, we must think of the world peace and the protection of environment before thinking of the benefits of each country. Namely, we must not give the top priority to the benefits of each country. This Constitution was written based on the thought that we must give the top priority to the benefits of world as a whole or society as a whole. If the world becomes better, each country will become better. If each country becomes better, our life will become better. So, we must think of the benefits of world as a whole. In the present age, when we think of the benefits of world as a whole or society as a whole, it seems that the termination of war, the eradication of poverty, and the conservation of environment are the most important issues. We must think how we can tackle these problems.

In the world or in our society, excluding our private life, the most important factor for

our happiness is the political and economic system. The best political and economic system is possible under the separation of politics and religion. Here, the separation of politics and religion does not mean that we must not have faith in religion. We cannot spend a happy life without having faith in religion. But, religion of people is different from people to people. So, every religion must be allowed and respected under the political and economic system of society. This is why politics and religion must be separated. But, it is inevitable that religion affects the politics customarily. The separation of politics and religion means that any benefits must not be given by the government to particular religious organizations. Religious organizations can exist under the system of separation of politics and religion. Namely, religious organizations are maintained on the basis of offering of believers. So, religion can customarily affect the politics even if the religion has no legal power.

If we hope for a happy life, we must make the Earth a peaceful planet. If we must make the Earth a peaceful planet, we must establish and maintain the World Federation. Basic benefits of the World Federation are as follows.

1. World Federation can reduce or prevent the war. This will lead to the reduction in death and wound of people by war, in the destruction by war, and in the military expenditure.
2. World Federation can issue the international common currency. This will lead to the removal of fluctuation of exchange rate.
3. World Federation can provide employment to all the people. This will lead to the eradication of poverty.

Among above three items, the first and the second item can be understood as common senses. The third item is explained as follows.

In the present world, there are some extremely poor people. People could live even in the primitive age. In the present age, technology is incomparable with that in the primitive age. But, still, there are poor people. They are not in the situation that they are poor though they work hard. Basically, poor people are poor because they cannot get a job. So, employment must be provided. The World Federation can improve this situation. We need to provide them jobs to eradicate the poverty. In order to provide jobs to unemployed people, we must construct offices or factories or schools, etc. to employ them even if the offices or the factories or the schools are in the red. If each country takes this policy, the country must lose the power for international competition. For example, if a country constructs a factory making cars to employ people even if the factory is in the red, the country must lose the power for international competition. But if all the countries are in the World Federation, each country can take this policy to employ people.

Thus we must establish the World Federation, and so we need a constitution for the World Federation. World Federation that this Constitution aims to establish is concerned with only limited aspects of society. Namely, in principle, the World Federation is concerned with only the administration of military forces, the issuance of currency, and other political and economic problems that individual country cannot solve alone. Other aspects of society such as religion, political and economic system like liberalism or communism, industry, agriculture,

commerce, science, arts, sports, tradition, and so on are left free to each country. So, a country may declare the liberalism and another country may declare the communism in the World Federation. Politics and religion are divided in the World Federation. Religion is recognized as a private matter and so any religion is allowed.

In general, political power is divided into three powers, the legislation, the administration, and the judicature. However, in this Constitution, the three powers are not divided equally. World Parliament is the supreme authority in the politics. Basically, World Federation is composed of the World Parliament, the World Government, and the World Court. World Parliament has basically 1 thousand members whose seats are apportioned in proportion to population of each country. Administration is carried out by the World Government that is headed by the Prime Minister. And, there is the World Court in the Judicature. Each country can send the delegates to the World Parliament according to its seats that is apportioned in proportion to population. Each country can register members elected from each country 3 times as many as the number of seats. From among these registered members, each country can send the delegates according to its seats. When there are problems in each registered member, other registered members can object to the membership of the registered member. If the objections reach a certain ratio, procedure of removal shall be started. Thus inappropriate registered members shall be removed. So each member shall be required to have a strong personality that can endure criticisms. The World Parliament shall appoint and remove the Prime Minister of the World Government and the judges of the World Court. This system enables the World Parliament to have the supreme authority.

This is a constitution for people who are the members of international society and give the top priority to the benefits of world as a whole or society as a whole. Namely, this is the constitution of the World Citizen. World Citizen is composed of people of all races, and religion is not the obstacle for any people to be a World Citizen. Here, we establish the Constitution of World Federation for the people who are the members of world society, namely, for the people who are the World Citizen.

CHAPTER I STRUCTURE OF WORLD SOCIETY

Article 1 Political and Economic Structure

Human society on the Earth shall be, in terms of politics and economy, composed of the countries that belong to the World Federation and other countries that do not belong to the World Federation. In the World Federation, there shall be the World Parliament, the World Government, and the World Court.

Article 2 World Federation

The World Federation shall be the worldwide federation that is composed of independent countries. Any country may join the World Federation, and no country shall be forced to join the World Federation.

Article 3 World Parliament

The World Parliament shall be composed of members from each country in the World Federation, and the seats shall be apportioned in proportion to population. Successful candidates elected from each country shall be registered with the World Parliament. World Parliament shall be, in terms of politics and economy, the supreme authority in the World Federation.

Article 4 World Government

There shall be the World Government in the World Federation. The Prime Minister of the World Government shall be elected by the World Parliament from candidates who are the delegate to the World Parliament. Basic function of the World Government shall be the administration in the World Federation.

Article 5 World Court

There shall be the World Court in the World Federation. The judges of the World Court shall be elected by the World Parliament from the list of candidates submitted by the registered members. The World Court shall be concerned with the international affairs in the World Federation only. However, the World Court shall try cases of domestic affair of each country if the World Parliament resolves that it is necessary.

CHAPTER II WORLD FEDERATION

Article 6 Structure of World Federation

1. Any country can join the World Federation, and each country shall be independent. In the World Federation, only limited aspects of society are administered by the World Government. Namely, in principle, the military forces, the issuance of currency, and other political and economic problems that individual country cannot solve alone are administered by the World Government. Other aspects of society such as religion, political and economic system like liberalism or communism, industry, agriculture, commerce, science, arts, sports,

tradition, and so on are left free to each country. So, one country can declare the liberalism and another country can declare the communism in the World Federation. Politics and religion are divided in the World Federation. Religion is recognized as a private matter and so any religion is allowed in the World Federation.

2. Each country shall not be obliged to abide by articles in this chapter II. However, spirit in this chapter shall be understood.

Article 7 Sovereign of World Federation

The sovereign of World Federation shall be the people living in the countries that belong to the World Federation. This right, sovereignty, shall not be alienable.

Article 8 Exercise of Sovereignty

All the people in the countries within the World Federation shall exercise their sovereignty through the election of the members of the World Parliament. The universal suffrage shall be guaranteed to all the people of certain age in the World Federation, regardless of race, faith, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 9 Duty to Maintain the Security

All people in the countries within the World Federation shall have the duty to maintain the security of World Federation by the constant endeavor respecting and following the World Parliament that is the supreme authority of the World Federation. After performing the duty, all people may have the rights guaranteed by this Constitution or law.

Article 10 Duty to Pay Taxes

All people shall have the duty to pay taxes to each country following law.

Article 11 Duty and Right to Receive Education

1. All people shall have the duty and the right to receive education correspondent to their ability following law.

2. All people shall be obliged to have all children under their protection receive ordinary education.

3. Compulsory education shall be free.

Article 12 Duty and Right to Work

All people shall have the duty and the right to work.

Article 13 Right to Live as a Human

1. All people shall have the right to live happily as a human, and this right is not alienable.

2. In all spheres of life, the World Federation shall have the duty to promote the happiness of all people.

Article 14 Equality under the Law

All people shall be equal under the law regardless of race, faith, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 15 Freedom of Religion

Freedom of religion is guaranteed. Any law including constitution shall be neutral with regard to religion. Especially, politics and religion shall be divided.

Article 16 Freedom of Thought and Conscience

Freedom of thought and conscience is guaranteed.

Article 17 Freedom of Assembly and Association

Freedom of assembly and association is guaranteed.

Article 18 Freedom of Expression

Freedom of speech, publication, and all other forms of expression is guaranteed.

Article 19 Academic Freedom

Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 20 Marriage

1. Marriage shall be based on the consent of both sexes that have the equal rights.

2. With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, divorce, and other matters related to marriage and family, laws shall be fixed from the standpoint of the individual dignity and the essential equality of both sexes.

Article 21 Freedom of Migration and Changing Nationality

Freedom of migration to foreign country and that of changing the nationality is guaranteed.

Article 22 Right of Workers

The right of workers to gather and to bargain collectively is guaranteed.

Article 23 Right of Private Property

1. All people shall have the right to own private property. The property rights shall be defined by law.

2. Private property may be taken by government for public use on condition that government compensates for it.

Article 24 Right to Choose and Remove Public Officials

1. All people shall have the inalienable right to choose and remove, following the procedure stipulated by law in each country, their public officials such as the National Diet members, the local assembly members, the chief executive officers of local public bodies, and others stipulated by law.

2. All public officials shall be servants of the whole community and not servants of any partial group of the community.

Article 25 Universal Suffrage and Secret Ballot

1. Universal adult suffrage shall be guaranteed with regard to the election.

2. In elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly and privately, for the voter's choice.

Article 26 Right of Access to the Courts

No person shall be deprived of the right of access to the courts.

Article 27 Right of Petition

Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the enactment or repeal or amendment of laws, and for other matters. Any person shall not be discriminated for implementing such a petition.

Article 28 Right for Seeking Redress against Country or Public Body

Every person may sue for redress from her or his country or a public body following the

procedure stipulated by law, in case the person has suffered damage through illegal act of any public official.

Article 29 Crime and Punishment

1. All People who committed crime must be punished by the procedure stipulated by law.
2. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, and no other criminal penalty shall be imposed without following the procedure stipulated by law.

Article 30 Procedure of Arrest

No person shall be arrested without warrant with clearly specified reason issued by a judge, except being arrested red-handed.

Article 31 Searches of Home and Seizures of Belongings

Home of all people shall not be searched and belongings of all people shall not be seized without warrant with clearly specified reason issued by a judge, except being arrested following the previous article.

Article 32 Right of the Accused

1. In all criminal cases, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.
2. The accused shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and she or he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on her or his behalf at public expenses.
3. At all times, the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused is unable to secure the same by her or his own efforts, be assigned to her or his use by the State.

Article 33 Prohibition of Torture

Torture by public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 34 Invalidity of Forced Confession

1. No person shall be forced to testify against her or himself.
2. Confession by torture shall not be evidence.
3. No person shall be convicted in cases where the only proof is her or his own confession.

Article 35 Prohibition against Retroactive Punishment and Double Jeopardy

1. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act that was lawful at the time it was committed or for an act that has been acquitted.
2. No person shall be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 36 Right to Require Criminal Indemnity

Any person, in case she or he is acquitted after she or he has been arrested, may sue the State for criminal indemnity following law.

CHAPTER III WORLD PARLIAMENT

Article 37 Authority of the World Parliament

As far as politics and economy are concerned, the World Parliament shall be the supreme authority in the World Federation. This is because seats of the World Parliament are apportioned in proportion to population of each country, members are directly elected by the people in each country, and inappropriate members may be removed by other members.

Article 38 System

System of the World Parliament is the single-chamber system.

Article 39 Functions of the World Parliament

World Parliament shall perform the following functions:

- i. Pass resolutions and enact laws concerned with world political and economic affairs in the World Federation.
- ii. Elect and remove the President of the World Parliament, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, the Prime Minister of the World Government, the judges of the World Court, and the officials of the Board of Audit.
- iii. Approve the budget bill of the World Federation submitted by the Finance Commission.
- iv. Found commissions and elect their members when they are necessary.
- v. As the supreme authority in the World Federation, resolve on other matters appropriate for it.

Article 40 Directors of the World Parliament

1. The Directors of the World Parliament are the President of the World Parliament, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, and the Prime Minister of the World Government.

2. Directors shall be the member of the World Parliament.

Article 41 Board of Directors

1. The President of the World Parliament shall convoke the Board of Directors. The President shall become the chairperson or shall appoint the chairperson.

2. The Board of Directors shall decide the issues such as the venue and the date of the session of the World Parliament, the program of the session of the World Parliament, the budget bill, and other issues concerned with the World Parliament. All the matters shall be reported to the World Parliament.

3. The Board of Directors shall be approved and resolve all the matters in either case below.

i - More than half of the Directors are present.

ii - A notice of holding the Board of Directors had been issued by the President through the ordinary letter, the electric mail, the board on the Internet, etc. at least 1 month before the date of opening and the venue is not difficult to access as compared with other venues. In this case, the Board shall be approved regardless of the number of attending Directors.

iii - Communication among Directors who are in different places is carried out thorough Internet or other electric communication system, and two-thirds or more of Directors are attending the Board on line.

4. All the matters in the Board of Directors shall be resolved by more than half of the Directors participating in a venue or on line, and in case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the matter.

Article 42 Functions of the President

1. The President of the World Parliament is the head of the World Parliament.

2. The President shall appoint the Vice President.

3. The President shall convoke the session of the World Parliament and the Board of Directors.

4. The President shall preside at the session of the World Parliament and the Board of Directors or shall appoint the chairperson.

Article 43 Functions of the Vice President

1. The Vice President shall function as the President when the President cannot perform her or his duties due to unavoidable reasons.

2. When the Vice President cannot perform her or his duties, substitute appointed by the President from Directors shall function as the President. The President shall appoint at least 3 substitutes and shall specify the order of the substitution.

Article 44 Functions of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General, by command of the President, shall carry out works necessary to coordinate the members of the World Parliament.

2. The Secretary-General shall formulate the official record of proceedings of the World Parliament and perform other functions stipulated by law.

Article 45 Functions of the Secretaries

The Secretaries, by command of the Secretary-General, shall carry out their functions. The maximum number of secretaries, including the Secretary-General, is 7.

Article 46 Functions of the Public Relations Officer

1. The Public Relations Officer shall announce the official statement of the World Parliament.

2. The Public Relations Officer shall appoint the Vice Public Relations Officer.

Article 47 Function of the Registration Commission

1. The apportionment of seats to each country shall be worked out by the Registration Commission. The number of seats apportioned by the Registration Commission shall be authorized by the World Parliament. The apportionment shall not be valid when it is not authorized.

2. The Registration Commission shall accept the registration of elected members from member countries.

3. The objections against the membership of the registered member shall be sent to the President, then shall be forwarded to the Registration Commission, and shall be considered by the Registration Commission. If the objections reach 5 percent of the total votes of registered members, the Registration Commission shall start the process of the removal that is stipulated in the article 60.

4. The Registration Commissions shall conduct the elections of the President of the World Parliament, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, the Prime Minister of the

World Government, the judges of the World Court, and the officials of the Board of Audit.

5. The number of members of Registration Commission is, at the maximum, 7.

6. The members of the Registration Commission shall be the member of the World Parliament.

Article 48 Functions of the Finance Commission

1. The Finance Commission shall allocate the budget of the World Federation

2. The number of members of Finance Commission is, at the maximum, 12.

Article 49 Elections in the World Parliament

1. Elections of the President of the World Parliament, the secretaries, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, the Prime Minister of the World Government, the judges of the World Court, and the officials of the Board of Audit shall be conducted in the World Parliament.

2. No person may be a candidate for 2 or more positions.

Article 50 Election of the President of the World Parliament

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the President of the World Parliament.

2. A candidate who has got the largest number of votes in the election shall be the President.

Article 51 Election of the Secretaries and the Secretary-General

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the Secretaries.

2. Among the successful candidates, a candidate who has got the largest number of votes in the election shall be the Secretary-General.

Article 52 Election of the Public Relations Officer

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the Public Relations Officer.

2. A candidate who has got the largest number of votes in the election shall be the Public Relations Officer.

Article 53 Election of the Members of the Registration Commission

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the

members of the Registration Commission.

2. Among the elected members, the member who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chairperson of the Registration Commission.

Article 54 Election of the Members of the Finance Commission

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the members of the Finance Commission.

2. Among the elected members, the member who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chairperson of the Finance Commission.

Article 55 Seats of Each Country

1. Total number of seats of World Parliament shall be basically 1 thousand. Seats of World Parliament shall be apportioned in proportion to population of each country. Total number of seats may slightly change in the process of apportionment.

2. Basically, each delegate shall have 1 vote. However, when a country does not have enough population to have a seat, it may send a delegate with vote less than 1 and in proportion to its population.

3. The apportionment of seats shall be implemented and announced at least 3 years before the first session of the next term.

4. Statistics on population that decides the apportionment of seats shall be the latest and the most reliable one. When no statistics on population is available, the Registration Commission shall fix the number of seats on the basis of information available.

5. Following table is an example of apportionment of seats in proportion to population of each country.

TABLE-1. APPORTIONMENT OF SEATS

	Population 1,000	Votes	Adjusted Votes	Delegates	Registered Members
World Population	6,829,297.0	1,000.0000			
China	1,345,751.0	197.0556	197.000	197	591
India	1,198,003.3	175.4212	176.000	176	528
USA	314,658.8	46.0748	46.000	46	138
Japan	127,156.2	18.6192	19.000	19	57
Assumed Country	1.0	0.0001	0.001	1	3

It is assumed that the world population is 6 billion 829 million and 297 thousand, of which China has 1 billion 345 million and 751 thousand, India has 1 billion 198 million and 3.3 thousand, USA has 314 million and 658.8 thousand, Japan has 127 million and 156.2 thousand, and Assumed Country has 1 thousand. Total number of delegates is basically 1 thousand, and the seats are apportioned in proportion to population. So, in case of China, the

votes are 197.0556. Similarly, India has 175.4212 votes, USA 46.0748 votes, Japan 18.6192 votes, and Assumed Country 0.0001 vote. This is adjusted into integer by rounding up or down the first decimal place. The first decimal place is rounded up if it is not zero, and it is rounded down if it is zero. In case of a country that has vote less than 1, the decimal place that is not zero and the closest to the decimal point is rounded up. In case of China, the first decimal place is zero. So, it is rounded down and the adjusted votes are 197.000. So, the official delegates are 197. In case of India, the first decimal place is not zero. So it is rounded up and the adjusted votes are 176.000. And so the official delegates are 176. In cases of USA and Japan, the adjusted votes are calculated similarly, and the official delegates are 46 and 19 respectively. In case of Assumed Country, population is 1 thousand. So, vote is only 0.0001. In this case, the fourth decimal place is not zero. So, this is rounded up to 0.001. So, this country may send 1 delegate with 0.001 vote. By this measure, all the votes are classified into 4 classes, 1, 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001. Therefore, the total number of votes is basically 1 thousand, but the actual total number of delegates and that of votes are slightly more than 1 thousand respectively.

Article 56 Qualification of Members of the World Parliament and Electors

1. Election of members from each country shall be implemented fairly and transparently. Member of the World Parliament shall be civilian and have the nationality of a country that the member represents.

2. Each member must be elected directly by people of country that the member represents.

3. Age of member of the World Parliament shall be 25 years old or older. Age of elector of the member shall be 18 years old or older.

4. Among members of the World Parliament and electors, there shall be no discrimination because of race, faith, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 57 Registration of Members

1. Successful candidates from each country shall get registered with the World Parliament within 1 year from the election that elected them. If the members are not registered within this period, they shall lose their seats in the World Parliament. The registration of members shall be allowed only 1 time. Additional registration shall not be allowed.

2. Members may get registered for more than 1 term if they are reelected in each country.

3. The number of registered members from each country can be 3 times as many as the number of official seats apportioned in proportion to population. From among the registered members, each country can send the delegates to the World Parliament within the number of official seats. In case of the table TABLE-1, delegates from China are 197, so registered

members are $197 \times 3 = 591$. Similarly, registered members from India are 528, USA 138, Japan 57, and Assumed Country 3 respectively. However, the vote of a member of the Assumed Country shall be 0.001. From among these registered members, each country can send the delegates according to the seats apportioned. Each country shall specify the delegates from among registered members at least by the opening of session. Specified delegates cannot be, in principle, changed until the new session is opened. However, if there is enough reason such as accident, sickness, and so on that the Registration Commission admits, delegates may be changed.

4. Members who were not the member in previous term may attend the World Parliament as the official delegate 1 year after the registration. However, the members who were the member in previous term may be the official delegate immediately after the registration.

Article 58 Votes of Each Country

In the World Parliament, the vote may not be entrusted to other delegate. The number of the maximum votes of each country shall be based on the number of the theoretical maximum votes. The number of the theoretical maximum votes shall be got by dividing the number of attendants by the number of attending countries. In the calculation of the number of the maximum votes, vote less than 1 is not taken into calculation. Namely, votes of a country that has less than one vote is not considered. In other word, in the calculation of the number of maximum vote, the number of delegates of a country is same as the number of votes of that country. The calculation shall be made after all the attending delegates have been registered with the Parliament. The number of the maximum votes of each country shall be decided following 2 conditions below.

i - The number of delegates from each country is the number of the theoretical maximum votes or less.

ii - Among countries that satisfy the above condition, the number of delegates of the country is the closest to the number of the theoretical maximum votes.

The number of the maximum votes of each country shall be the number of the delegates from a country that satisfies the above 2 conditions. In other words, the number of the maximum votes of each country shall be the number of votes of a country whose number of votes are same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and the closest to the number of the theoretical maximum votes among the countries whose number of votes is same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes. An example is as follows. The country A sends 10 delegates, the country B sends 20 delegates, the country C sends 30 delegates, and the country D sends 40 delegates, and so the number of delegates is 100. And, the number of attending countries is 4. In this case, $100 / 4 = 25$. So, the number of the theoretical maximum votes is 25. The delegates from country B is 20 and so less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and the closest to the number of the theoretical

maximum votes among the countries whose number of votes is same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes. So, only 20 members from country C and D are accepted as the legates.

Some other numerical examples are shown in the table below.

TABLE-2. THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES FROM EACH COUNTRY

The Number of Attending Countries	The Number of Delegates from Each Country					
	Country A	Country B	Country C	Country D	Country E	Total
2	20	80				100
3	15	30	55			100
4	15	20	30	35		100
5	5	10	15	30	40	100

i - A case the attending countries are 2. The number of the theoretical maximum votes of each country is $100 / 2 = 50$ percent of the number of the total votes of attending countries. For example, as shown in the table above, if the country A sends 20 delegates and the country B sends 80 delegates, the total delegates are 100. So the number of the theoretical maximum votes is $100 / 2 = 50$. But, 20 delegates from the country A is less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and 80 delegates from the country B is more than the number of the theoretical maximum votes. So, the number of the maximum votes of each country shall be 20. So, from the country B, only 20 delegates may be accepted.

ii - A case the attending countries are 3. The number of the theoretical maximum vote of each country is $100 / 3 = 33.333 \dots$ percent of the total votes. For example, if the country A sends 15 delegates, the country B sends 30 delegates, and the country C sends 55 delegates, the total delegates are 100. So, the number of the theoretical maximum votes is $100 / 3 = 33.333 \dots$. So, 30 delegates of the Country B is less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and the closest to the number of the theoretical maximum votes among countries whose delegates are same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes $33.333 \dots$. So, the number of the maximum votes of each country shall be 30. So, from the country C, only 30 delegates may be accepted.

iii - A case the attending countries are 4. The number of the theoretical maximum votes of each country is $100 / 4 = 25$ percent of the total votes. For example, if the country A sends 15 delegates, the country B sends 20 delegates, the country C sends 30 delegates, and the country D sends 35 delegates, the total delegates are 100. So, the number of the theoretical maximum votes is $100 / 4 = 25$. So, 20 delegates of the country B is less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and the closest to the number of the theoretical maximum votes among countries whose delegates are same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes 25. So, the number of the maximum votes of each country shall be 20. So, from the country C and D, only

20 delegates may be accepted.

iv - A case the attending countries are 5. The number of the theoretical maximum vote of each country shall be $100 / 5 = 20$ percent of the total votes. For example, if the country A sends 5 delegates, the country B sends 10 delegates, the country C sends 15 delegates, the country D sends 30 delegates, and the country E sends 40 delegates, the total delegates are 100. So, the number of the theoretical maximum votes is $100 / 5 = 20$. So, 15 delegates of the country C is less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes and the closest to the number of the theoretical maximum votes among the countries whose delegates are same as or less than the number of the theoretical maximum votes 20. So, the number of the maximum votes of each country shall be 15. So, from the country D and E, only 15 delegates may be accepted.

v - A case the attending countries are 6 or more. The number of the maximum votes is calculated in a same way.

By this method, extremely huge delegates of few countries are prevented.

Article 59 Term of Office

1. The term of office of the World Parliament members shall be 4 years from the day when the opening of the first session of a new term has been declared.

2. Registration shall be accepted anytime. However, the term of members shall be counted from the day when the opening of the first session of a new term has been declared. So, for example, when the opening of the first session of a new term was declared on 1 April 2020 and the registration from a country was made on 1 April 2021, the remaining term is 3 years. But, if the remaining term is less than 2 years, 4 years are added to her or his term. So she or he needs not be elected in the next term.

3. The term of office of the President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, and the officials of the Board of Audit shall be 4 years from their inauguration. So, the Directors and the officials of the Board of Audit shall remain in their post even if the term of World Parliament has finished.

Article 60 Removal of Inappropriate Registered Members

1. Inappropriate registered members shall be removed by other registered members. If there is a problem in a registered member, other registered members may object to the membership of the registered member. When a registered member objects to another registered member, the member who objects shall submit a document of objection with her or his name and clearly specified reason to the President of the World Parliament. The document shall be sent to the Registration Commission for consideration and shall be published on the website and in other publications of the World Parliament. If the objections reach 5 percent of total votes of all the registered members, the Registration Commission shall send, by the name

of the President, documents to each registered member. In the next step, in the session of the World Parliament, a motion to remove the objected registered members shall be made. The objected registered member shall not be removed when the attending delegates with more than half of the total votes of the attending delegates object to the removal. Otherwise, the objected registered member shall be removed even if the objections by document are only 5 percent of total votes of registered members.

2. Even if there is no objection by the registered members, registered member shall be removed when the World Parliament passed a resolution, by more than half of votes of attending delegates, that the member shall be removed.

3. When the registered member died, or quitted, or was removed, each country may not register new member until the end of the ongoing term. The removed registered member may be a registered member again if she or he is elected in next election.

4. The number of seats for registered member from each country is reduced according to the number of removed registered members for 4 years from the day of removal. For example, if 2 registered members are removed, the number of seats for registered member from the country shall be reduced by 2 for 4 years from the day of removal.

5. The Directors of the World Parliament, namely, the President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the members of the Registration Commission, and the members of the Finance Commission, and the Prime Minister of the World Government shall not be removed applying this article. The Directors shall be removed by impeachment.

6. In the process of removal in the session of the World Parliament also, the number of the maximum votes of each country fixed in the Article 58 shall be applied.

7. The objection to the registered members shall not be accepted from 3 months before the opening of the World Parliament to the end of the session.

8. In actual process of removal, the process is carried out according to the order of objection that has reached 5 percent of total votes of the registered members. Namely, if a registered member has been objected by other registered members that have 5 percent of total votes and she or he is the first registered member objected, she or he is the first registered member against whom the motion to remove the objected registered members is made. If the objected registered member is removed, she or he shall lose the right to speak and vote in the deliberation and the voting of the motion to remove the other objected registered members.

Article 61 Impeachment

1. When the attending delegates with a half or more of the total votes of the attending delegates support the impeachment of the specified Director of the World Parliament, the process of impeachment shall be started. In the process of impeachment, when the attending delegate with two-thirds or more of the total votes of the attending delegates support the removal, the specified Director shall be removed.

2. When the specified Director has been removed and election is necessary to appoint a new Director, election shall be conducted by the Registration Commission within 40 days.

3. When all the members of the Registration Commission have been removed, the

President shall conduct the election.

Article 62 Ordinary Session

1. The ordinary session of the World Parliament shall be convoked by the President once a year.

2. At least once in four years, the ordinary session shall be held in a country where there is no headquarters of the World Parliament.

3. Date and venue of the ordinary session shall be specified by the Board of Directors.

4. As far as the ordinary session is announced at least 6 months before the opening and there is no particular difficulty to access the venue, the World Parliament may open the session and resolve, regardless of the number of attending delegates.

Article 63 Extraordinary Session

1. The President may convoke the extraordinary session of the Word Parliament when it is necessary.

2. The President shall convoke the extraordinary session of the Word Parliament when the registered members with one-fourth of the total votes require it.

3. The World Parliament may hold the session and resolve in either of the following cases.

i - When the session is announced at least 1 months before the opening and there is no particular difficulty to access the venue, the World Parliament may hold the session and resolve, regardless of the number of attending delegates.

ii - When one-third of total official delegates are present, the World Parliament may open the session and resolve.

Article 64 Resolution

1. All matters, except the case stipulated in this Constitution, shall be resolved by the vote of attending delegates with more than half of total votes of the attending delegates. In case of a tie, the presiding chairperson shall resolve about the matter.

2. The number of the maximum votes of each country fixed in the Article 58 shall be applied.

Article 65 Right to Conduct Investigations in Relation to Policy of World Government

The World Parliament may conduct investigations in relation to the policy of the World Government, may demand the presence and the testimony of witnesses who are living in the countries within the World Federation, and may demand the presentation of records.

Article 66 Publicity of the Session and of the Record of the Proceedings

1. Session of the World Parliament shall be publicized to the people. However, a secret session may be held when attending delegates with two-thirds or more of total number of votes of the attending delegates resolve on it.

2. The Parliament shall keep a record of proceedings, and this record shall be publicized. However, the record needs not be publicized when attending delegates with two-thirds or more of the total number of votes of the attending delegates resolve on it.

3. Votes of delegates on any matter shall be recorded in the record of the proceedings.

4. Here, the total number of votes of the attending delegates means the total number of votes of each country that follows the maximum number of votes of each country. The maximum number of votes of each country shall be specified in the Article 58.

Article 67 Privilege of the World Parliament Member of Exemption from Arrest

1. Except in cases provided by law, attending delegates of World Parliament shall be exempt from arrest while the World Parliament is in session. Any members arrested before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of session upon demand of the Parliament.

2. No country may register members with the World Parliament without abiding by this article.

Article 68 Privilege of the World Parliament Member of Exemption from Liability

Except in cases provided by law, the registered members of the World Parliament shall not be liable outside the World Parliament for their speeches, debates, and votes cast, inside the World Parliament.

Article 69 Compensation to the World Parliament Members

1. All the registered members, whether they are delegates or not, shall receive appropriate compensation from the World Parliament.

2. The amount of the compensation shall be fixed by the Finance Commission, and the amount shall be authorized by the World Parliament.

CHAPTER IV WORLD GOVERNMENT

Article 70 World Government

Administrative power of the World Federation belongs to the World Government. However, the authority of the World Government is not equal to that of the World Parliament. Only the World Parliament has the supreme authority. The Prime Minister of the World Government is elected and removed by the World Parliament. The World Government is concerned with the administration of world politics and economy within the World Federation. However, in principle, the World Government is concerned with only limited aspects of society. Namely, in principle, it is concerned only with the administration of military force, the issuance of currency, and other political and economic problems that individual country cannot solve alone. Other aspects of society such as religion, political and economic system like liberalism or communism, industry, agriculture, commerce, science, arts, sports, tradition, and so on are left free to each country.

Article 71 Head of the World Government

1. The head of the World Government shall be the Prime Minister.
2. At the time of inauguration, the Prime Minister shall swear to people that she or he will follow the Constitution of World Federation and will do her or his best in order to accomplish duty.

Article 72 Election of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister of the World Government shall be elected by the World Parliament.

Article 73 Qualification of the Prime Minister

1. The Prime Minister shall be a member of the World Parliament.
2. The Prime Minister shall be thirty years old or older.

Article 74 Term of Office of the Prime Minister

1. Term of office of the Prime Minister shall be 4 years from the day of inauguration. Even if the term of office of member of the World Parliament expired, the term of the Prime minister shall not expire. However, if the Prime Minister is not reelected as a World Parliament member in her or his country, the Prime Minister may not stand for next election of the Prime Minister.

2. The Prime Minister may be elected for 2 terms only.

Article 75 Functions of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions,

shall perform the following functions.

1. Perform the general administrative functions.
2. Administer the law faithfully and conduct affairs of the World Federation.
3. Exercise control and supervision over various administrative departments.
4. Prime Minister may appoint and remove any officers of the World Government. This right is superior to that of the other Ministers, and no law shall deny this right.
5. Submit bills to the World Parliament.
6. Report on international affairs to the World Parliament.
7. Enact government ordinances. However, such government ordinance shall not include penal provisions unless authorized by law enacted by the World Parliament.
8. Decide on amnesty, on restoration of rights, and on other related issues.

Article 76 Deputy Prime Minister

1. The Deputy Prime Minister shall be appointed and removed by the Prime Minister.
2. The Deputy Prime Minister shall function as the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister cannot accomplish her or his function. When the Deputy Prime Minister cannot accomplish her or his function, one of the Ministers of World Government shall function as the Prime Minister. The order of substitution by ministers shall be specified by the Prime Minister.
3. When the Prime Minister has resigned or has died, the Deputy Prime Minister shall become the Prime Minister, and the term of office is the remaining term of the former Prime Minister.

Article 77 Ministers and Ministries

1. Prime Minister shall appoint and remove the Ministers of each ministry. More than half of Ministers shall be the member of World Parliament, and all the Ministers shall be civilian.
2. Ministers shall appoint and remove any officers in the ministry, except the case stipulated by law, and shall administer the ministry.
3. Ministries and their functions shall be stipulated by law.

Article 78 Federal Military Forces

1. World Government shall have its own federal military forces. Structure of federal military forces shall be stipulated by law.
2. The Prime Minister shall be the Commander in Chief of the federal military forces. The Prime Minister shall appoint and remove any officers in the federal military forces.

Article 79 Rights and Duties of the Prime Minister and Other Ministers of World Government to Appear in the World Parliament

1. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of the World Government may, at any time, appear in the World Parliament to speak on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the World Parliament or not.

2. If the World Parliament resolves that they must appear, they shall appear in order to give answer or explanation.

Article 80 Right to Conduct Investigations

1. The Prime Minister shall have the right to conduct the investigations on the policies of each office of the World Government and on all the people in the World Federation on condition that the investigation is opened to the public.

2. The Prime Minister shall have the right, in the meeting that the Prime Minister convokes on condition that the meeting is opened to the public, to demand the presence and the testimony of any people of every country in the World Federation, and to demand the presentation of records.

Article 81 Privilege of the Ministers of the World Government

The Ministers of World Government shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action shall not be impaired hereby.

CHAPTER V WORLD COURT

Article 82 World Court

Judicial power shall belong to the World Court. However, the authority of the World Court shall not be equal to that of the World Parliament. Therefore, the resolution of the World Parliament shall be superior to the judgement of the World Court.

Article 83 Functions of the World Court

1. Judicial power of the World Court shall be binding on international issues only.

2. In case the World Parliament resolves that a case of domestic affair of each country shall be tried at the World Court, the case shall be tried at the World Court. Countries concerned shall abide by the judgment of the Word Court.

3. The World Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation, and official act in the World Federation. However, as stipulated in the previous article, the resolution of the World Parliament shall be

superior to the judgement of the World Court.

4. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws in the World Federation.

Article 84 Judges of the World Court

1. The judges of the World Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and other judges. The number of judges shall be 12.

2. The Chief Judge and other judges shall be removed when the World Parliament has resolved on the removal.

3. Judges of the World Court shall not be removed when they are on duty on a case.

4. The judges of World Court shall receive, at regular intervals, adequate compensation that shall not be decreased during their term of office.

Article 85 Term of Office

1. Term of office of the judges is not limited, but the judges shall be retired when they have reached the age fixed by law.

2. New judges shall be elected within 1 year when serving judges left office or died.

Article 86 Election of the Judges of the World Court

1. All the judges shall be elected by the World Parliament from a list of candidates recommended by the registered members.

2. The recommended candidates need not be the member of the World Parliament. Each registered member may recommend 1 candidate to the list of candidates regardless of the number of her or his vote. For example, both a registered member with 1 vote and a registered member with 0.1 vote can recommend 1 candidate to the list of candidates.

3. The candidates in the list may be elected 1 year after they have been added into the list.

4. Among elected judges, the judge who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chief Judge.

Article 87 Rule-Making Power of World Court

1. The World Court is vested with the rule-making power that determines the procedures of trial, the matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the court, and the judicial affairs.

2. Public prosecutors shall be subject to the rules fixed by the World Court.

Article 88 Open Trial

1. Trials shall be opened to the people.
2. Where a court unanimously determines that publicity is dangerous to public order or moral, a trial may be conducted without publicizing it. But trials on cases of political offences, on cases of offenses involving the press, and on cases wherein the rights of people that are guaranteed in this Constitution are in question, shall always be conducted publicly.

CHAPTER VI FINANCE

Article 89 Administration of Finance

The power to administer the finance of World Federation shall be exercised following the resolutions by the World Parliament. Expenditures of the fund of the World Federation and the creation of debts of the World Federation shall be possible under the authorization of the World Parliament.

Article 90 Revenue of World Federation

Each member country of the World Federation shall pay appropriate amount of fund to the World Federation. The amount of fund of each country shall be decided by each country itself considering the situation of world and each country.

Article 91 Budget of World Federation

1. The fiscal year shall be fixed by law.
2. Budget bill shall be prepared by the Finance Commission and shall be submitted to the World Parliament for consideration.
3. In case the budget bill is not passed in the World Parliament before the beginning of the next fiscal year, the Finance Commission shall be dissolved, and members of a new Finance Commission shall be elected immediately. The new Finance Commission shall prepare the budget bill. Even if the budget bill is not passed, the Finance Commission may distribute fund to each department of the World Federation.

Article 92 Function of the Finance Commission

1. The Finance Commission shall administer the accounts of the World Federation and apportion the fund to each organization of the World Federation.
2. The Finance Commission shall administer the World Central Bank that shall issue the world common currency.
3. The above functions are performed by the Finance Commission independently of the

World Government. So, the World Government has no power to intervene into the administration by the Finance Commission.

4. The number of members of the Finance Commission shall be 12.

Article 93 Election of the Members of the Finance Commission

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the members of the Finance Commission.

2. Among the elected members, the member who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chairperson of the Finance Commission.

Article 94 Reserve Fund

1. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the World Parliament to be expended upon the responsibility of the Finance Commission.

2. The payments from the reserve fund shall be reported to the World Parliament.

Article 95 Limitation on Use of Public Fund and Property

1. No public fund and property shall be expended for religious organizations and activities, except the case stipulated by law.

2. No public fund and property shall be expended for charitable activities and educational institutions that are not under the control of the public authority, except the case stipulated by law.

Article 96 Approval of the Final Accounts

Final accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the World Federation shall be audited annually by the Board of Audit. The Finance Commission shall, in the next fiscal year, report the final accounts to the World Parliament.

Article 97 Report on the State of National Finance

At least annually, the Finance Commission shall report to the World Parliament and the people about the state of finance of World Federation.

CHAPTER VII BOARD OF AUDIT

Article 98 Board of Audit

1. The Board of Audit shall annually audit the final accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the World Federation.
2. The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be stipulated by law.
3. The number of the officials of the Board of Audit shall be, at the maximum, 7.

Article 99 Election of Members of Board of Audit

1. Each attending delegate of the World Parliament may stand for the election of the officials of the Board of Audit. At the same time, each registered member may recommend 1 candidate to the list of candidates regardless of the number of her or his vote. For example, both a registered member with 1 vote and a registered member with 0.1 vote can recommend 1 candidate to the list of candidates. The recommended candidates for the election of officials of Board of Audit need not be the member of the World Parliament.

2. Names of candidates that are recommended by the registered members shall be accepted by the Registration Commission, and the Commission shall make a list of candidates.

3. The candidates who are the attending delegates of the World Parliament can be elected without any condition. On the either hand, the recommended candidates in the list may be elected 1 year after they have been added into the list.

4. Among the elected candidates, the candidate who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chairperson of the Board of Audit.

CHAPTER VIII AMENDMENT AND OTHERS

Article 100 Amendment of the Constitution of World Federation

1. Amendment to the Constitution of World Federation shall be initiated by the World Parliament.

2. A bill of amendment shall be passed when the attending delegates with votes of two-thirds or more of the total votes of all the attending delegates support the bill in the session of the World Parliament.

3. The passed bill of amendment is sent to world referendum following the procedure specified by law. When more than half of all the votes supports the amendment, the Constitution shall be amended.

4. When the Constitution has been amended, the Constitution shall be immediately promulgated by the World Parliament.

5. The amended Constitution shall be enforced 6 months after the promulgation.

Article 101 Validity of Existing Laws

1. All laws that have existed under the previous Constitution of World Federation shall be valid as far as they are not amended.
2. New laws shall follow the new Constitution of World Federation.

Article 102 Contradiction between the Existing Laws and the New Constitution

1. In case a law that has existed under the previous constitution contradicts with the new constitution, the Prime Minister may decide a policy following the new constitution.
2. Decisions made by the Prime Minister following the new constitution but without following the existing law shall be, immediately after the fact, reported to the World Parliament.