

**A DRAFT OF**

**WORLD PARLIAMENT**

**STATUTE**

**Toshio Suzuki**

**WORLD GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE**

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Toshio Suzuki

World Government Institute Japan

1-158 Nakakanasugi Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture, 270-0007, Japan

Web Site: <http://www.w-g.jp/>

E-Mail: [a@t-u.jp](mailto:a@t-u.jp)

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# PREAMBLE

This is the statute that stipulates the rule of the World Parliament. Administration of the World Parliament shall follow this Statute. This Statute shall have a binding power after being adopted by a council composed of plenipotentiaries from each country that are going to found the World Parliament.

We are the World Citizen living on the Earth that is only one. We heartily hope world peace and human happiness. When we think of the political and economic matters in the world, we must have a definite criterion for the top priority that we must give to the political and economic matters. This criterion changes according to age.

In the primitive age, it seems that there was no agriculture, people ate plants and animals in the nature, and so all the people were very poor. But they could somehow live in this situation. It seems that the top priority of society of this age was the happiness of people in each local community. It does not seem that world peace and the conservation of environment were not the top priority.

In the feudal age, there was agriculture. Agriculture was a great technology. The agriculture yielded surplus to society. Thanks to this surplus, the feudal society could feed professional warriors, landlords, priest, etc. although many people were poor. This means that in a society where there is agriculture with technology such as cultivating land and carrying loads by cow or horse, poor people can disappear and war can be prevented if all people are good and all problems are solved by dialogue. In this age, it seems that the top priority of society was the happiness of people and the peace in each country and that the world peace, the eradication of poverty, and the conservation of environment were not the top priority. The war had not been terminated in the feudal age.

In the present age, level of technology is incomparable with that of the feudal age. But, still, there are wars in many parts of world, and the poverty has not been eradicated yet. Furthermore, a new problem, destruction of environment, has emerged. So, in the present age, the top priority must be given to the termination of war, the eradication of poverty, and the conservation of environment.

If the top priority should be given to the matters above, what should we do? It is clear that we must found the World Parliament. In the twenty-first century, although we are living in a world with miraculous technology, war and poverty still exist. It seems that these problems will never be solved without the World Parliament. This is because these problems can be solved only when all the countries in the world cooperate. United Nations cannot perform enough function. The most powerful country in the world attacks and occupies other countries without the approval of the United Nations. United Nations cannot pass the resolution that condemns this action because of the veto of permanent member countries of the Security Council. We can tackle these problems by founding the World Parliament that is

composed of members directly elected by people in proportion to population of each country. The power of the World Parliament is based on the support of people. If the member of the World Parliament is directly elected by people, people will support the World Parliament. This support of people makes the authority of the World Parliament much stronger than that of the United Nations. Furthermore, as stipulated below in this Statute, members may be official delegates to the World Parliament 1 year after the registration with the World Parliament. Each registered member may object to other registered members when the registered members have a problem. So, there can be no corruption among registered members. This system also strengthens the authority of the World Parliament. Thus the registered members are required to have strong personality that can endure the criticism of other registered members.

On the first stage of the foundation of the World Parliament, the World Parliament is a consultative assembly without the legislative power. If it functions well, it will get the legislative power and establish the Constitution of World Federation. Seats of the Parliament are apportioned in proportion to population of each country. So, on the first stage of foundation, even 2 countries can found the World Parliament. Other countries can join one by one later.

After the Parliament has got the legislative power, it shall establish the Constitution of World Federation. After the new constitution has been established, the World Parliament Statute shall be abolished, and the World Parliament shall abide by the Constitution of World Federation. In the Constitution of World Federation, there are the World Parliament, the World Government, and the World Court. Details are stipulated in the Constitution. If the military forces are administered by the World Government, wars will decrease and so the victims of war will decrease. This will result in the decrease in the expenditures for the military forces. Also we can say that world common currency that is issued by the World Central Bank can remove the fluctuation of exchange rate. Furthermore, World Federation can provide employment to all the people. This will lead to the eradication of poverty.

With regard to the relation between politics and religion, politics and religion are divided. All registered members may have faith in any religion.

Here, the World Parliament Statute shall be established.

## **CHAPTER I FOUNDATION OF THE WORLD PARLIAMENT**

### **Article 1 Authority of World Parliament**

The World Parliament can be established even when member countries are only 2. On the first stage, the World Parliament shall have no legislative power. The World Parliament shall resolve on matters concerned with world political and economic affairs. These resolutions shall have no binding power on the early stage. If the World Parliament functions well, it will

be vested with the legislative power and shall establish the Constitution of World Federation for the administration in the World Federation. After the Constitution of World Federation has been promulgated and the World Federation has been established, the World Parliament Statute shall be abolished and the World Parliament shall abide by the Constitution of World Federation. The World Parliament shall have the legislative power in the World Federation.

## **Article 2 Foundation of the World Parliament**

1. On the first stage of the foundation of the World Parliament, a council to found the World Parliament shall be founded by the plenipotentiaries from countries that are going to found the World Parliament. This council shall be called the Foundation Council. The Chairperson shall be appointed by the plenipotentiaries. In the next step, the World Parliament Statute shall be adopted by the Foundation Council, and the Statute shall have the binding power. The Foundation Council shall found the Provisional World Parliament, and the Provisional World Parliament shall declare the World Parliament.

2. The Foundation Council shall fix the apportionment of seats of each country in the Provisional World Parliament in proportion to population.

3. On the next stage, members of the Provisional World Parliament shall be elected in each country, at least, from 2 countries. The members of the Foundation Council may be the members of the Provisional World Parliament.

4. The elected members shall be registered with the Provisional World Parliament within 1 year after the election in each country. Each country may register members 3 times as many as the number of seats of each country. Each country may send delegates from among registered members according to its seats.

5. The registered members shall be able to become delegates to the Provisional World Parliament after 1 year from the registration.

6. The delegates may stand for the election of the President, 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.

7. The Foundation Council shall decide the venue of the Provisional World Parliament and convoke the Provisional World Parliament at least after 1 year from the start of the registration of elected members. In the session of the Provisional World Parliament, the Foundation Council shall conduct the election of the President of the Provisional World Parliament, 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 from among the candidates who are the delegates from each country.

## **Article 3 Declaration of the Foundation**

After the election of the President, 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, the President of the Provisional World Parliament shall declare

that the World Parliament has been founded. After the foundation of the World Parliament, the Foundation Council shall be dissolved, and the functions of the Foundation Council shall be performed by the Registration Commission. The President, 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 of the Provisional World Parliament shall be those of the newly founded World Parliament.

## CHAPTER II ORGANIZATION

### **Article 4 Name and Object of Organization**

The name of this organization shall be the "World Parliament". The object shall be to establish and maintain the world democracy based on the World Federation by the power of parliament whose members are directly elected by the people in the world.

### **Article 5 Office**

Location of main office of the World Parliament shall be decided by the World Parliament.

### **Article 6 Parliamentary System**

The parliamentary system of the World Parliament shall be the single-chamber system.

### **Article 7 Seats of Each Country**

1. Total number of seats of World Parliament shall be basically 1 thousand. Seats of the World Parliament shall be apportioned in proportion to population of each country. However, total number of seats may slightly change in the process of apportionment. The apportionment of seats shall be implemented and announced at least 3 years before the first session of the next term.

2. 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 can 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 8 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, votes 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					Total
	Country A	Country B	Country C	Country D	Country E	
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 50 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 33.333  $\dots$  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. 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 25 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. 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 20 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. 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 9 Statistics of Population for the Calculation of Seats**

1. Statistics on the population that decides the apportionment of seats shall be the latest and the most reliable one.

2. When no statistics on the population is available, the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission shall fix the number of seats on the basis of information available.

## **Article 10 Directors and Organs of the World Parliament**

1. Directors of the World Parliament are the President, the Vice President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission, and the members of the Finance Commission.

2. Basic organs of the World Parliament are the Board of Directors, the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission, the Finance Commission, and the Board of Audit.

3. Directors shall be the member of the World Parliament. However, the officials of the Board of Audit need not be the members of the World Parliament.

## CHAPTER III FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTORS AND OF ORGANS

### Article 11 Functions of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall be convoked by the President and shall be composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission, and the members of the Finance Commission.

2. The President shall become the chairperson or shall appoint the chairperson.

3. The Board of Directors shall decide the matters such as the venue and the date of the session of the World Parliament, the budget bill, and other necessary matters. All matters shall be reported to the World Parliament. If necessary, the President may organize other boards or committees, and their members shall be appointed by the President. In this case also, all matters shall be reported to the World Parliament.

4. The Board of Directors shall be approved and resolve all the matters in the Board of Directors 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 of Directors on line.

5. 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 12 Functions of the President

1. The President of the World Parliament shall convoke the World Parliament, the

Board of Directors, and other necessary meetings.

2. The President shall preside at the sessions of the World Parliament, the Board of Directors, and other meetings, or, the President shall appoint the chairperson.

3. The President shall appoint the Vice-President, and shall appoint at least 3 substitutes of the Vice-President from the members of the World Parliament and specify the order of the substitutes.

### **Article 13 Functions of the Vice President**

1. The Vice-President of the World Parliament shall function as the President when the President cannot perform her or his duties due to some reasons.

2. When the Vice-President cannot perform her or his duties, the substitute appointed by the President shall function as the President.

### **Article 14 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 15 Functions of the Secretaries**

1. The Secretaries shall function following the command of the Secretary-General.

2. The maximum number of secretaries, including the Secretary-General, is 7.

### **Article 16 Functions of the Public Relations Officer**

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

### **Article 17 Functions of the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission**

1. Foundation Council or Registration Commission shall apportion the seats of the World Parliament to each country in proportion to population.

2. The number of seats apportioned by the Foundation Council shall be valid without authorization by the World Parliament. The number of seats apportioned by the Registration Commission shall be authorized by the World Parliament.

3. The Foundation Council or the Registration Commission shall accept the registration of representatives elected from each country.

4. The Foundation Council or the Registration Commission shall conduct the process

of removing inappropriate registered members.

5. The Foundation Council or the Registration Commissions shall conduct the election of the President of the World Parliament, the Secretaries, Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, the members of the Finance Commission, and the officials of the Board of Audit.

6. The number of members of the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission is, at the maximum, 7.

### **Article 18 Functions of the Finance Commission**

1. The Finance Commission shall administer the budget of the World Parliament.
2. The number of members of the Finance Commission is, at the maximum, 7.

### **Article 19 Functions of the Board of Audit**

1. The Board of Audit shall annually audit the final accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the World Parliament.
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, 5.

### **Article 20 Rules for the World Parliament**

World Parliament shall establish its own rules pertaining to the meetings, the internal discipline, and the punishment of members for their disorderly conduct.

## **CHAPTER IV MEMBERS OF WORLD PARLIAMENT AND ELECTORS**

### **Article 21 Qualification of Members and Electors**

1. Election of members from each country shall be implemented fairly and transparently. The members of the World Parliament shall be civilian and have the nationality of a country that the members represent.
2. Each member shall be directly elected by the people of country that the member represents.
3. Age of member shall be 25 years old or older. Age of elector shall be 18 years old or older.
4. Among the members of the World Parliament and the electors, there shall be no

discrimination because of race, faith, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

### **Article 22 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. The registration of members shall be allowed only 1 time. Additional registration shall not be allowed until the next election.

2. Registered members may attend the session of the World Parliament as the official delegate at least 1 year after the registration. However, the members registered in their previous term may be the delegate immediately after the registration.

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

4. The number of registered members from each country may be 3 times as many as the number of official seats apportioned in proportion to population. In case of the TABLE-1, delegates from China are 197, so registered members may be  $197 \times 3 = 591$ . Similarly, registered members from India are 528, USA 138, Japan 57, and Assumed Country 3 respectively. From among these registered members, each country may send the delegates according to the seats apportioned.

5. Each country shall specify the name of the delegates from among registered members at least by the start of session. Specified delegates cannot be, in principle, changed until the new session starts. However, if there is enough reason such as accident, sickness, and so on that the Foundation Council or the Registration Commission admits, the delegates may be changed.

### **Article 23 Elections in the World Parliament**

1. In the World Parliament, the election for the President of the World Parliament, 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 conducted.

2. Each official delegate may stand for the election 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, and the officials of the Board of Audit.

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

### **Article 24 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 25 Election of the Secretary-General and Secretaries**

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

2. Among the elected candidates, the candidate who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Secretary-General.

### **Article 26 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 27 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 candidates, the candidate who has got the largest number of votes shall be the Chairperson of the Registration Commission.

### **Article 28 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 29 Election of Officials 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.

### **Article 30 Term of Membership**

1. The term of membership of the World Parliament 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.

### **Article 31 Term of the Directors and the Officials of the Board of Audit**

1. The term of office of the Directors, namely that 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 the day of inauguration. The term of the office of the Vice-President that was appointed by the President shall end when the term of President has ended. In a case that the President has resigned or died, the Vice-President shall become the President and the term of new President shall be the remaining term of previous President.

2. So, the Directors and the officials of the Board of Audit shall remain in their post even if the term of World Parliament has been completed.

### **Article 32 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 with a problem. When a registered member objects to another registered member, the member who objects shall send 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 is made. When the attending delegates with more than half of the total votes of the attending delegates object to the removal, the objected registered member shall not be removed. Otherwise, the objected registered member shall be removed even if the objections by document are only 5 percent of total votes of the registered members.

2. Even if there is no objection by the registered members, the registered member shall

be removed when World Parliament passed a resolution, by more than half of the total votes of the 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 members until next election is conducted after the end of the ongoing term. The removed registered member may become a registered member again if she or he is elected in the next election after the end of the ongoing term.

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 Vice President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, and the members of the Finance Commission shall not be removed by 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 maximum votes of each country that is stipulated in the Article 8 shall be applied.

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

8. An actual process of removal 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 33 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. Here, Directors are the President, the Vice President, the Secretary-General, the Secretaries, the Public Relations Officer, the members of the Registration Commission, and the members of the Finance Commission. 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.

## CHAPTER V SESSION

### **Article 34 Ordinary Session**

1. The ordinary session of the World Parliament shall be convoked by the President once in 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 35 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 36 Resolution**

1. World Parliament may resolve on various matters but shall have no legislative power. However, if the Parliament is vested with the legislative power, the Parliament may establish the Constitution of World Federation.

2. All matters 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. 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 8.

### **Article 37 Establishment of the Constitution of World Federation**

1. World Parliament shall have no legislative power in the ordinary matters. However, World Parliament may be vested with the legislative power to establish the Constitution of World Federation. The legislative power shall be vested with when the attending delegates with two-thirds or more of the total number of votes of the attending delegates resolve on it. 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 8.

2. After the Constitution of World Federation has been established, the World Parliament Statute shall be abolished and the World Federation shall be established. In the World Federation, the Constitution of World Federation shall be promulgated.

### **Article 38 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, this record may be kept in secret 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 8.

## **CHAPTER VI PRIVILEGE AND COMPENSATION**

### **Article 39 Privilege of 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 40 Privilege of World Parliament Member of Exemption from Liability**

Except in cases provided by law, the registered members of World Parliament shall not

be liable outside the parliament for their speeches, debates, and votes cast, inside the Parliament.

#### **Article 41 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 VII AMENDMENT**

#### **Article 42 Amendment of the World Parliament Statute**

World Parliament Statute may be amended by the votes of attending delegates with votes of two-thirds or more of the total number of votes of all the attending delegates. 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 8.