Sovereign Charter

of the

Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)

Ignita Veritas United

"IVU"

Revised Consolidated Charter of 09 June 2023

Issued by the Directorate General

Preamble: Timeless Humanitarian Principles

Analysis of the Modern Situation

The Representative Council of Member States,

Considering that during the past 100 years since the League of Nations (1920), the institutions of the modern international organizations appear to be restricted by their own charters, as if designed to be mostly symbolic, and seem to be distracted from their declared founding principles of human rights and national sovereignty;

Understanding that the modern international organizations are increasingly perceived as dominated by private interests and political factions, promoting agendas of neo-feudalism against human rights, and neo-colonialism against national sovereignty, appearing to undermine their founding principles;

Acknowledging that those dominant institutions, originally intended to uphold international law and rights, in practice seem to progressively accept suppression of that body of law and rights, allowing subversion of their charters, undermining their credibility and authority.

Remembering that evil is often done falsely in the name of good, as explained by the warning of Countess Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, that “Little evil would be done in the world, if evil never could be done in the name of good” (1880).

Reaffirming the responsibility of humanity to stand up against evil, as explained by the warning of Sir Robert Murray Hyslop, that “The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men should do nothing” (1920);

Applying the wisdom of Buckminster Fuller, that “You never change things by fighting against the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete” (1982);

Observing that the modern dominance of national statutory laws has increasingly suppressed many millennia of true jurisprudence of customary international law, and displaced even its codification into modern conventional international law, causing the Rule of Law of human rights and national sovereignty to be all but forgotten;

Witnessing the resulting progressive escalation of the systematic dismantling of human rights and national sovereignty, which has become self-evident in modern world events, advancing agendas driven by manufactured crises and propaganda, while real needs of genuine humanitarian crises have been essentially ignored;

Have recognized the following solutions to modern problems:

The Path Forward with Solutions

The Representative Council of Member States,

Recognizing the necessity of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) of free and independent States, in its founding principles from 1955 and its declarations of summits since 1961, as the solution to the problems of neo-colonialism and neo-feudalism, requiring new institutions for enforcement of human rights and national sovereignty;

Restoring the NAM founding principles from the "Bandung Conference" (1955), that diplomatic relations between individual States should be preferred as strengthening national sovereignty, while relations through treaty organizations serving the interests of dominating States or private political factions should be contained as undermining sovereignty (Sections A-1, B-6, G-6);

Undertaking the mandate of the NAM "Belgrade Declaration" (1st Summit, 1961), for "the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation", led by "new emerging nationalist forces" (Preamble: ¶3);

Fulfilling the mandate of the NAM "Kuala Lumpur Declaration" (13th Summit, 2003), to "establish new" intergovernmental institutions as "an enabling environment" for "democratization of international governance", "through [such] new mechanisms" (Preamble: ¶6; Section 1: Point 4; Section 2: Points 4, 12), and the mandate of the NAM "Havana Declaration" (14th Summit, 2006), for such new institutions to serve as "frameworks" providing infrastructure, as the vehicle for implementing NAM principles (Articles 5, 9(s));

Celebrating the power of the growing awakening of the Peoples of the Nations, recognized by the NAM "Belgrade Declaration" (1961), that "people are becoming increasingly conscious", and "awareness of peoples is becoming a great moral force, capable of exercising a vital influence on the development of international relations", by asserting "the will of their peoples" (Preamble: ¶8-9).

Emphasizing the supremacy of inalienable human rights and fundamental freedoms in customary international law since ancient times, and the warning in the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (1948), that "it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the Rule of Law" (Preamble: ¶3);

Highlighting the primacy of national sovereignty of free and independent States representing the human right of self-determination of peoples, and the warning in the "Declaration on Interference in Internal Affairs of States" (1981), that "any violation of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the [sovereign] affairs of States poses a threat to the freedom of peoples" (Preamble: ¶7);

Implementing the mandate in the "Declaration on the Right and Responsibility to Protect Human Rights" (1998), that "Everyone who, as the result of [one's] profession, can affect the human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of others, should respect those rights and freedoms" (Article 11);

Advancing the mandate in the "Principles on the Right to a Remedy for Human Rights Violations" (2005), to finally achieve the full and effective "implementation of existing legal obligations under international human rights law" (Preamble: ¶8), as the necessary means to reclaim and reassert the rights of the Peoples of the Nations.

Reasserting the recognition in the "Convention on the Law of Treaties" (1969), confirming the status and role of an "intergovernmental organization" (Article 2(1)(i)), and of sovereign historical "States" as "other subjects of international law" (Article 3), as necessary and equal members of the true international community;

Affirming that the Articles contained in this Sovereign Charter are directed at restoring the classical institutions of human civilization, with independence and integrity, providing a renewed infrastructure, serving as the necessary vehicles for the empowerment and advancement of humanity, and of free and independent States;

Therefore establish the necessary restored institutions:

Establishment of the Institutions

The Representative Council of Member States,

Implementing the path forward with practical solutions to modern problems:

Hereby establishes the present Treaty as a Sovereign Charter, officially instituting and legalizing Ignita Veritas United (IVU) as an intergovernmental organization (IGO), together with its constituent official institutions.

Wherefore, We the Alliance for Humanity, standing in unity for good against evil, for Liberty and Justice under the Rule of Law, by and for the Peoples of the Nations, hereby dedicate Ignita Veritas United (IVU) to serve the People, by providing the timeless institutions of the pillars of civilization, restored from the collective heritage of humanity.

Article 1 – Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)

1. **Constitutional Charter Treaty** – Ignita Veritas United (IVU) (hereinafter "Organization") is hereby established by this constitutional Sovereign Charter, as a treaty enacted by its founding and acceding Member States, officially creating it as an intergovernmental organization (IGO).

This Charter constitutes an international organization comprised of constituent Member States and supporting Member Institutions, as the institutional vehicle for humanitarian and geopolitical cooperation in furtherance of their common interests, for the benefit of humanity.

2. **Intergovernmental Registration** – This Charter legally serves as the official international "registration" and "incorporation" of the legal entity of Organization, upon the collective sovereign governmental authority of its constituent Member States, at the supra-governmental level of conventional international law. Organization and its Official Bodies and institutions thus do not require any further permission nor recognition by any country for their valid legal entity status.

3. **General Powers as Legal Entity** – Organization shall exercise full juridical personality of public international law (international legal personality), possessing the institutional legal capacity to institute legal and judicial proceedings, enter into and enforce legal contracts and other binding agreements, and to acquire, manage and dispose of tangible, intangible, movable and immovable property.

Article 2 – Legal Entity Status by Sovereign Charter

1. Exempt from Domestic Incorporation – International law mandates that the legal entity of an IGO is officially created and legally established by its constitutional Charter treaty alone, and is exempt from needing any domestic registration or incorporation in any country:

(a) Legal Entity Created by Charter – The 1969 Convention on Law of Treaties mandates that a constitutional Charter is a "treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization" (Article 5), which thereby creates the legal entity of an "intergovernmental organization" (Article 2.1(i)). The legal entity of an IGO is thus classified as a "subject of international law", because it is constituted by conventional law, by means of a sovereign Charter (Article 3), as enacted by its founding "Negotiating States" (Article 2.1(e)). The resulting legal status as an official legal entity, created by Charter as a treaty, is thus fully "binding upon" all States (Article 38).

(b) Immunity from Country Jurisdiction – Under the 2004 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, an IGO is an "instrumentality… exercising sovereign authority" of its Member States, thus created by joint sovereignty as a "State" in its own right (Article 2.1(b)(iii)), thereby having "immunity… from the jurisdiction of" all other States (Preamble: ¶1, Article 5).

Under the 1981 Declaration on Internal Affairs of States, for any country to require a domestic registration or incorporation would violate the prohibition that "No State [shall] interfere in any form or for any reason whatsoever in the… affairs of other States" (Article 1).

(c) Rights of Unincorporated Entities – Under the 1998 Declaration on Right to Protect Human Rights, unincorporated entities in the jurisdiction of customary international law, which are dedicated to "promoting human rights", specifically "have the right" to operate as private "associations or groups" (Article 5), with the right to "all conditions necessary… to enjoy all those rights… in practice" (Article 2.1), "the right… to have effective access, on a non-discriminatory basis, to participation in… public affairs" (Article 8.1), and "the right… to receive and utilize resources" economically (Article 13).

Therefore, for any government or bank to require a domestic registration or incorporation would violate the prohibition that "No one shall participate… in violating" these rights of unincorporated entities (Article 10).

2. (**a**) **Original Date of Establishment** – For all official purposes, the date when Organization was originally established is hereby confirmed to be 21 November 2008, as the date of first incorporation of the founding non-profit entity which directly and continually developed into the present Organization in its current sovereign intergovernmental form.

(**b**) **Juridical Continuity by Charter** – As a non-profit institution, Organization was originally founded in 2008 as an educational and academic institution for preservation of world heritage for advancement of civilization, expanded in 2012 for supporting international law and geopolitical security, expanded in 2014 as a university supporting human rights and the rule of law through education and scholarship, and restructured in 2016 as an intergovernmental organization (IGO).

Accordingly, the juridical continuity of the legal entity of Organization shall remain primarily vested in and carried through the present Sovereign Charter, irrespective of any subsidiary incorporation in any particular State, which may be temporary, transitory and interchangeable under this Charter.

Article 3 – Governed by Customary International Law

1. **Jurisdiction of International Law** – As an intergovernmental organization (IGO), with legal status as a sovereign "subject of international law" (1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 3), Organization is chartered and exists by, and operates within, the supra-governmental jurisdiction of customary international law, as recognized by conventional international law.

Accordingly, all of the internal and external affairs of Organization, and all interactions between and among its Member States, Member Institutions and Officers, and their relations with Organization, as well as the present Charter, shall be governed by application of the established principles of customary and conventional international law.

2. **Governing Customary Law** – The modern framework of conventional international law recognizes, confirms and declares that the historical "rules of customary international law continue to govern", and are thus enforceable in all countries (1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Preamble: ¶5, Article 47.1; 1963 Convention on Consular Relations, Preamble: ¶6; 1969 Convention on Special Missions, Preamble: ¶8; 1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, Preamble: ¶8, Article 38; 2004 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Preamble: ¶5; 2005 Principles on Right to Remedy for Human Rights, Article 1).

The doctrines of customary law are also enforceable as "rules... to which they [countries] are subject under international law independently of [a] convention" (1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, Articles 3(b), 43), and as "other sources of international law" (1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Preamble: ¶3).

3. **Sources of Customary Law** – "International law" is defined as "customary law" of "treaty, custom and precedent", evidenced by "custom or usage" (Black's Law Dictionary 2nd 1910: "International Law", p.649; "Customary", p.310). The doctrines of customary law are thus established by any legal or historical precedents which can be proven from the historical record.

Where customary rules are not codified by modern conventional law, they can be evidenced by relevant secular provisions codified in the Code of Canon Law, which is based upon ancient customary law (Canons 2, 27, 28), from jurisprudence of the ancient Roman and Saxon legal traditions (F. Rocca, Manual of Canon Law, The Bruce, 1959, p.13), which became the foundations of the modern continental legal systems (H. Berman, Law and Revolution, Harvard, 1983, p.86, p.115; M. Glendon, Comparative Legal Traditions, West Law, 1985, p.43).

Article 4 – Sovereign Authorities of International Law

1. **Intergovernmental Sovereign Statehood** – Under the 2004 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, an intergovernmental organization (IGO) constitutes an "instrumentality" of its Member States, authorized to perform acts "in the exercise of sovereign authority" of its constituent Member States jointly in cooperation, and is thus defined as a "State" possessing sovereign statehood in its own right (Article 2.1(b)(iii)), thereby possessing the same full "jurisdictional immunities" as any Nation State (Preamble: ¶1, Article 5).

Therefore, as confirmed by the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, all other conventions of international law determining the rights, sovereignty, privileges and immunities of States fully and equally apply to an intergovernmental organization (IGO), as a non-territorial state (Articles 1(i), 23.1, 30.1.).

2. **Intergovernmental Sovereign Immunities** – Under the 1981 Declaration on Interference in Internal Affairs of States, the operation of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) constitutes the conduct of "external affairs" of its constituent sovereign Member States, such that "No State has the right to intervene or interfere in any form or for any reason whatsoever" (Preamble: ¶1).

An IGO constitutes a joint "institution" of its constituent Member States, thereby invoking "The duty of a State to refrain from any action or attempt in whatever form or under whatever pretext to destabilize or to undermine the stability of another State or any of its institutions" (Section II(e)). The activities of an IGO constitute the exercise of "The right of States to participate actively on the basis of equality in solving outstanding international issues" (Section III(a)).

3. **Intergovernmental Diplomatic Status** – Diplomatic status is invoked with all privileges and immunities by presenting "Diplomatic Credentials" as issued (1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Article 13), exempt from accreditation or embassy registration (1961 Diplomatic, Articles 1(i), 3.1(a)), without requirement of a consular post (1963 Convention on Consular Relations, Articles 3, 1(d), 17.1), regardless of recognition (1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties, Articles 3, 38).

Diplomatic Officers of Organization do not engage in commerce, retaining full immunities (1963 Consular, Article 57). Immunities fully apply by the fact of sovereignty alone (1961 Diplomatic, Articles 22-36; 1963 Consular, Articles 40-57). High Officials and the Directorate General hold absolute immunity regardless of scope of functions (2002 ICJ Congo v. Belgium, §§ 51-55).

Article 5 – Institutional Character of Organization

1. **Driven by Verifiable Factual Truth** – Organization is named by the trademark Latin phrase '*Ignita Veritas*' (pronounced '*Ig-neet-a*'), which means "Fire of Truth" or "Light of Truth".

This represents its foundational institutional character of developing and promoting verifiable factual bases for empirical, historical, academic and practical truth, as the necessary fabric of civilization. This expresses its core institutional method of demonstrating legitimacy and asserting lawful authority through self-contained and self-proving public statements, backed by source references, uncompromised by political agendas.

Organization is dedicated to the principle that factual truth is essential to the functioning of human civilization, and necessary to the collective welfare of humanity.

2. **Unity by Independent Sovereignty** – As an essential part of its foundational institutional character, the organizational culture of Ignita Veritas United (IVU) shall be as a union of states, united by sovereignty, which is intergovernmental, but not political.

IVU promotes unity, without compromising sovereignty; leadership, without centralized control; international cooperation, without "global governance"; sustainable development, without alienation of the rights and resources of peoples; humanitarian support, without political conditions or dependence; charitable patronage, without undue influence; education, without indoctrination; information, without propaganda; scholarly research, without an agenda for private interests.

3. **Anthem of Intergovernmental State** – The official State Anthem of Ignita Veritas United (IVU) as an intergovernmental State, best expressing the institutional character and Founding Principles of Organization, shall be the orchestral work: "Fanfare for the Common Man", composed by Aaron Copland (1942). This work was inspired by a speech that same year by the American Vice President, proclaiming the dawning of the "Century of the Common Man", and was composed to express the spirit of humanity rising up against evil and tyranny during World War II.

Use of this work as a State Anthem is authorized by law as "Fair Use", for solely humanitarian and cultural non-commercial and non-profit purposes (17 USC 107).

This Anthem shall be played for opening official special events and diplomatic events, and may be played for opening working special sessions of the Official Bodies, Ministries and Agencies of Organization.

Article 6 – Spiritual Character of Organization

1. **Spiritual But Not Religious** – As an essential part of its institutional character, the organizational culture and social character of Ignita Veritas United (IVU) shall be spiritual, but not religious.

2. **Timeless Common Values** – In furtherance of this interfaith spiritual character, the international activities of Organization shall support the timeless principles of inherent goodness, anchored in universal doctrines underlying all traditional world religions of spirituality, through the common core values of peace, shared prosperity, respect for humanity, consideration for animals, charity and compassion, promoting healthy interpersonal relationships, respect for the institution of marriage, and protection of the institution of family units.

3. **Freedom of Religion** – In connection with these principles, no spiritual religion shall be denied or suppressed in the free and open expression of its traditional beliefs, and no such religion shall be held above another, in the context of the institutional culture, policies and operations of Organization.

4. **Convocation Prayer** – For all meetings of the Representative Council, Security Council, working sessions of the Official Bodies, Ministries and Agencies, and other working teams, upon the request of participating Member States or Organization Officials, it is encouraged for the official proceedings to be opened with an inter-faith convocation prayer, by the following authorized formula:

"In the name of God Almighty the Most High (Aten, Yahweh, Adonai, Allah, Vishnu); the Son (Amun, Yeshua Jesus, Mashiach, Issa, Krishna); the Holy Spirit (Heka, Ruach Ha-Kodesh, Ruh Al-Qudus, Paramatma), and the Angels (Neterwoo, Malachim, Mala'ikah, Brahman):

As God and Council have called us to serve; Help us to serve humanity all the days of our lives, as protectors of human rights and the rule of law, for so long as it shall please God; Have mercy upon your servants, and lead us on the path of peace and prosperity, righteousness and justice. Amen." [*]

[* Prayer based on: Council of Troyes of 1129 AD, Temple Rules 220, 222.]

Article 7 – Founding Principles of Organization

The Founding Principles of Organization are based upon its institutional character (Charter, Article 5) and spiritual character (Charter, Article 6), and are further defined by its essential founding missions, consisting of the following:

1. **Non-Aligned Infrastructure** – Organization is dedicated to fulfillment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) mandate to "establish new" intergovernmental institutions as "an enabling environment" for "democratization of… international governance", "through [such] new mechanisms" (2003 NAM 13th Summit Kuala Lumpur Declaration, Preamble: ¶6; Section 1: Point 4; Section 2: Points 4, 12), providing necessary infrastructure as a vehicle for implementing NAM principles, serving as "frameworks" for "multilateral" multipolar relations between free and independent States (2006 NAM 14th Summit Havana Declaration, Articles 5, 9(s)).

2. **Official Mission Statement** – The central Mission of Organization is to uplift and empower humanity, by restoring and providing the institutions of human civilization, secured by the universal values of integrity and inherent goodness, and driven by the highest level of timeless and time-tested knowledge as the collective heritage of humanity, for the advancement and prosperity of humanity and civilization.

This Mission requires to rediscover and reestablish free and independent institutions, led by free and independent professions, supporting and protecting free and independent States, for the benefit of free and independent Peoples of the Nations. Such institutions shall be provided by Organization, as the necessary vehicles to empower humanity to exercise its inalienable right of free will in natural law, protected in modern international law as the human right to self-determination.

By this Mission, the institutions provided shall give humanity the freedom of meaningful choice, to abandon the ineffective and politicized modern institutions manipulated by dominant political factions, and choose the integrity and fairness of classical institutions by and for The People. In this way, avoiding any need to fight against the dominant modern organizations, Organization can focus all its efforts and resources on providing the renewed infrastructure of human civilization.

3. **Rule of Law & Effective Justice** – Supporting its Mission Statement, of providing free and independent institutions of civilization to empower humanity, the primary Founding Principles of Organization shall be the protection and advancement of international law and rights, including respect for national sovereignty, upholding the Rule of Law, preserving the Magna Carta principles that no governmental authorities shall be permitted to hold themselves "above the law", and ensuring meaningful access to fair and equal Justice, with real and practical enforcement of Justice.

4. **Human Rights & Freedoms** – Supporting its Mission Statement, the priority Founding Principles of Organization shall be the protection and advancement of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, including respect for individual liberties necessary to the human condition, upholding civil rights, economic rights, religious freedom, intellectual freedom, access to education, protection of equal rights for women, children, minorities, indigenous peoples and disadvantaged groups, preservation of traditional cultural identity and heritage, and defense of self-reliance on the natural resources and agriculture of peoples.

5. **No Politicizing of Human Rights** – Applying the mandate of the 2016 NAM Margarita Declaration of the 17th Summit, that "human rights should be strengthened by… universality [and] non-politicization… [as] human rights for all" (Article 5): Organization shall give exclusive priority to large-scale and systemic violations of fundamental human rights affecting the international community and the Peoples of the Nations, and shall always give priority to basic rights which are universal to all of humanity, and are essential to all of human civilization, before addressing any special rights promoted by political interest groups.

6. **Humanitarian Activities** – In furtherance of its Mission Statement and Founding Principles, the primary activities of Organization shall be providing humanitarian support and development programs, academic education, and other related charitable and humanitarian projects. Such activities shall include promoting human rights through education, including by expert training of the Legal Profession and Judiciary Profession, and serving as a source of legal scholarship and academic research supporting the independent Judiciary to uphold human rights internationally.

Article 8 – Statutes Governing Operations

1. Organization may enact and publish its own Statutes under this Charter, establishing Ministries and Agencies, programs, policies, rules and procedures, for internal and external operations of the Organization itself (independent from individual Member States), and asserting its lawful sovereign jurisdiction in customary international law, on matters affecting the integrity, security, capabilities, and critical infrastructure resources of the Organization.

2. Such Statutes of Organization may be to implement recommendations of the Representative Council of Member States or upon its own initiative, and shall be approved by the Board of Trustees, enacted by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and ratified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), to be issued and published by the Directorate General.

3. Such Statutes may be titled and published in the form of an "Act" of the Directorate General, in the manner of national laws which are Acts of Parliament.

Article 9 – Sovereignty of Official Statehood

Organization and its Official Bodies, jointly and severally, shall assert, exercise and uphold their sovereignty of intergovernmental statehood under international law. Accordingly, they may enter into and ratify treaties, establish official diplomatic relations with States and other intergovernmental organizations, and maintain and direct their own diplomatic corps, observer corps and intervention corps.

They may also issue official diplomatic passports as valid international travel documents (subject only to visa protocols of receiving countries), which legally invoke diplomatic privileges and immunities under international law.

The diplomatic status of Organization and its officers shall be duly certified by the issuance of diplomatic credentials for its officers, which may be supplemented by diplomatic plates for its vehicles.

Article 10 – Reservation of Waiver of Immunities

The waiver of any sovereign or diplomatic privileges or immunities of Organization or any of its officers is exclusively reserved to its Chief Inspector General, strictly on a case-by-case basis. Such waiver can only be effective by a formal statement in writing issued in the official capacity as Chief Inspector General of Organization.

The waiver of any specific privilege or immunity shall be inherently limited to apply only to the relevant subject matter of the particular case, and shall not be construed to imply any waiver of any other privileges or immunities in the same nor in any other case.

Article 11 – Diplomatic Relations with States

1. **Headquarters Agreements** – Organization and its Official Bodies may conclude multiple Headquarters Agreements with sovereign States and autonomous Administrative Territorial Authorities. For Member States, the act of Accession to the present Charter constitutes legal accession to this constitutional Charter of Organization, and carries the inherent obligations analogous to those customarily established by Headquarters Agreements.

2. **Diplomatic Missions Separate from Accession** – Accession to the present Charter by a Member State does not require establishing a Diplomatic Mission of Organization in that State, such that the absence of a Diplomatic Mission does not undermine or negate Member State status. Conversely, establishment of a Diplomatic Mission in any State does not require its Accession to this Charter, such that the absence of Accession does not undermine or negate Diplomatic Mission status. (1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, Article 74.)

3. **Agreement by Exchange of Protocol Letters** – By legal effect of the present public Charter containing this article providing the relevant constructive legal notice, all States cooperating with Organization thereby agree that the mutual exchange of protocol instruments (1969 Law of Treaties, Articles 2.1(a)-(b), 11, 13(a)), for Accession to this Charter, or for establishing a Headquarters or Diplomatic Mission in such State, or for other purposes of cooperation involving diplomatic status, shall have the effect of constituting an international Agreement for such purpose (1969 Law of Treaties, Articles 3(a), 13(b)), thus requiring a territorial Member State to register such Agreement with the United Nations as a depositary for publication in shared official databases of diplomatic relations (1945 UN Charter, Article 102.1; 1969 Law of Treaties, Article 80.1).

4. **Regional Diplomatic Missions** – In accordance with the 1963 Convention on Consular Relations, any Diplomatic Mission of Organization in one State may exercise its consular functions in other States, such that it may serve as and be designated as a Consulate for a larger geographic region (Article 7).

5. **Multi-Flagged Diplomatic Missions** – Under the 1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, autonomous Official Bodies of Organization may be represented by Organization as the host institution (Article 36).

Under the 1963 Convention on Consular Relations, Organization may exercise its consular functions also on behalf of its autonomous Official Bodies (Article 8), such that it may establish multilateral and multi-flagged joint Diplomatic Missions (Article 29).

Under the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, an intergovernmental organization (IGO) may appoint any Head of Mission to simultaneously represent its autonomous Official Bodies (Articles 5.1, 5.3), and each Head of Mission may represent its multiple Official Bodies through a joint Diplomatic Mission (Article 6), such that the Mission may use their multiple flags (Article 20).

6. **Authority to Represent Membership** – For the purposes of Organization receiving accreditation with Consultative Status and making contributions of technical expertise supporting other international organizations, Organization shall have authority to speak for and represent its Member States and Member Institutions, through executive officers of the Directorate General as its authorized representatives, for general representation of the consultative expertise of its collective membership (1996 UN-ECOSOC Resolution 31, Article 11).

Article 12 – Accession to Charter by Member States

1. **Charter as Open Multilateral Treaty** – Conventional international law defines a "Treaty" as any "international Agreement… whatever its particular designation" (1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, Article 2.1(a)), and establishes that all "international Agreements concluded between… subjects of international law", including an intergovernmental organization (IGO), have full "legal force" as Treaties (Article 3(a)).

Accordingly, the present Sovereign Charter is officially declared to constitute an "Open Multilateral Treaty" for all official purposes in diplomatic relations.

2. **Effect of Accession by Member States** – The Accession to the present Charter by Member States confers to Organization and its Official Bodies and Agencies the full official recognition of its own sovereignty and juridical personality of public international law, jurisdictional immunity and extraterritoriality of Organization and its operations, diplomatic immunity and inviolability of all officers, premises, facilities and property of Organization, exemption from direct or indirect taxation or customs duties on all donations, funds, equipment and property conferred to and from Organization, and legal capacity to institute legal proceedings in any relevant Court of jurisdiction to enforce such sovereign privileges and immunities, without the need for concluding any Headquarters Agreement nor establishing any Diplomatic Mission.

Article 13 – Member States

1. **Member State Entities** – Organization is constituted by Member States, which may be territorial States (countries), non-territorial Nation States, other sovereign subjects of international law, or intergovernmental organizations (IGO).

2. **Accession of Member States** – Member States become part of Organization by means of application to and acceptance by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), upon the advice and counsel of the Peace & Security Council, subject to approval by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Such Acceptance shall be followed by Accession to the present Charter, by means of an exchange of diplomatic protocol letters as provided by OIG (1969 Law of Treaties, Articles 2.1(a)-(b), 11, 13(a)).

3. **Equal Voting Rights** – Only Member States hold voting rights in Organization, and all votes shall be equal, as all nations inherently possess equal sovereignty and must be treated equally under conventional international law.

4. **Joint Ministry of Human Rights** – Organization shall endeavor to generate and ensure benefits and advantages for its constituent Member States: Organization shall serve as a *de facto* equivalent of a jointly shared "Ministry of Human Rights", as a platform for Member States to advance their related interests with greater collective impact internationally, for the benefit of their peoples. Organization shall promote the principles of national sovereignty as part of human rights under international law, to benefit the independence, welfare and prosperity of the Member States.

5. **Non-Member "Associated States" of Treaties** – Member State status in Organization is not required for any State signing, ratifying or acceding to one or more Conventions, Declarations or other Treaties of international law hosted by Ignita Veritas United (IVU) as the sponsoring and organizing IGO. Such State parties as signatories to an IVU Convention which are not Member States shall be classified separately as "Associated States".

6. **Purposes of Funding for Member States** – Any and all intergovernmental funding which Organization may procure or provide for its Member States, shall be strictly limited to humanitarian projects for the purposes of its Founding Principles and Mission Statement as established by this constitutional Charter. No part of any such funding shall be used for any military capabilities of any Member State.

Article 14 – Obligations of Member States

1. **Protection of National Sovereignty** – Nothing in the present Charter, nor in any of the policies of Organization, shall be construed to diminish the absolute rights of sovereignty of the Member States in any way: No requirement nor concession of cooperation shall be requested nor imposed as a condition of membership which could limit or infringe upon the sovereignty or related sovereign rights of the Member States of the Organization under customary international law.

2. **Support of Humanitarian Principles** – Member States agree to sincerely endeavor to actively and meaningfully support, advance, and practically implement the Founding Principles of the present Charter (Article 7), and the humanitarian missions of Organization.

3. **Diplomatic Visa Waiver Program** – Member States agree to implement a waiver of travel visa requirements for entry of all holders of diplomatic passports of Organization and its Official Bodies into its territory, and to register such waiver with its relevant customs and border control agencies.

4. **Support of Diplomatic Status** – Member States agree to establish the appropriate embassy, consulate, honourary consulate or diplomatic representation of Organization and its Official Bodies in its territory, and register that representation with the United Nations to ensure that such is internationally listed in shared official databases of accredited diplomatic relations.

5. **Contributions to Humanitarian Projects** – Member States agree to provide, arrange, facilitate or promote significant contributions to the operating budgets of Organization, in annual amounts reasonably calculated to meaningfully enable and support the effective implementation of humanitarian and charitable missions and projects of Organization.

6. **Cooperation with Member States** – Member States agree to provide cooperative assistance to all other Member States, to ensure the optimal mutual benefits to and from Organization for all of its members and missions.

7. **Disqualification for Systemic Violations** – Any domestic or foreign policies, operations or actions of a Member State which demonstrably serve to systematically undermine or violate fundamental principles of international law or human rights, may result in disqualification preventing Member State status.

Any State which manifests indications of existing violations or ongoing policies undermining international law or human rights, but which demonstrates a policy of meaningful substantive reform, and commits to engage in cooperation with Organization for restoring the rule of law and human rights internationally, may be accredited as a supporting non-voting Observer State.

Any State which is generally considered a geopolitically dominant country, or is a member of an alliance of such countries, which may be incompatible with the founding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) of free and independent countries, may be accredited as a supporting non-voting Observer State.

8. **Revocation of Member State Status** – For any failure or violation of Obligations establishing reason for Disqualification, Member State status may be suspended, revoked, or otherwise terminated by the Office of Inspector General (OIG), upon the advice and counsel of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

A Member State against which preventative or enforcement action has been taken by the Peace & Security Council may be suspended from membership status by the Representative Council of Member States upon the recommendation of the Security Council. In such case, the membership status may be restored by the Security Council.

A Member State which has persistently violated the Founding Principles of Organization may be terminated from membership status by the Representative Council upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

9. **No Politicizing of Human Rights** – Applying the mandate of the 2016 NAM Margarita Declaration of the 17th Summit, that "human rights should be strengthened by… non-politicization" (Article 5), and its prohibition of "the use of media as a tool for hostile propaganda" (Article 21):

No Member State shall be subjected to any prejudice or adverse action solely due to politicized allegations of supposed "human rights" abuses as promoted by establishment mainstream mass media outlets in the context of any apparent campaign of state-sanctioned propaganda advancing an identifiable political agenda.

10. **Respect for National Differences** – The accreditation and acceptance of any State as a Member State or Observer State shall not be construed as any endorsement of its foreign or domestic policies, national laws or customary socio-economic or socio-cultural practices. Participation of States in Organization shall be based solely on the mutually shared higher values and policies of upholding the right of all States to have their own differences of unique national character and distinctive cultural identity representing the heritage of their peoples, as free and independent States.

This overriding policy is necessary as the essential foundation of true democracy, as the basic human right to self-determination of peoples represented by their sovereign States, and as the human right of freedom of choice of one's preferred countries of residence or professional activities. Without the protection of national differences reflecting the traditional character and culture of the people of each State, there can be no meaningful choice between alternatives of different countries, and thus no real freedom nor democracy.

Article 15 – Representative Council of Member States

1. **Authorities as Branch of Government** – The Representative Council of Member States, referred to by the short-form "Representative Council", serves as the primary Deliberative Branch of the IGO government. The Council shall formulate or implement initiatives, deliberations and resolutions on matters, issues or policies involving or affecting the shared national interests of Member States. The Council may issue recommendations to the Directorate General, to the Peace & Security Council, to Member States, and to Non-Member States.

The Representative Council is sovereign in its decisions, possessing special sovereignty equivalent to that of a parliament of a Nation State. It is composed of the Representatives of the voting Member States, together with non-voting Member States accredited as Observer States.

2. **Participation by Member States** – The Member States participate in governance of Organization primarily through their activities in the working sessions and voting meetings of the Representative Council. Each voting Member State shall have one equal vote, and shall appoint one primary Representative and two reserve Representatives to exercise its one vote. Decisions of the Council are enacted and ratified by a vote of a simple majority. The Council is deemed to manifest a quorum by any number of responding Representatives when all Representatives have been notified, regardless of the number of participants.

3. **Meetings of the Council** – The Representative Council shall be periodically convened in regular Sessions as called upon by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), to propose initiatives, conduct deliberations, and issue resolutions or recommendations, on matters, issues or policies involving or affecting the shared national interests of Member States, as presented by the Representatives, to formulate or implement solutions on such proposals. The Council shall also be convened in any Special Sessions which may be called by the Prime Minister upon the request of a majority of Member States or of the Peace & Security Council.

4. **Chancellor of Representative Council** – The Chancellor serves as the Chief Official representing the collective of Member States to the Directorate General, with the customary authorities of a Chancellor to administer the working sessions and coordinate discussions and votes of the Representative Council. The position and function of Chancellor is reserved for the Head of State of a leading founding Member State as a “negotiating State” of this Charter, by default, unless a separate official is duly elected.

5. **Vice Chancellor of Representative Council** – The Vice Chancellor serves as the senior official actively implementing the active functions on behalf of the Chancellor, more directly managing working sessions and votes of the Representative Council. The position and function of Vice Chancellor is reserved for a High Official of a leading founding Member State as a “negotiating state” of this Charter, by default, unless a separate official is duly elected.

6. **Election of Council Officials** – The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor shall become duly elected, when nominated by the Board of Trustees, elected by majority vote of the Office of the Prime Minister, and ratified by majority vote of the Representative Council, subject to a security clearance.

Article 16 – Member Institutions

1. **Member Institution Entities** – Organization is supported by Member Institutions, which may be private not-for-profit ("non-profit") organizations, religious and educational institutions, international organizations such as non-governmental organizations (NGO), other intergovernmental organizations (IGO), or other such institutions which are international in their scope and operations.

2. **Accession of Member Institutions** – Member Institutions acquire status of participation in Organization by means of application to and acceptance by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), followed by Accession to the present Charter, by means of an exchange of official protocol letters provided by OIG.

3. **Participation of Institutions** – Member Institutions participate in Organization without voting rights, primarily through networking and cooperation with the Directorate General or its relevant Official Bodies, Ministries or Agencies, and with other Member Institutions. Participation by Member Institutions may be enhanced by accreditation to either Special Consultancy Status or Observer Status granted by the Directorate General.

Article 17 – Obligations of Member Institutions

1. **Support of Humanitarian Principles** – Member Institutions agree to sincerely endeavor to actively and meaningfully support, advance, and practically implement the Founding Principles of the present Charter (Article 7), and the humanitarian missions of Organization.

2. **Contributions to Humanitarian Projects** – Member Institutions agree to arrange, facilitate or otherwise promote significant contributions to the operating budgets of Organization, in annual amounts reasonably calculated to meaningfully enable and support the effective implementation of humanitarian and charitable missions and projects of Organization.

3. **Cooperation with Member Institutions** – Member Institutions agree to provide assistance to all other Member Institutions, to ensure the optimal mutual benefits to and from Organization for all of its members and missions.

4. **Disqualification for Systemic Violations** – Any policies, operations or actions of a Member Institution which demonstrably serve to systematically undermine or violate fundamental principles of international law or human rights, may result in disqualification preventing Member Institution status.

5. **Revocation of Member State Status** – For any failure or violation of Obligations establishing reason for Disqualification, Member Institution status may be suspended, revoked, or otherwise terminated by the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Article 18 – Advisory Council of Member Institutions

The Advisory Council of Member Institutions, referred to by the short-form "Advisory Council", serves as the primary advisory body of the IGO government, functioning as its Board of Advisors for feedback and guidance on public policy trends and industry developments affecting its humanitarian operations. It is composed of the collective of all participating Member Institutions of Organization.

Article 19 – Special Consultancy Status

1. **Consultancy Role** – Member Institutions which possess compelling qualifications of specialized expertise in a particular technical, academic, socio-economic or socio-cultural sphere relevant to supporting the missions of Organization may be accredited to Special Consultancy Status.

2. **Right to Consult** – Special Consultancies have a right to submit written reports related to missions of Organization which shall be distributed to the Directorate General and its relevant Ministries and Agencies.

3. **Contributions** – Failure to make meaningful consultative contributions on a reasonably periodic basis may result in loss of Special Consultancy Status.

4. **Disqualification** – Any activities of a Member Institution which develop, formulate, advocate, endorse, or otherwise promote policies which would violate fundamental principles of international law or human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Special Consultancy Status.

5. **Determinations** – All determinations on accreditation to Special Consultancy Status, including qualification, approval, grant or loss of Special Consultancy Status, shall be made by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

Article 20 – Observer Status

1. **Observer Role** – Member Institutions which possess highly developed capabilities to make advisory contributions of expected worldwide impact, relevant to supporting the working sessions and deliberations of the Representative Council of Member States may be accredited to Observer Status.

2. **Right to be Heard** – Observers have the right to speak and be heard at working sessions and voting meetings of the Representative Council, and a right to submit relevant written reports which shall be distributed to Representatives of the Council, as well as the Directorate General and its relevant Ministries and Agencies.

3. **Contributions** – Failure to make meaningful contributions or demonstrate practical support of the humanitarian missions of Organization on a reasonably periodic basis may result in loss of Observer Status.

4. **Disqualification** – Any activities of a Member Institution which advance, facilitate or otherwise support or promote policies or operations which would violate fundamental principles of international law or human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Observer Status.

5. **Determinations** – All determinations on accreditation to Observer Status, including qualification, approval, grant or loss of Observer Status, shall be made by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

Article 21 – Historical Institutions

1. **Role of Historical Institutions** – The core humanitarian missions of Organization are inherently involved with the timeless spiritual and cultural values of humanity, and the heritage and traditions which embody such values, which are preserved in various historical institutions which have survived into the modern era. Certain historical institutions thus have great potential to provide valuable contributions of essential components for the success of the humanitarian missions.

Sovereign historical institutions, including indigenous nations, and their international alliances, which typically no longer own nor govern their former territories, continue to embody and represent the history, heritage, culture and traditions which are the institutions of humanity, which cannot be acquired by mere territorial conquest.

Organization thus serves as a dedicated vehicle to give a voice and meaningful representation to such historical institutions in world affairs, as essential members of the true international community of Nation States.

2. **Equality of Historical Statehood** – The 1963 Convention on Consular Relations recognizes the diplomatic status of sovereign historical institutions "since ancient times" (Preamble: ¶1). The 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations, confirms that "all nations from ancient times have recognized… the sovereign equality of States" of "differing constitutional and social systems" including historical (Preamble: ¶1-3), and requires that a "State shall not discriminate as between States" including a historical form of statehood (Article 47.1). The 1974 Charter of Economic Rights of States confirms that "No State shall be subjected to discrimination" based on "differences in political, economic and social systems" including historical statehood (Preamble: ¶3, ¶7; Article 4).

3. **Equality of Non-Territorial Statehood** – The 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations recognizes the existence of "non-territorial" (international) States, which can exercise diplomatic status without having any territory (Articles 1(i), 23.1, 30.1). The 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties classifies this rare type of "State" as a "subject of international law", because its sovereignty is established by effect of law, not by holding territory (Article 3). By the "sovereign equality of States" (1970 Cooperation of States, 6th Principle), "All States", including non-territorial, "are… equal members of the international community" (1974 Economic Rights of States, Article 10).

4. **Sovereign Subjects of International Law** – The 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties establishes that although the modern Conventions of international law do not explicitly apply to historical institutions and such "other subjects of international law", this "shall not affect the legal force of [their] agreements", and "shall not affect the application… of any of the rules… to which [they] would be subject under international law independently of the Convention" (Article 3). The status of historical sovereign subjects of international law is thus "binding upon" all countries as a "recognized customary rule of international law" (Article 38).

5. **Legitimacy of Historical States** – The legitimacy of continuity and succession of surviving sovereign Historical States, for their recognition and legalization, is established by the historical doctrines of customary international law, as evidenced by the Code of Canon Law: Such States can be legally reestablished based upon a provable lineage of succession (Canon 120 §2), carrying sovereign authorities (Canon 121) from the original founders (Canon 123).

6. **Recognition of Historical States** – This present Charter of the Organization was established by Historical States of royalty and nobility as its founding "negotiating States" (1969 Law of Treaties, Article 2.1(e)). Therefore, it possesses and hereby reserves and declares both legal standing and heraldic jurisdiction (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Court of Honor", p.289) to grant official "Sovereign Recognition" to surviving restored kingdoms, principalities and indigenous nations as non-territorial Historical States in diplomatic relations.

Organization and its autonomous Judiciary Official Bodies thus possess legal capacity to issue a valid "Letters Patent" certificate of Sovereign Recognition by royal authority and royal protocols in customary international law, as a "grant by the sovereign [of] some authority [or] title" as a "royal grant" (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046), by a "special decree… expressly granting it" (Code of Canon Law, Canon 116, §2).

7. **Historical Member States** – In accordance with these doctrines of international law, Historical States which constitute a sovereign "subject of international law" possessing sufficient aspects of juridical statehood, including royal, ecclesiastical, indigenous and other sovereign historical institutions, may be accepted as Member States of Organization. Such acceptance shall be determined based upon compelling evidence of sovereign legitimacy and historical authenticity, backed by a certified Barristers opinion or Judiciary recognition.

8. **Historical Member Institutions** – An historical institution which does not possess a sufficient level of juridical statehood under established rules of customary international law, may be accepted as a Member Institution, and based upon demonstrated merits may also be accredited to Special Consultancy Status. An historical institution which may need a period of restoration or legal work to document full statehood, or which does not wish to actively assert its inherent statehood, may be recognized and accepted as a Member Institution accredited with Observer Status.

9. **No Claims to Govern Territory** – Any and all projects and official acts for recognition and resulting legalization of an Historical State shall **not** constitute a claim to govern its former territory in modern times, but shall **only** assert its sovereignty as a non-territorial (international) State, as necessary to protect its participation in diplomatic relations, its cultural heritage restoration projects, and the human rights of its Nationals.

Article 22 – Peace & Security Council

1. **Authority of Security Council** – The Peace & Security Council (PSC) is hereby instituted as an autonomous Official Agency of Organization, which shall conduct and provide the customary functions of such intergovernmental Agency: To "determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, [and] make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken, [in order] to maintain or restore international peace and security" (1945 UN Charter, Article 39).

2. **Principles of Security Council** – The Security Council shall uphold the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine of conventional international law as an obligation of both sovereign States and intergovernmental organizations, that:

(**a**) "Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from… crimes against humanity", including "prevention of such crimes [and] their incitement" (2005 World Summit Responsibility to Protect, Article 138); and

(**b**) "The international community… also has the responsibility… to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council… should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities fail to protect their populations" (2005 Responsibility to Protect, Article 139).

Accordingly, the Peace & Security Council shall operate on the universal principle of "preventing armed conflict and its recurrence" by "cooperation of Member States" with a "comprehensive and coordinated approach" (2006 UN-SC Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Article 2), endeavouring to fulfill "the increasingly valuable role [which] intergovernmental institutions play in the protection of civilians" and national sovereignty (Article 24).

3. **Presidency of Security Council** – Conventional law mandates that "faithful observance of the principles of international law… is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security" (1970 Declaration on Law of Cooperation of States, Preamble: ¶5), and mandates the full and effective "implementation of existing legal obligations under international human rights law" (2005 Right to Remedy for Human Rights, Preamble: ¶8).

Accordingly, the primary function of the Peace & Security Council must be to apply existing rules of codified international law to resolve or intervene in conflict situations, and all its decisions must be based upon established international law. Therefore:

(**a**) Presiding Court – The Presidency of the Security Council shall not be held by any State, but shall be vested in the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ) as an independent and neutral arbitrating Official Body, such that Sessions of the Security Council shall be hosted by a Presiding Judiciary Official of the High Court.

(**b**) Presiding Official – The Sessions of the Security Council shall be presided over by a Presiding Justice of the SCIJ High Court, who shall be either the Chief Justice, or another senior Judiciary Official appointed by the Chief Justice from time to time, such as the Chief of Judiciary Security, or one of the Presiding Judges of the Court.

(**c**) Judiciary Guidance – During the course of proceedings, the Presiding Justice may provide advisory and supervisory guidance on relevant principles of international law.

(**d**) Non-Voting Role – The Presiding Justice does not vote on any deliberations of the Security Council. However, in the case of a "tie vote" of the Council, the Presiding Justice may exercise a tie-breaking vote, or else the matter is suspended.

4. **Permanent Council Members** – Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) principles mandate that the Peace & Security Council should prevent the influences of entanglements by "collective defense" treaties, which "serve the interests of big powers" by "exerting pressures" on other States (1955 NAM Bandung Conference, G-6). As a result of the modern proliferation of such treaties, most territorial States have a conflict of interest, precluding their capacity for neutral and objective deliberations on geopolitical or geostrategic matters of international security. Therefore:

(**a**) Permanent Members – The Permanent Members of the Security Council shall be comprised of those Member States which are sovereign Historical States, being non-territorial, or having only nominal or symbolic territorial presence, free of any related geostrategic interests and entanglements, thus without geopolitical conflicts of interest.

In customary law, such non-territorial States retain sovereignty and statehood precisely for representing the moral traditions and values of humanity, which cannot be acquired by mere territorial conquest. Such Historical States are thus optimally positioned to effectively serve as neutral and objective arbiters of conflicts.

(**b**) Representing Humanity – The Permanent Members of the Security Council shall serve as an independent mediating and adjudicating body for international peace and security, representing the interests of humanity, based upon universal moral principles and inter-faith religious principles of right and wrong, under the Rule of Law.

(**c**) Qualification of States – All non-territorial Historical States as Member States of Organization, which are qualified by having an established and operational Ministry of Security or Ministry of Justice, and are prepared to assign a dedicated Crown Officer or Special Envoy to serve on the Security Council, shall be installed as Permanent Members by an act of the SCIJ as the Presidency of the Council.

(**d**) Rotating Participation – All qualified non-territorial Historical States as Member States who agree to assign a delegate shall be registered as Permanent Members of the Security Council, without limitation on the total number of States. However, the number of Permanent Members actively participating in each Session shall be limited to 10 States, serving on a rotating basis.

5. **Deliberating Affected States** – Conventional law mandates that "States shall… seek… settlement of their international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement… or other peaceful means" (1970 Declaration on Law of Cooperation of States, 2nd Principle), such that a Security Council should include in its deliberations all States involved in a given matter.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) principles mandate that "representation… on [a] Security Council" should be "equitable" and "adequate", by including all States involved in a given matter (1955 NAM Bandung Conference, Section F, Point 1; 1961 NAM 1st Summit Declaration, Article 24), and that a Security Council should "fulfill the role… in a transparent and equitable manner" (2006 NAM 14th Summit Declaration, Article 8(k)), as "a more democratic, effective, efficient… representative body" adapting to "geopolitical realities" (2016 NAM 17th Summit Declaration, Article 10).

For a Security Council to be "equitable" and "adequate" for dealing with practical "realities", it must include Deliberating States which have a substantial connection to each matter; For a Security Council to be "effective" and "efficient", it must consist of as few Deliberating States as possible, to avoid delays from unnecessary process and bureaucracy on matters of extreme urgency.

The purpose of a Security Council is to serve as an arbiter providing practical solutions for international peace and security in the interests of humanity, not to award participation status to States as political recognition. The role of Deliberating States is to contribute relevant knowledge and experience on a given matter to support the work of the Security Council, not to demonstrate their own political status.

Therefore, the Deliberating States of the Peace & Security Council shall be determined and shall participate as follows:

(**a**) States Involved in Matter – All States, and only such States, which are a direct subject of or participant in a given security matter, or are imminently expected to be directly affected by the matter, or have an identifiable claim to a specific and substantial interest in the matter, shall be invited to participate as Deliberating States for the Session of the Council dealing with that matter, on a case-by-case basis.

(**b**) States for Intervention – As and when another State, which does not otherwise have a direct involvement or interest in the matter, may be identified as especially well positioned to provide capabilities for any potentially necessary intervention measures, then such State shall be invited to participate as a Deliberating State for the Session of the Council dealing with the given matter.

(**c**) Determined by Council – The identification and invitation of the relevant Deliberating States for a Session on a given matter shall be determined by the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

(**d**) Provision for Non-Members – The selected Deliberating States which are Non-Members of Organization shall be invited with a grant of temporary status as Honourary Members authorized for participation and voting in the relevant Session of the Council, to ensure that no affected State shall be excluded from deliberations.

6. **Referendum to Member States** – In any escalating security matter for which the expected events, effects or consequences apparently cannot be contained among the Deliberating States or within an isolated region, and thus are broadly international in scope, then the Permanent Members of the Security Council shall call an Emergency Session of the Representative Council of Member States, formulate and submit a Referendum for voting by the full body of Member States, and provide a summary and copies of relevant evidence to that Council for informed voting. The results of the Referendum shall then be reported to the Security Council to implement appropriate resolution, action or intervention measures.

7. **No Veto Power by States** – Conventional law declares the absolute "principle of sovereign equality of States" (1970 Declaration on Law of Cooperation of States, 6th Principle), such that no State can legitimately hold veto power over another State under any circumstances. Accordingly, on the Peace & Security Council no States shall have any veto power over the deliberations.

8. **Judiciary Limited Veto** – Conventional law gives special powers and authorities to an "independent" Court which is an "international" institution (1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 10, 28), having "exclusive authority" for its "jurisdiction over all issues" of international law, free from any and all "influences" of individual States (1985 Principles on Independence of the Judiciary, Articles 2, 3, 4).

Only an "intergovernmental organization" (IGO) of the Independent Judiciary can exercise "independent Judicial authority" as an "international body" (1998 Right to Protect Human Rights, Articles 5(c), 9.2, 9.4). Only such "international Judicial organs" possess "universal jurisdiction", being "other bodies" independent from influence of any States, having their own "international processes" (2005 Right to Remedy for Human Rights, Articles 4, 5, 12, 14).

Accordingly, only a properly formed International Court has supra-governmental jurisdiction to exercise veto power over sovereign States. Therefore, all Resolutions of the Peace & Security Council on substantive non-procedural matters shall be subject to ratification or veto by the SCIJ High Court.

The Presiding Justice may exercise this Judiciary veto, as a limited veto power, on the basis of an identified and articulated principle of international law giving rise to a reasonable expectation that the SCIJ High Court would rule that the Resolution violates or would cause a violation of international law.

The Judiciary limited veto is subject to override by a two-thirds vote of the Representative Council of Member States, thereby ratifying the subject Resolution of the Peace & Security Council (1950 UN Res. 377 Uniting for Peace, Section A-1).

9. **Judiciary Support of the Council** – As the Official Body serving as the Presidency of the Peace & Security Council, the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ) shall provide the following Judiciary support for Sessions of the Council:

(**a**) Advisory Opinions – Upon the request of the Security Council or upon its own initiative, the SCIJ High Court may issue Advisory Opinions identifying relevant international law, and advising how such law may be determinative for resolution of, or intervention in, a conflict or dispute. For this purpose, the Court may adopt and certify external Barristers Opinions as endorsed Advisory Opinions.

(**b**) Declaratory Judgments – Upon the request of the Security Council or upon its own initiative, the SCIJ High Court may issue Declaratory Judgments establishing universal doctrines of international law which the Court will enforce, putting all States on legal notice that such law will govern any related disputes.

(**c**) Party to Legal Actions – In cases where an aggrieved State may appear unwilling or unable to do so, the Security Council itself may take legal action by initiating Judiciary process, as plaintiff or complainant against a violating State as defendant, in the SCIJ High Court.

(**d**) Judiciary Investigation – Any investigations initiated by the Security Council may be referred and thereby delegated by the Security Council to the Chamber of Instruction Judges of the SCIJ High Court for Judiciary investigation. The Chamber shall coordinate with and report back to the Security Council.

(**e**) Judiciary Enforcement – Any Contempt Orders, and additional Resolutions or Directives for enforcement issued by the Security Council, may be referred to the Chamber of Compliance Judges of the SCIJ High Court for Judiciary enforcement.

10. **Statements Under Penalty of Perjury** – Conventional law strictly requires that all "States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression" which "constitutes a crime" (1970 Declaration on Law of Cooperation of States, 1st Principle: ¶2-3), and the duty "to abstain from any… hostile propaganda for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the internal affairs of other States" (1981 Declaration on Interference in Internal Affairs of States, Article 2(II)(j). This mandatory obligation is most important for, and thus especially must apply to, all deliberations on the Peace & Security Council. Therefore:

(**a**) Automatically Under Oath – All statements, whether in documents or presentations, made to the Security Council are necessarily, inherently and automatically given under Oath, under penalty of Perjury. The Security Council may issue Contempt Orders, and additional Resolutions or Directives for enforcement, against any acts of committing, promoting or supporting Perjury to the Council.

(**b**) Fullest Liability for Perjury – Any of the Deliberating States which by its delegate commits a Perjury, which becomes a false basis or justification for any military intervention authorized by the Security Council, shall be held accountable with full legal and geopolitical liability, as if that perjuring State itself committed an act of aggression in violation of international law.

11. **Operational Protocols of Sessions** – The Peace & Security Council shall conduct its Sessions on particular matters based upon the following operational protocols:

(**a**) Preliminary Investigation – The Security Council may conduct its own preliminary fact-finding investigation of any reported situation which might give rise to a conflict or dispute which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security (1945 UN Charter, Article 34), and for this purpose may call a Special Session on a situation which is not yet referred as a matter.

(**b**) Referral of Security Matters – Matters which presently or may potentially or are expected to endanger international peace and security may be referred to the Security Council by the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ), the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), Emergency Relief Agency (ERA), the Representative Council of Member States, or by individual Member States.

Such matters may also be referred by a Non-Member State which is a party to the dispute or conflict, if for the purposes of the matter it accepts in advance the Founding Principles and Governing International Law of this present Sovereign Charter of Organization (1945 UN Charter, Article 35.2).

(**c**) Investigation of Matters – The Security Council may conduct its own formal fact-finding investigation of any referred matter or any reported situation as a potential matter, possessing the power to issue binding subpoenas and discovery orders to compel witness testimony, produce evidence, and provide access to investigators for site surveys or inspections.

(**d**) Notice of Security Sessions – The Prime Minister, upon notice from and consent of the Security Council, shall notify the Representative Council of Member States of any Session of the Security Council opened on a matter, and when such Session is closed on each matter.

(**e**) Delegates and Equal Voting – Each Permanent Member and Deliberating State participating in Sessions of the Security Council shall be represented by only one delegate. Each State participating on the Security Council equally shall have one vote (1945 UN Charter, Articles 23.3, 27.1).

12. **Decisions of the Security Council** – The Peace & Security Council may issue the full customary range of Resolutions and Directives for preventative or enforcement actions, including the following:

(**a**) Preliminary Directives – When appropriate, without unduly increasing the risk of damages or harm from delay, the Security Council may issue a Preliminary Directive for States parties to a conflict to settle their dispute by diplomatic negotiation or mediation, or through Judiciary process of the SCIJ High Court.

(**b**) Provisional Directives – Before deciding upon measures for intervention or enforcement, the Security Council may issue a Provisional Directive for States to comply with provisional measures, which shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the States involved or affected by the matter.

(**c**) Intervention Measures – The Security Council may issue Resolutions authorizing or Directives mandating active measures and intervention, including by the use of armed force, as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security, for neutralizing sources, causes and capabilities of aggression, defending civilians, and protecting legitimate defensive personnel opposing aggression. Such decisions by the Security Council may call upon Member States to apply such measures or intervention to prevent, contain or resolve a security matter.

(**d**) Voting on Decisions – All Decisions of the Security Council shall be made by a simple majority vote of the Permanent Members and Deliberating States.

13. **Empowered by Member States** – In order to ensure prompt and effective action in matters of international security, all Member States of Organization confer upon the Peace & Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in conducting this essential function it is authorized and empowered to act on their behalf. All Member States also agree to fully cooperate with the investigations of, and to accept and implement the decisions issued by, the Security Council. (1945 UN Charter, Articles 24.1, 25)

14. **Capabilities Supporting Measures** – In addition to the operational capabilities of Member States to implement preventive or enforcement measures, the Peace & Security Council may outsource and maintain its own capabilities, through agreements with cooperating Observer or Non-Member States, or partnerships with government contracting enterprises in the private sector. In the event that the Security Council decides to implement measures, but Member States are practically or politically unable to do so, then the Council may utilize and mobilize its own capabilities on behalf of the Member States of Organization.

Organization shall assert its diplomatic immunities to protect any private government contractors providing capabilities and implementing any measures for the Security Council, on the basis that conventional law requires that such immunities must fully apply to government contractors as "instrumentalities… performing acts in the exercise of sovereign authority" of Organization as an intergovernmental State (2004 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Article 2.1(b)(iii)).

15. **Military Service Commission** – The Peace & Security Council may establish and maintain a Military Service Commission (MSC) under its direction, by Special Sessions of Permanent Members with relevant Deliberating States called for that purpose. The Military Service Commission shall advise and assist the Security Council on all matters relating to military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the use and command of such forces. The Commission shall be responsible for strategic command of any armed forces and operational capabilities under direction of the Security Council. (1945 UN Charter, Article 47).

Article 23 – Directorate General

1. **Composition** – The Directorate General of Organization (referred to simply as the "Directorate") is composed of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the Inspector General, and all other Ministries and Agencies of Organization. Appointments of Officials and Staff of the Directorate are based upon evaluation of competence, integrity and professionalism, subject to security clearances, and are formalized and implemented by the Directorate.

2. **Administration** – The Directorate is in charge of directional management of the ordinary and extraordinary operations and activities of Organization. It provides record keeping of the initiatives, deliberations and resolutions of the Representative Council, and general administrative support for the functioning of the Council. The Directorate manages all Officials, delegates and envoys of Organization, and establishes all of its delegations, representative units, and observer missions.

Article 24 – Office of the Prime Minister

1. **Authorities as Branch of Government** – The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) serves as the primary Executive Branch of the IGO government, as the management side of the Directorate General. The OPM functions as the highest authority for general operational activities and administrative governance throughout Organization as an IGO institution, and for coordination of interrelated operations of its autonomous IGO Official Bodies.

Accordingly, the OPM is thus the chief governing authority of the collective IGO institutions, answering only to the Office of the Inspector General and the Representative Council.

2. **Composition** – The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is composed of the Prime Minister, together with all Ministers of the Cabinet (of Ministries), and other Officials and Staff appointed to assist and support the operations of the Prime Minster. The Prime Minister nominates and coordinates all Ministers, other Officials and Staff of the OPM, subject to security clearances.

3. **Sphere of Mandate** – The primary responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is to uphold and advance the humanitarian missions of the institutions as effective participants in the international community.

4. **The Prime Minister** – The Prime Minister must be a qualified member of the Governmental or Diplomatic professions, the Independent Legal Profession or Independent Judiciary Profession, or a relevant Academic profession, preferably holding doctorate level academic degrees. The Prime Minister shall be an elected official, nominated and elected by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees, and ratified by majority vote of the Office of the Prime Minister, subject to a security clearance.

5. **Temporary Appointment** – In the event of abeyance of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) or vacancy of the position of Prime Minister, or to accommodate a voluntary temporary sabbatical or early retirement, the Board of Trustees may appoint an interim Acting Prime Minister, pending new nominations and election of the Prime Minister.

In the event of unavailability or inaccessibility of the Prime Minister, where an interim appointment is pending or unwarranted, the Chancellor of the Representative Council of Member States shall serve as Acting Prime Minister, as and when needed, upon the request of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

6. **Minister of the Cabinet Office** – The Minister of the Cabinet Office must be a qualified member of the Governmental or relevant Academic profession, responsible for overseeing and coordinating the work of the Cabinet of Ministers (of Ministries), and convening working Sessions of the Ministers of portfolio as and when needed, thus constituting the Cabinet Office of the Office of the Prime Minister.

7. **Ministers of State Under OPM** – Ministers of State for designated portfolios, or without portfolio, may be appointed for special Ministers who do not govern a Ministry as a subdivision of the Directorate General, but rather carry a special portfolio of operations within the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

Article 25 – Office of the Inspector General

1. **Authorities as Branch of Government** – The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) serves as the primary Branch of the IGO government for State Security and Legal Security, as the law enforcement and investigations side of the Directorate General. The OIG specializes in Constitutional matters involving the IGO Charter, and matters of Sovereignty, Diplomatic Security and Judiciary Security. The OIG functions as the highest authority for operational security and legal affairs throughout Organization as an IGO institution, and for the protection of its autonomous IGO Official Bodies.

Accordingly, the OIG is independent from the Office of the Prime Minister, answering only to the Board of Trustees and the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ).

2. **Composition** – The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is composed of career State Security professionals, qualified Legal professionals of relevant experience, and authorized representatives of the Board of Trustees, supported by qualified Professors of the Law Faculty of Ignita Veritas University.

3. **Internal Operational Security** – The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) serves as the operational security and investigations agency for Organization, providing for all aspects of its internal affairs at all levels. Its primary responsibility is to protect the integrity of Organization and its collective institutions, by ensuring observance and proper application by all Members, Officials and Staff of the Founding Principles, Charter and Statutes of Organization.

Its underlying mandate is to uphold the rights and interests of the Board of Trustees in preserving and protecting the proprietary critical infrastructure resources of Organization and its collective IGO institutions.

4. **External Judiciary Security** – The special mandate of the OIG is to provide external Judiciary support, protecting the integrity of the Independent Judiciary Profession, ensuring non-interference with supra-governmental Judiciary sovereignty, and securing the independent Judiciary institutions as autonomous Official Bodies supported by infrastructure resources of the host Organization, thereby serving as an external Judiciary Security Agency.

5. **Determinations of Status** – Any and all determinations of qualification, approval, grant or loss of status, pertaining to active service of Officials and Staff of Organization, shall be made by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

6. **Security Clearances** – Any and all prerequisite or underlying Security Clearances, for election or appointment of Officials or Staff of Organization and its Official Bodies, Ministries and Agencies, shall be evaluated, determined and issued, subject to revocation for cause, by the Office of Inspector General, upon the advice and counsel of the relevant department or institution of Organization.

7. **Corrective Measures** – The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is empowered to impose corrective measures, by intervention in any and all actions or activities which may be incompatible with the Founding Principles, Charter and Statutes of the Organization.

Such measures are initially implemented by a written Notice or Directive issued by the OIG, and may be supplemented or escalated by the Inspector General obtaining a clarifying or corrective instruction from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

If a situation persists, then measures by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) may include restricting the participation of non-compliant Members, or ensuring the cessation of functions of non-compliant Officials or Staff.

8. **The Chief Inspector General** – The Chief Inspector General must be a qualified member of the Independent Legal Profession, with relevant experience suitable for a State Security professional, preferably holding doctorate level academic degrees. The Chief Inspector General shall be elected and established by the Board of Trustees. The Chief Inspector General may unilaterally and directly appoint all other Officials and Staff of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), upon the advice and counsel of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

9. **The Special Inspector General** – The Special Inspector General serves as the acting substitute for the Chief Inspector General, automatically holding full authority of that office in the event of unavailability or inaccessibility of the Chief Inspector General, and shall serve as Acting Chief Inspector General in the event of vacancy or sabbatical of that position, pending establishment of the new Chief Inspector General.

Article 26 – Founding Board of Trustees

1. The Founding Board of Trustees of Organization, referred to by the short-form "Board of Trustees", is composed of the appointed representatives of multiple independent boards, as the consolidated unified management structure of the external founding educational and humanitarian institutions, law firms and security firms which originally established and developed Organization and its institutions throughout the primary formational 20-year period from 1997-2017.

2. The Board of Trustees, governed by its own separate Charter, represents the collective rights and interests arising from the history of foundations of Organization, managing the resulting proprietary licensing rights and strategic assets as its underlying critical infrastructure resources. The Chief Inspector General of Organization shall serve as the Primary Proxy Trustee Power of Attorney authorized to represent the Board of Trustees.

Article 27 – Infrastructure by Domestic Foundations

1. **Operations by Subsidiary Legal Entities** – An IGO is legally established by Charter as an official legal entity in its own right by customary law. In addition, an IGO may also conduct operations through subsidiary legal entities, which may be registered or incorporated in various territorial countries:

Subsidiary legal entities of an IGO constitute its "property" in the form of "instrumentalities" as "other entities" used to "exercise [its] sovereign authority" (2004 Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Article 2.1(b)(iii)). An IGO has protected sovereign rights to "freely exercise full… possession [and] use" of subsidiary legal entities as its property resources for operations (1974 Economic Rights and Duties of States, Article 2.1).

2. **Independent from Registration or Licensing** – As an intergovernmental organization (IGO) and sovereign subject of international law possessing inherent supra-governmental and non-territorial statehood, the public juridical entity of Organization shall not be reduced to any mere domestic registration or incorporation in any country. The use of any such registration or related licensing shall not be construed as any waiver of sovereignty, nor as any subjugation to nor dependence on, the jurisdiction or influence of any territorial State.

3. **Representation by Registered Foundations** – Organization, by and through its Board of Trustees, may establish or appoint one or more of an incorporated not-for-profit ("non-profit") legal entity (hereinafter "Foundation") registered in any State of its operations, as a representation for Organization.

For practical purposes which, by various statutory laws and practices of States, typically require an incorporated legal entity to receive or exercise certain rights or benefits, each such Foundation shall serve as the registered entity, as a subsidiary or affiliate representation and fiduciary trustee of Organization as a sovereign IGO of independent statehood.

4. **Operations by Common Law Trust Entities** – Organization may also operate through affiliate unregistered Non-Profit Trusts in Common Law jurisdiction (1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 17.1, 20.1; 1985 Convention on Law of Trusts, Preamble, Article 11). Such Common Law entities have the protected right to operate and conduct economic activity (1998 Declaration on Right to Protect Human Rights, Articles 2.1, 5(b), 8.1, 10) specifically "the right… to receive and utilize resources" (Article 13).

5. **Infrastructure Management by Entities** – For any operational purposes, as and when deemed necessary or beneficial by the Board of Trustees, each relevant non-profit Foundation or Trust shall provide trust management of infrastructure rights or resources on behalf of Organization, including operating banking facilities, providing payment processing services for non-profit donations, holding any relevant licenses or certifications, registering and documenting tax-deductibility of non-profit donations and tax-exemption of charitable budgets, and any other practical functions.

6. **Management of Entities & Licenses** – All legal rights and interests in the representative Foundations or Trusts and any related licenses shall be held and managed by or on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Organization, which has the exclusive and primary responsibility and authority for maintaining critical infrastructure resources.

Article 28 – Official Bodies of Organization

1. **Official Bodies as Separate Legal Entities** – As evidenced by the 1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, an "intergovernmental organization" (Article 2.1(i)) may have autonomous Official Bodies which are treated as "other subjects of international law" (Article 3), which may also exercise sovereignty as separate "parties" to "international agreements" (Article 3(c)), as established by this treaty as their constituent Charter (Article 5), and which may be represented by Organization as the host institution (Article 36).

2. **Official Bodies Created as Autonomous** – Official Bodies are autonomous subdivisions of Organization as an IGO institution, thereby possessing the full governmental capacity and official authorities of Organization, and the full support of its Member States and Member Institutions, while maintaining political and operational independence, thereby constituting separate IGO institutions in their own right under customary international law.

3. **Establishment of Official Bodies** – Official Bodies, in addition to those established in the present Charter, may be instituted by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) together with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), by means of issuing a joint Resolution.

4. **Autonomous Statutes of Official Bodies** – While Official Bodies derive their sovereign official capacity as IGO institutions from the present Charter, the operations of each Official Body shall be governed by its own autonomous Statutes, enacted by its own senior officials, subject only to approval by the Chief Inspector General with the advice and counsel of the Prime Minister.

5. **The Directors General** – For each Official Body of Organization, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) shall jointly appoint a Director General, or other appropriate title for its Chief Executive officer, for oversight and management of administration of its sovereign intergovernmental and diplomatic infrastructure.

Article 29 – Ministries and Agencies of Organization

1. **Establishment of Ministries** – Ministries may be established as subdivisions of the Directorate General, functioning as managing administrations dedicated to a portfolio of governance of a sphere of operations of Organization. Each Ministry shall be headed by a Minister designated by its portfolio.

2. **Establishment of Agencies** – Agencies may be established as subdivisions of the Directorate General, functioning as specialist working groups dedicated to a sphere of operations of Organization, or as autonomous institutions of Organization. Each Agency shall be headed by a Director designated by its sphere of operations.

A Ministry of a particular portfolio, or an Agency of a particular specialization, shall be established or restructured by an Executive Act of the Prime Minister.

3. **Charters of Subdivisions** – The authorizing Executive Act shall serve as the basic Charter for that subdivision which it creates, or may provide that the subdivision may have its own separate Charter for detailed operations. Such separate Charter shall be developed under and ratified by the Minister or Director, with approval of the Prime Minister. For any Ministry or Agency constitutionally established by this Sovereign Charter, the IGO Charter serves as such Act.

2. **Appointment of Officials** – Ministers of each Ministry, and Directors of each Agency, shall be appointed by the Office of the Prime Minister with approval of the Office of the Inspector General. Supporting Officials serving under each Minister or Director may be appointed by the Office of the Prime Minister, subject to security clearances.

Article 30 – Ministry of Justice and Prosecutions

1. **Authorities of Ministry of Justice** – The Ministry of Justice is hereby established as a subdivision of the Directorate General, dedicated to the functions of administering the Rule of Law and Justice. Its primary authority is for handling general legal aspects of the operational and organizational affairs and transactional matters of Organization, and providing for public prosecutions in the SCIJ High Court.

2. **The Minister of Justice** – The Minister of Justice must be a qualified member of the Independent Legal Profession, with relevant experience suitable for an institutional general counsel, and relevant experience with Court cases or criminal law suitable for supporting prosecutions.

3. **<u>The Crown Prosecution Service</u>** – The Public Defender Service is the Agency under the Ministry of Justice with authority and responsibility to develop Criminal Complaints into cases, direct and manage Public Prosecutors, and conduct prosecution of cases before the SCIJ High Court. The Crown Prosecution Service is headed by the Prosecutor General, supported by appropriate Officials and Staff appointed by the Minister of Justice, subject to security clearances.

4. **The Prosecutor General** – The Prosecutor General must be a qualified member of the Independent Legal Profession, with relevant experience with Court cases or criminal law suitable for overseeing and managing the operations of the Crown Prosecution Service. The Prosecutor General shall be appointed by the Minister of Justice, subject to a security clearance.

5. **Initiating Prosecutions** – The Prosecutor General, or a delegated Official of the Crown Prosecution Service, shall evaluate each referral of a Criminal Complaint to make a determination for potential prosecution of the case. Any negative determination declining to prosecute must be documented with a stated reasonable legal basis for the negative determination. Every positive determination shall be forwarded with the case file to an assigned group of Prosecutors.

6. **Mandatory Prosecutions** – For any case which the Office of Inspector General (OIG) has endorsed as having strategic or security significance to Organization as an IGO, if the Prosecutor General declines to prosecute the case, then OIG may elect to itself prosecute the case before the SCIJ High Court.

7. **Filing Criminal Complaints** – Criminal Complaints, for any cases of human rights violations or international crimes within the jurisdiction of the SCIJ High Court, shall be filed, with all evidence which may be available to the Complainant, with the Ministry of Justice.

Any public advocacy group or other affected party may file a Criminal Complaint based upon its research developing a body of evidence. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) may file a Criminal Complaint based upon its official investigation of crimes and preparation of evidence.

8. **Judiciary Notice as Complaint** – In the event that the ACIJ Common Court or SCIJ High Court has issued a Civil Judgment, in which the Court takes Judicial notice of potential international crimes, the Minister of Justice may consider and accept that Judgment with evidence as an effective Criminal Complaint.

9. **Referrals for Prosecutions** – The Minister of Justice, or a delegated Official of the Ministry of Justice, shall evaluate each Criminal Complaint and issue a decision on potential referral of the case to the Crown Prosecution Service. Any negative decision declining to make a referral must be documented with a stated reasonable legal basis. Every positive decision shall be forwarded to the Crown Prosecution Service as a referral of the Criminal Complaint.

10. **Mandatory Referrals** – For any case which the Office of Inspector General (OIG) has endorsed as having strategic or security significance to Organization as an IGO, if the Minister of Justice declines to refer the case for prosecution, then OIG may itself refer the case to the Crown Prosecution Service directly.

11. **The Criminal Investigation Service** – The Criminal Investigation Service is the Agency under the Ministry of Justice with authority and responsibility to conduct investigations of cases, further developing the body of evidence. The Criminal Investigation Service is operated by appropriate Officials and Staff appointed by the Minister of Justice, subject to security clearances.

A Criminal Complaint may be referred to the Criminal Investigation Service by the Minister of Justice before a decision on referral to the Crown Prosecution Service, or by the Crown Prosecution Service before a determination on prosecution.

12. **The Public Defender Service** – The Public Defender Service is the Agency under the Ministry of Justice with authority and responsibility to appoint and manage Public Defenders to conduct legal defense in criminal cases, in the event that an individual Defendant demonstrates by evidence that one does not have sufficient economic means to hire private legal counsel for defense. The Public Defender Service is operated by appropriate Officials and Staff appointed by the Minister of Justice, subject to security clearances.

Article 31 – Ignita Veritas University

1. **University as an Official Body** – The namesake educational institution Ignita Veritas University, referred to by the short-form "IV University" (hereinafter "University"), in its capacity as an academic university of higher education, is hereby adopted and instituted as an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Primary Role as Institutional Resources** – Ignita Veritas University (IV University) is structured as a classical "university", in the historical sense of being "universal", providing diverse infrastructure as a multi-disciplinary institution supporting various affiliated organizations, including other IGO institutions and autonomous Official Bodies. Its primary role and priority function is thus to provide academic and scholarly resources supporting a network of official institutions internationally. As a result, the development of local campuses and standardized curriculums is optional and secondary.

3. **University Programs of Highest Standards** – For classical scholarship and traditional academia, University educational programs are based on exclusive custom Faculty course study modules, through experiential education by interactive distance learning enhanced by telecommuting, with direct mentorship and apprenticeship, driven by the available IGO humanitarian projects. Students are accepted for private Faculty studies by invitation and recommendation from the affiliated institutions.

University may issue degrees based on consolidated and legalized transfer credits from prior external institutional studies, as examined and recognized by the Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC). All University degrees are earned by completing modular course credits with research thesis or dissertation works, which meet or exceed all customary international standards for the relevant diplomas.

4. **Legal Authority & Mandate of University** – The academic educational authority of University is protected by international law under the 1966 Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 13.1, 13.2(c), 13.4). Under the 2008 UN Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 8/4: The Right of Education, University promotes the right to education (Article 7(a)), quality of education (Article 7(f)), flexible access to education in diverse settings (Article 7(e)), and supporting human rights through education (Article 7(i)).

5. **Sovereign Educational Licensing** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Education or equivalent agencies, hereby collectively grant official educational License to its namesake University, as follows:

"Licensed: To provide scholarly teaching, issue diplomas for international law and justice, international business and economics, international relations and diplomatic affairs, history and archaeology, and technical sciences, to conduct scientific research including forensics and archaeology, to issue all levels of academic degrees, including Secondary, Vocational, Bachelors, Masters, Doctorate and Professorship, and to issue Professional Certifications legally establishing educational and experiential qualifications to practice a specialized profession or sphere of expertise."

6. **Sovereign Educational Accreditation** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Education or equivalent agencies, hereby collectively grant official educational Accreditation to its namesake University.

7. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While University is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Body, the academic and educational operations of University shall be governed by its own Statutes.

8. **Governors and Deans of University** – The educational operations of University shall be managed by the Governor Superior of Academia, who shall serve as Chairman of the College of Deans of the faculties, and as Chairman of the Board of Governors, overseeing the Governors of Academia appointed to manage any major geographic regions and countries of operations of University. The faculties may have a dual portfolio for a Dean of Faculty and a Dean of Curriculum.

The Governor Superior and Deans must be career academic scholars with educational management experience, elected by the Board of Trustees, and ratified by the Office of the Inspector General. The Governors must have relevant institutional management experience, and shall be appointed by the Governor Superior upon the advice and counsel of the College of Deans.

9. **President of the University** – The institutional operations of University shall be supervised and managed by the President of the University, who shall oversee the Governor Superior of Academia and the programs and policies of all faculties, coordinating with the Board of Trustees for effective use of proprietary intellectual property resources in developing textbooks, courses and curriculums. The President must be a career academic scholar, preferably with Doctoral level qualifications, elected by the Board of Trustees, and ratified by the Office of the Inspector General.

10. **Operated by University Scholars** – University shall be primarily operated by its qualified Professors of the Law Faculty of University, supported by professional administrators experienced in educational management, and supervised by the College of Deans of University. Professors must be career academic scholars or formal members of a scholarly profession, who whenever possible shall hold a Doctorate or Post-Doctorate degree, or shall be required to hold at least a Master's degree while pursuing doctoral studies.

11. **Royal Patronage of University** – Organization is supported by Royal Patronage by sovereign "Letters Patent" in customary international law (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046), issued by the ancient Royal Alliance of Independent States (from ca. 14,000 BC), authorizing the IGO University to operate Royal Colleges and other faculties designated as Royal.

12. **Pontifical Patronage of University** – Organization is supported by Pontifical Patronage by sovereign "Letters Patent" in customary international law (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046), issued by the Ancient Apostolic Church (from 1118 AD) with independent Pontifical authority (recognized by Vatican Papal Bulls of 1129 and 1139 AD), authorizing the IGO University to operate Pontifical Academies and other faculties designated as Pontifical.

Article 32 – Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission

1. **Commission as an Official Agency** – The Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC), in its capacity as an accrediting body and accreditation agency in its own right, possessing the legal authority to accredit external academic and educational institutions, is hereby adopted and instituted as an autonomous Official Agency of Organization.

2. **Limitation on Accrediting Function** – Exercise of the accrediting function of the Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC) shall be limited to external academic and educational institutions, programs and degrees, including for independent Member Institutions of Organization, and independent institutions operating affiliate campuses of Ignita Veritas University.

The Commission shall not be used for nor represented as accrediting Ignita Veritas University, which is separately and intergovernmentally accredited by the collective of Member States representing the authority of their Ministries of Education.

3. **Legal Authority & Mandate** – The official authority of the Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC) is protected by international law (1966 Economic Social and Cultural Rights, Articles 13.1, 13.2(c), 13.4),), promoting the rights of access to and quality of education supporting human rights (2008 UN-HRC Right of Education, Article 7:(a),(e),(f),(i)).

4. **Sovereign Accrediting Body Licensing** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Education or equivalent agencies, hereby collectively grant official License to the Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC), as follows:

"Licensed: To operate as an accrediting body and accreditation agency exercising official authority to certify and grant accreditation and legalization of degrees, academic education and transfer credits of external educational institutions."

5. **Operated by Academic and Legal Experts** – The Inter-Governmental Accreditation Commission (IGAC) shall be primarily operated by qualified experts and academic professionals of the Ministries of Education of participating Member States, managed by Barristers of the licensed autonomous Bar Chambers (Law Center), supported by the Government Court Division of the SCIJ High Court, and supervised by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of Organization.

Article 33 – Magna Carta Bar Chambers (Law Center)

1. **Law Centre for Legal Services** – Magna Carta Bar Chambers (MCBC), in its capacity as an international law firm and legal services center, is hereby instituted as a not-for-profit ("non-profit") professional institution, as an autonomous Official Agency of Organization, serving as the Law Center.

2. **Legal Authority & Mandate** – Magna Carta Bar Chambers (MCBC) holds institutional law firm authorities under the 1990 Principles on the Role of Lawyers including protected client confidentiality (Preamble: ¶9, 11, Articles 16, 21, 22), immunities (Articles 16-17, 20) and investigative powers (Article 21), free from government influence under the 1948 Declaration of Human Rights (Article 20.2), thus representing the independent Legal Profession.

Services are regulated by the Code of Conduct for European Lawyers (2006) of the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (Brussels, Belgium), and also by the code of conduct statutes of the Inter-Governmental Bar Council (IGBC).

3. **Sovereign Law Center Licensing** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Justice or equivalent agencies, hereby collectively grant official License to Magna Carta Bar Chambers (MCBC) as a legal entity, as follows:

"Licensed: To provide legal consultations, legal representation, legal advice and formal opinions on all matters of national and international law, functioning as a law firm and international legal center, on the basis of its own institutional license to practice law; To provide legal security and economic security for protection of critical infrastructure of the public and private sectors, and management of other aspects of security, as an internationally authorized security agency."

4. **Operated by Barristers and Law Professors** – Magna Carta Bar Chambers (MCBC) shall be primarily operated by accredited Barristers at Bar in the Common Law, as International Barristers of the Independent Legal Profession, operating within or in connection with Templar Inn of Court. The Bar Chambers shall be operated by Barristers together with Professors of the Law Faculty of Ignita Veritas University (IV University), supported by participating Judges from the IGO Justice Courts of the Independent Judiciary Profession (who do not preside over any cases related to their support of the Bar Chambers).

Article 34 – Royal College of Heraldry

The Board of Trustees, with the Bar Chambers (Law Center) and the University History Faculty, continues to develop the framework and infrastructure for a planned traditional Royal College of Heraldry, as an official government agency for restoring and establishing heraldic coats of arms and armourial bearings, supporting Member States which are sovereign historical institutions.

Such heraldic emblems recognized and established by the Royal College of Heraldry shall be "gazetted" by publication in the Royal Registry as official public legal notice of record.

Upon such agency being duly ratified and officially implemented in accordance with this Charter, the resulting institution shall be reflected and codified here, as an amendment of this present Article. This Article is thus reserved for that purpose, to preserve the sequence of numbering of Articles, for reliability of extensive references to Articles of the Charter in diverse official instruments.

Article 35 – World Truthkeeping Foundation (Think Tank)

1. **Think Tank for Public Policy** – The World Truthkeeping Foundation (WTF), in its capacity as the "Think Tank" of an intergovernmental organization (IGO), is hereby instituted as a not-for-profit ("non-profit") professional institution, as an autonomous Official Agency of Organization.

2. **Legal Mandate for Assisting States** – The World Truthkeeping Foundation (WTF) has a special mandate as an IGO institution to serve as a Think Tank for governments, under the 1998 Declaration on Right to Protect Human Rights, for governmental institutions "to communicate with intergovernmental organizations" for "promoting and protecting human rights" (Article 5).

It has further mandate for assisting governments, under the 1966 Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, by the obligation of all States to promote human rights and prosperity "through international assistance and cooperation… by all appropriate means" (Article 2), including through "international cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields" (Article 15.4), where such "international action" specifically includes "technical assistance" by "consultation and study organized in conjunction with the governments concerned" (Article 23).

3. **Legal Mandate for Public Policy** – The Think Tank has a legal mandate to develop public policy, under the 1998 Right to Protect Human Rights, as the protected right "to publish… or disseminate… information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms", and "to study… [and] draw public attention to those matters" (Article 6), and a mandate for "participation… in the conduct of public affairs" including "to submit to governmental bodies… concerned with public affairs criticism and proposals for improving their functioning" (Article 8).

4. **General Sphere of Operations** – The Think Tank serves as a non-political and fact-driven research and development center, upholding the principle of intellectual independence, as an institution of strict academic scholarship providing innovative solutions for effective and beneficial public policy in both foreign affairs and domestic affairs.

It provides expert consulting and research support to assist sovereign States and governmental institutions, developing innovative strategies, framework policies, and model laws or treaties. Such expert work is applied for supporting peace, geopolitical security, national sovereignty, social and economic prosperity, and human rights under international law.

5. **Operated by University Scholars** – The Think Tank shall be primarily operated by Professors of the diverse University Faculties, supported by participating Barristers from the Bar Chambers (Law Center) when public policy involves legal rights, and assisted by the Member Institutions accredited to Special Consultancy status with Organization.

6. **Independence from Political Influence** – To meaningfully guarantee the intellectual independence of the Think Tank, and ensure that it shall remain free from influence by any particular government or political party, all project-specific research work is isolated and removed from the separate sphere of funding, as follows:

(**a**) No Direct Donations or Hiring – All contributions by Patrons are given only to Organization as the host IGO, only as grants and donations for general independent research in the public interest, without any direct hiring and without reference to any specific project. All funds for the Think Tank shall come exclusively from Organization, without reference to any particular Patron, such that the IGO Government is the only source of funding known to scholars of the Think Tank.

(**b**) Priority Requests for Research – All Patrons of Organization as the host IGO may separately make direct requests to the Think Tank for research on particular topics, which the Think Tank shall give priority over its voluntary projects assisting or supporting non-patrons. Research is thus reliably provided, but never hired, such that a requesting Patron cannot require any specific results or conclusions of research.

7. **Peoples Rights In Action (PRIA)** – Peoples Rights In Action (PRIA) is the official public engagement program of Organization, as a department of the World Truthkeeping Foundation (WTF) Think Tank, providing institutional infrastructure and professional support for independent rights advocates and researchers.

The PRIA program constitutionally holds permanent Special Consultancy status in Organization, thereby giving The People a voice in international affairs, through direct influence in the relevant IGO institutions.

Peoples Rights In Action (PRIA) is strategically established under the Think Tank, to enable the closest possible interaction with Barristers and Judges, most of whom are generally restricted by traditional rules from directly cooperating with members of the general public on potential Court cases:

Barristers from the Bar Chambers (Law Center) can advise and guide the Think Tank to support PRIA research projects, and Judges from the IGO Courts can cooperate with the Think Tank to receive and utilize PRIA research and evidence for Judiciary purposes, all without needing direct involvement in the public engagement program.

Article 36 – Sovereign Court of International Justice

1. **Court as Intergovernmental Official Body** – The Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ), referred to by the short-form "Sovereign Court", in its capacity as an official Court of Law and international Court of Justice of the Independent Judiciary Profession, is hereby adopted and instituted as the "High Court" of universal jurisdiction for human rights and international law cases, as an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Special Authorization of Official Body** – As a highly specialized autonomous Official Body for a distinct sphere of major human rights operations, the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) is established with special intergovernmental authorization to exercise full diplomatic status independently, including issuing Judiciary and Diplomatic Passports separately, establishing Diplomatic Missions jointly or severally, and using its own intergovernmental Flag officially.

3. **Jurisdiction & Authority of the Court** – The Sovereign Court (SCIJ) is an official Court of Law, with "universal jurisdiction" over all matters involving international law, and "independent" exercise of that higher jurisdiction (1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 10, 28; 2005 Right to Remedy for Human Rights, Articles 3(c), 5, 12, 14; 1998 Right to Protect Human Rights, Articles 1, 3, 5, 9.1-9.2; 1985 Declaration of Justice for Abuse of Power, Articles 5, 7; 2007 Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Articles 17.1, 37, 40; 1985 Principles on Independence of Judiciary, Articles 3, 4, 9, 14).

These official powers and authorities are fully "binding upon" all countries, even non-signatory countries, as a "recognized customary rule of international law" (1969 Law of Treaties, Article 38).

4. **Primacy of Inherent Legal Authority** – The primary basis for the official powers and authorities of the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) is its inherent legal authority, derived from wholly embodying and fully implementing all relevant specific provisions of codified sources of the modern framework of conventional international law as public law, which cannot be denied by any country nor person. Any additional licensing in connection with governmental authority is thus entirely optional and secondary to the primacy and supremacy of this legal authority.

5. **Sovereign Judiciary Licensing** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Justice and Ministries of Foreign Affairs or equivalent agencies, hereby collectively grant official Judiciary License to the Sovereign Court (SCIJ), as follows:

"Licensed: To operate as a public and official Court of Law and international Justice Court of the Independent Judiciary Profession, issuing binding and enforceable Judgments, Court Orders and Warrants, by legal authority of conventional international law, exercising universal jurisdiction over all matters arising under international law."

6. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Body, the Judiciary operations of the Court shall be governed by its own Statutes, primarily consisting of its Rules of Court.

7. **Judgments Certified by Chancellor** – To guarantee and witness the necessary impartiality and fairness of due process without conflict of interest by any Presiding Judge in each case (1985 Principles on Independence of Judiciary, Articles 2, 6, 8), all Judgments of the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) shall be signed and certified by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Presiding Judges or appropriate Chancellor of another relevant Chamber, who is privy to the "internal matter" of "assignment of cases to Judges" which is otherwise protected by "Judiciary secrecy" as "confidential information" which the Court "shall not be compelled" to disclose (Articles 14-15).

8. **The Chief Justice** – The Chief Justice of the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) must be a career Legal or Judiciary professional with substantial courtroom or litigation experience. The Chief Justice shall serve in the role of Chief of Judiciary Administration, overseeing and managing all Judges of the Court, and representing the Court in all international affairs, governmental relations and institutional cooperation.

9. **The Supreme Chancellor** – The Supreme Chancellor of the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) must be a career Legal or Judiciary professional, serving in the role of an interdepartmental coordinator, responsible for overseeing and managing the Chancellors of all Divisions and Chambers of the Court, and representing and upholding the integrity of the Court and independence of the Judiciary.

10. **Election of High Justices** – The Chief Justice and the Supreme Chancellor of the Sovereign Court (SCIJ) shall be elected officials, nominated and elected by the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ), and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees, subject to security clearances.

Article 37 – Arbitration Court of International Justice

1. **Court as Intergovernmental Official Agency** – The Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ), referred to by the short-form "Arbitration Court", in its capacity as an official Court of Law and international Arbitration Court of the Independent Judiciary Profession, is hereby adopted and instituted as the "Common Court" for civil litigation and commercial arbitration cases, as an autonomous Official Agency of the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ) as the "High Court", which is an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Authority & Mandate of the Court** – The Arbitration Court (ACIJ) is an official Court of Law, dedicated to promoting "fair and equal access to Justice", as one of the most fundamental human rights in customary international law (2005 Right to a Remedy for Human Rights, Articles 2(b), 3(c), 11(a), 12). The 1985 Declaration of Justice for Abuse of Power mandates "access to justice" (Article 4) through "informal procedures" (Article 5) specifically "including arbitration" (Article 7), to "minimize inconvenience", "protect from intimidation" and "avoid unnecessary delay" (Article 6).

Arbitration Judgments of ACIJ hold authority for automatic fast-track enforcement (1958 Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, Article 3), which is "binding upon" all countries as a "recognized rule of international law" (1969 Law of Treaties, Article 38).

3. **Primacy of Inherent Legal Authority** – The primary basis for the official powers and authorities of the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) is its inherent legal authority, derived from wholly embodying and fully implementing all relevant specific provisions of codified sources of the modern framework of conventional international law as public law, which cannot be denied by any country nor person. Any additional licensing in connection with governmental authority is thus entirely optional and secondary to the primacy and supremacy of this legal authority.

4. **Sovereign Judiciary Licensing** – Through the sovereign intergovernmental powers and authorities of statehood of Organization, its constituent Member States, representing the powers and authorities of their respective Ministries of Justice, hereby collectively grant official Judiciary License to the Arbitration Court (ACIJ), as follows:

"Licensed: To operate as a public and official international Court of Law of the Independent Judiciary Profession, issuing binding and enforceable Judgments, Court Orders and Arbitration Awards, by legal authority of conventional international law, exercising jurisdiction over all civil litigation matters arising under international law."

5. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Agency, the Judiciary operations of the Court shall be governed by its own Statutes, primarily consisting of its Rules of Court.

6. **Judgments Certified by Chancellor** – To guarantee and witness the necessary impartiality and fairness of due process without conflict of interest by any Presiding Judge in each case (1985 Principles on Independence of Judiciary, Articles 2, 6, 8), all Judgments of the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) shall be signed and certified by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Arbitration Judges or appropriate Chancellor of another relevant Chamber, who is privy to the "internal matter" of "assignment of cases to Judges" which is otherwise protected by "Judiciary secrecy" as "confidential information" which the Court "shall not be compelled" to disclose (Articles 14-15).

7. **The High Chancellor** – The High Chancellor of the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) must be a career Legal professional with substantial litigation experience and background in international business transactions. The High Chancellor shall serve in the role of Chief of Judiciary Administration, overseeing and managing all Arbitration Judges of the Court, and representing the Court in all international affairs, governmental relations and institutional cooperation.

8. **The Commissioner** – The Commissioner of the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) must be a career Legal or Judiciary professional, serving in the role of a managing project coordinator, representing and upholding the integrity of the Court and independence of the Judiciary.

9. **Election of High Officials** – The High Chancellor and the Commissioner of the Arbitration Court (ACIJ) shall be elected officials, nominated and elected by the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ), and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees, subject to security clearances.

Article 38 – High Council of the Independent Judiciary

1. **Authorities as Branch of Government** – The High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ) serves as the primary Judiciary Branch of the IGO government, as an external authority having primary jurisdiction over all levels of Organization and its autonomous IGO Official Bodies. The HCIJ is independent from all other Departments and institutions of the IGO government, answering only to accredited representatives and institutions of the Independent Judiciary Profession.

2. **Composition of Judiciary** – The High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ) is composed of career Judiciary professionals and qualified Doctorate level legal scholars holding Judiciary status at Bar in Common Law as the Independent Legal Profession, together with recognized international organizations of Judges, as accredited representatives of the Independent Judiciary Profession, which are free and independent from political or governmental influence by any particular country.

3. **Operations as Judiciary Branch** – The High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ) conducts its operations and performs its functions as the Judiciary Branch of government, by and through the independent Justice Courts hosted by Organization. The HCIJ is the primary source of providing qualified International Judges for operating the Justice Courts as autonomous IGO Official Bodies.

4. **Sphere of Special Mandate** – The High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ) functions as the highest authority for representing the Independent Judiciary Profession internationally within the IGO government, advancing the role of independent Judiciary organizations and their influence in the IGO and its autonomous institutions. The primary responsibility of HCIJ is governing the general public policies and programs of the IGO involving or affecting the International Judiciary Profession and public access to Justice.

5. **Officials of the Judiciary Council** – Officials of the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ) shall be elected officials, nominated and elected by authorized representatives of the accredited member organizations of HCIJ, subject to security clearances.

Article 39 – Mandate for Independence of the Judiciary

1. **Mandate for Independent Judiciary** – As an intergovernmental organization (IGO) serving as the host institution for autonomous Justice Courts of the independent Judiciary Profession, both the SCIJ High Court as an Official Body and ACIJ Common Court as an Official Agency, Organization has a special responsibility and strict obligation to preserve, protect and defend the principle of independence of the Judiciary under mandatory provisions of customary international law. Organization thus recognizes and commits to uphold this binding mandate for full and proper support of the independence of the Judiciary.

2. **Jurisdiction of Independent Judiciary** – Basic human rights include meaningful access to Justice through an "independent" and "international" Court (1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 10, 28), providing "customary Justice" (1985 Declaration of Justice for Abuse of Power, Article 7) by the independent Judiciary Profession as "other bodies" without government influence, thereby having "universal jurisdiction" (2005 Right to Remedy for Human Rights, Articles 4, 5, 12, 14).

An "intergovernmental organization" (IGO) Court of "independent judicial authority" has the right to assert universal jurisdiction "at the international level" (1998 Declaration on Right to Protect Human Rights, Articles 1, 5, 9.2, 9.3(c), 9.4), and such independent "professional Judges" have "exclusive authority" without government interference in "judicial decisions" (1985 Principles on Independence of Judiciary, Preamble §1, §10, Articles 3, 4).

This inherent conventional law authority for independent and supra-governmental universal jurisdiction is "binding upon" all countries as a "recognized rule of international law" (1969 Law of Treaties, Article 38).

3. **Authorities of Independent Judiciary** – Officers of the Court hold international supremacy of Judiciary authority, with power to command support of domestic law enforcement worldwide (1985 Independence of Judiciary, Article 7; 2005 Remedy for Human Rights, Articles 4, 17; 1998 Right to Protect Human Rights, Articles 12.2-12.3), strictly protected from any and all interference, with absolute immunity (1985 Independence of Judiciary, Articles 1, 2, 4, 16, 18), as an "Internationally Protected Person" (1973 Convention on Internationally Protected Persons, Article 1(b); 18 USC 1116(b)).

Such authorities of the independent Judiciary fully "apply equally to lay Judges" (1985 Independence of Judiciary, Preamble: ¶10), including investigating Instruction Judges, enforcement Compliance Judges, Judiciary Security magistrates, Arbitration Judges, and Judiciary administrators.

4. **Limited Role of Host Organization** – To meaningfully guarantee the independence of the Judiciary, and to publicly and transparently demonstrate that the Judiciary discretion of the Justice Courts hosted by Organization shall remain free from any institutional influence by the Directorate General, the role of the IGO host Organization in relation to those Courts shall be limited, as follows:

(**a**) Diplomatic & Consular Support – Organization shall have the primary limited role of providing intergovernmental authority with diplomatic status and consular support to empower the sovereign Judiciary authorities of the autonomous Justice Courts operated by the Independent Judiciary Profession, represented by the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ).

(**b**) Infrastructure & Security Support – Organization shall have the secondary limited role of providing institutional infrastructure, operational support, enforcement capabilities, and external Judiciary Security support, to empower the autonomous Justice Courts operated by the independent Judiciary Profession through the High Council of the Independent Judiciary (HCIJ).

5. **Limited Role of Member States** – To meaningfully guarantee the independence of the Judiciary, and to publicly and transparently demonstrate that the intergovernmental Justice Courts hosted by Organization shall remain free from influence by any particular government, the role of Member States in relation to those Official Bodies shall be limited, as follows:

(**a**) No Direct Membership in the Courts – While Member States can join the host IGO and most of its Official Bodies as autonomous IGO institutions, no Member State can directly join the SCIJ High Court nor the ACIJ Common Court. Any desired affiliation or cooperation must be only indirect, through membership in the Representative Council of Organization. This ensures and visibly establishes that Member States have no involvement nor influence in any internal Judiciary functions.

(**b**) Basic Support from Member States – As part of the general obligations of Member States to support the Founding Principles of Organization, all Member States are committed to supporting the universal jurisdiction of the independent Judiciary, and supporting its universal enforcement powers internationally. As further assistance, Member States can recommend or nominate qualified Judges, but only the Court can appoint them, and no government can remove them, such that any political influence is excluded.

(**c**) Enforcement Measures by Member States – All Member States shall assist in causing Interpol "Red Notices" to be issued and published based on Arrest Warrants ordered by the SCIJ High Court, through their respective Interpol National Central Bureaus (NCB). Member States shall also pursue extradition to secure due process with the Court and enforce resulting criminal penalties within their own national Justice and prison systems.

(**d**) Limited Role of Representative Council – Upholding the strict independence of the international Judiciary Profession, the Representative Council of Member States is inherently limited to making policy decisions only indirectly affecting the international relations, access to justice programs, and external activities of the Justice Courts, which remain governed by their autonomous Judiciary Statutes.

Article 40 – Inter-Governmental Bar Council

1. **Bar Council of the High Court** – The Inter-Governmental Bar Council (IGBC), in its capacity as the traditional Bar of the Independent Legal Profession governed by the Independent Judiciary Profession in customary international law, is hereby instituted as a not-for-profit ("non-profit") Official Agency of the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ), which is the "High Court" of universal jurisdiction and an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Legal Authority with States** – The Inter-Governmental Bar Council (IGBC) holds official authorities, protected by international law under the 1990 Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, specifically:

To "exercise its functions without external interference" by States, to "cooperate with governments" for its lawyers to practice law "without improper interference" by States (Articles 24, 25); To ensure "protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms" by "effective access to legal services provided by an independent legal profession" acting "freely and diligently" in "promoting the cause of Justice" (Preamble: ¶9, Articles 9, 14);

To empower "lawyers without… formal status" from State governments, enforcing the mandate that "No Court or administrative authority" of a State "shall refuse to recognize the right of a lawyer to appear before it" regardless of recognition (Preamble: ¶11, Article 19); To uphold rights that "Governments shall ensure… equal access to [its] lawyers… without discrimination based on… political… or other status" including membership in the free and independent Legal Profession (Article 2);

To protect lawyers from "improper restrictions and infringements", and "ensure that lawyers" can practice law "without censorship" and "without… improper interference" by any State agency (Preamble: ¶10, Articles 8, 16, 25).

3. **Legal Authority with Lawyers** – The Bar Council (IGBC) holds official mandates of international law for governing the free and independent Legal Profession under universal jurisdiction of the Independent Judiciary Profession, specifically:

To "ensure that there is no discrimination… within the legal profession… [for] political or other opinion… or other status" (1990 Principles on Role of Lawyers, Article 10); To enforce the "duties of a lawyer" to represent rights and interests of clients "diligently in accordance with the law and recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession", through disciplinary actions handled "fairly" with a "fair hearing" by an "impartial disciplinary committee" and "subject to an independent Judicial review" (1990 Role of Lawyers, Articles 9, 14, 27-28);

To ensure that disciplinary measures are used only for reasonable quality control, such that lawyers "shall not… be threatened with sanctions for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties, standards and ethics", and shall freely practice law "without suffering professional restrictions by reason of their lawful action" (1990 Role of Lawyers, Articles 16, 23);

To ensure that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference… nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation" to undermine legal representation of client rights and interests (1948 Declaration on Human Rights, Article 12; 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 17).

4. **Sphere of Official Operations** – The Bar Council (IGBC) embodies the traditional Bar of the Independent Judiciary at Common Law, governing and expanding the historical class of scholarly Barristers internationally, to uphold the quality and integrity of the Legal Profession of free and independent lawyers.

The Bar Council exercises full Judiciary authority to establish Solicitors and create Barristers by calling to the Bar, granting International Practising Certificates as official licenses to practice law as "foreign lawyers" worldwide, without interference from any particular State.

It also holds official authority to establish International Barristers to the highest levels of the Legal Profession at Bar in Common Law, elevating them to the status of titled International Judges, and in cooperation with Member States and other States in diplomatic relations, to the status of titled Crown Counsels and Privy Councillors.

5. **Governed by the High Court** – The Inter-Governmental Bar Council (IGBC) shall be primarily operated by the independent Judiciary of the Sovereign Court of International Justice (SCIJ) as the intergovernmental High Court, supported by Professors of the Law Faculty of the University, and by the Ministries of Justice of the Member States of Organization. Under this authority and governance, for specialized professional development and advanced training, all Barristers of the Bar Council shall be members of Templar Inn of Court as an Official Body of Organization.

6. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While the Bar Council (IGBC) is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Agency of an intergovernmental Official Body, its operations shall be governed by its own Statutes, as independently established by the Chamber of Presiding Judges of the SCIJ High Court.

Article 41 – Traditional Inn of Court at Bar

1. **Inn of Court at Bar as an Official Body** – Templar Inn of Court, in its capacity as a traditional institution of the Independent Judiciary Profession for calling members to the international Bar as Barristers at Common Law, is hereby adopted and instituted as an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Legal Authority & Mandate** – Templar Inn of Court has a mandate to provide education and training on "duties of the lawyer and of human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by… international law" (1990 Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, Article 9).

3. **Sphere of Law Society Operations** – Templar Inn of Court shall serve as a post-graduate training center, in the form of a professional Law Society, providing qualifications for admission to the international Bar of the free and independent Legal Profession, and calling members to the Bar for subsequent high-level practice as an International Barrister at Bar in Common Law. The Inn of Court shall teach the ancient knowledge of the authentic customs of the Independent Judiciary Profession, directly from the original doctrines, principles and practices as preserved in the historical record.

4. **Governed by the Independent Judiciary** – Templar Inn of Court shall be governed by the traditional Masters of the Bench, comprised of Judges, Crown Counsels and Privy Councillors recognized by the Inter-Governmental Bar Council (IGBC). The professional development training programs of the Inn of Court shall be supported by the Law Faculty of University, and any IGO Member States or Member Institutions which are historical institutions preserving customs and traditions related to the Bar in Common Law.

5. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While the Templar Inn of Court is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Body, the operations of the Inn of Court shall be governed by its own Statutes, as independently established by the Masters of the Bench and approved by the Bar Council.

6. **Crown Patronage of Inn of Court** – Organization is supported by Crown Patronage by sovereign "Letters Patent" in customary international law (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046), issued by the original and restored Ancient Order of Knights of the Temple (a non-territorial Crown Principality recognized by Papal Bulls of 1129 and 1139 AD), authorizing the IGO to operate the Templar Inn of Court with Crown authority designated as a Templar institution.

Article 42 – Emergency Relief Agency

1. **Emergency Relief as an Official Body** – The Emergency Relief Agency (ERA), in its capacity as an intergovernmental agency of Member States dedicated to humanitarian intervention and relief as an integral part of human rights, is hereby adopted and instituted as an autonomous Official Body of Organization.

2. **Special Authorization of Official Body** – As a highly specialized autonomous Official Body for a distinct sphere of major humanitarian operations, the Emergency Relief Agency (ERA) is established with special intergovernmental authorization to exercise full diplomatic status independently, including issuing Diplomatic Passports and Laisser-Passer temporary travel Passports separately, establishing Diplomatic Missions jointly or severally, and using its own intergovernmental Flag officially.

3. **Legal Authority & Mandate of Coalition** – As an intergovernmental organization (IGO), the Emergency Relief Agency (ERA) holds special authorities to directly help refugees:

It specifically implements conventional law mandates for intergovernmental collaboration for human rights (1998 Declaration on Right to Protect Human Rights, Article 5; 1948 Declaration of Human Rights, Article 22), providing consular support and issuing valid emergency travel documents (1951 Convention on Status of Refugees, Articles 25.1, 25.3), declaring official legal status as a "Refugee" invoking the resulting rights under international law (1951 Refugees, Article 12.1) and restoring dignity and rights as a "legal person" within the law (1951 Refugees, Article 28; 1948 Human Rights, Article 6).

It holds sovereign authority to issue official ID cards as documented legal refugees (1951 Refugees, Articles 26-27; 1948 Human Rights, Article 9), and supporting law enforcement measures for security of temporary host countries (1951 Refugees, Articles 1(F), 2, 9).

4. **Core Principles of General Operations** – The essential mission of the Relief Agency (ERA) is to provide humanitarian relief to refugees, as emergency aid, diplomatic advocacy, and consular support. This mission is greatly enhanced by the backing of Judiciary support for enforcement of human rights by the SCIJ High Court.

The overriding principle of ERA programs is to help refugees in their home country or native region, or provide temporary civilized self-sufficient communities in receiving countries, equally protecting the constitutional rights and security of host country citizens. Another core principle is to provide long-term solutions by empowering refugees with the educational, vocational and consular resources to recover and rebuild their lives, and eventually return to restore their home countries.

5. **Governed by Autonomous Statutes** – While the Relief Agency (ERA) is empowered under the present Charter as an autonomous Official Body, its humanitarian intervention and relief operations may be governed by its own Statutes.

Article 43 – Royal Alliance of Independent States

1. **Ancient "IGO" Source of "NAM"** – The Royal Alliance of Independent States (RAIS), originally established as a Treaty alliance of 10 kingdoms ca. 14,000 BC, thus the most ancient known "intergovernmental organization" (IGO) in world history, expanded to 128 Royal Houses by 1750 AD. Through its Crown Regent for cultural leadership, then Indonesian President Soekarno, the Royal Alliance had a leading role in founding the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) based on the "Bandung Conference" of 1955, officially establishing the NAM at the "Belgrade Summit" of 1961.

2. **Alliance States Founded IGO** – Organization was officially established as an intergovernmental organization (IGO) in May 2016, by Historical States which are evidenced in the historical record as leading Member States of the ancient Royal Alliance (RAIS), which are the founding "negotiating States" of this present Sovereign Charter as a Treaty.

3. **IGO Restored Royal Alliance** – The Royal Alliance was officially restored and legalized in modern international law by Barristers of the Bar Chambers (Law Center) of Organization in October 2018, recognized by 44 official signatories to its reestablishment, including Royals from 20 kingdoms and 10 international Judges.

4. **Permanent Royal Authority** – The Royal Alliance in 2018 mutually exchanged permanent and irrevocable constitutional legal instruments, including Royal Letters Patent, establishing the collective kingdoms of the Royal Alliance as Member States backing Organization as an IGO, and establishing Organization as the exclusive sovereign infrastructure and institutions for diplomatic relations of the Royal Alliance in conventional international law.

Article 44 – Official Documents Form & Validity

1. **Means and Method of Issuing Documents** – This present Article establishes the means and method, and legal validity thereof, for issuing all official and legal documents of Organization and its Official Bodies, Ministries and Agencies, in its official capacity as an intergovernmental State. The means and method of issuing documents, applying certifying stamps and seals, and security measures, shall be established and provided by the Office of the Inspector General to all institutions and departments of Organization.

2. **Official Documents in Electronic Form** – Doctrines of customary international law establish that a sovereign State has the right to determine and declare its own method of issuing official and legal documents, including by Digital Originals in electronic form:

"A copy of the [official document] is conclusive evidence of the fact" of its decree, while a "copy" means any "transcript of an original writing", regardless of its form, thus allowing for "copies mechanically made being originals" (Black's Law Dictionary 2nd 1910: "Gazette", p. 537; "Copy", p.270; Bouvier's Law Dictionary 3rd 1914: Vol.2, "Gazette", p.1345; Vol.1, "Copy", p.674). The State shall determine the "form [of] documents" and "mode in which… prepared", including "whether on paper… or any other [medium]", "as seems convenient" (1877 UK Crown Office Act, Sections 3.1, 5.3).

3. **Stamps and Seals in Electronic Form** – Rules of customary international law establish that a sovereign State has the right to determine and declare its own method of using and applying its stamps and seals to legally certify official and legal documents, including as Digital Originals in electronic form:

The "Privy Council" as Chief Legal Counsel for the State shall determine the form and use of "impressions" of the "Great Seal" of the State and other Seals for certifying official and legal documents, "in such manner… or sizes" as so established "from time to time", and such use "shall confer on that document the same validity… as if… authenticated by… the [original] Great Seal" (1877 UK Crown Office Act, Section 4).

4. **Validity of Digital Original Copies** – Electronic copies of any and all official or legal documents issued by Organization, which are created as formally signed and stamped color Digital Originals, and also color printed paper copies of such electronic copies, shall have the same full legal force and effect as paper originals for all legal and official purposes, the text and signatures of which shall be deemed authentic and definitive (1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 10(a)).

5. **Official Language of Formal Documents** – The official working language of Organization, and the exclusive official language for its official and legal documents, shall be English. Accordingly, only documents in English language may be authentic originals, and any authorized foreign language versions must be accompanied by the original English version for authentication by the Office of the Inspector General.

6. **Authentication of Issued Documents** – By the same practical realities which equally apply to physical documents issued as paper originals, electronic documents may be subject to later nullification or revocation by the issuer, or to tampering or forgery by third parties. In customary law, any non-standard documents which appear not characteristic of those typically issued by Organization thereby give legal "implied notice" of reason for "inquiry" to be "followed up with due diligence" (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Notice: Classification", p.832).

All interested parties may verify and authenticate any official or legal document of Organization by inquiry to the Office of the Inspector General, which may confirm its validity, or otherwise shall provide reasons or details of its invalidity.

7. **Criminal Prosecution for Forgeries** – The 1979 Convention for Protection of Industrial Property protects Trade Marks (TM) (Article 1.2), especially "State emblems" and "heraldic" seals (Article 6-3rd: §1(a)) of "intergovernmental organizations" (§1(b)), "Service Marks" (SM) without registration (Article 6-6th), and "Trade Names" without registration (Article 8), and prohibits "any imitation" (Article 6-3rd: §1(a)) or "unfair competition" which "create[s] confusion by any means" (Article 10-2nd: §2, §3(i)), as a criminal offense (15 USC 1053, 1125(a)) punishable by 10 years imprisonment (18 USC 241; UK Copyright Act §107).

Organization will criminally prosecute any unauthorized use or imitation of its official stamps and seals to falsify any documents, as trademark violations and also as other international crimes.

8. **Syntax Used in Documents** – Exercising and invoking the jurisdiction of customary international law as Common Law, in this present Charter and all documents issued by Organization and its Official Bodies, Ministries and Agencies, from beginning to end throughout, the following rules of format, style and syntax of text and source references shall apply:

(**a**) All bold type, parentheses, underlining, italics and uppercase solely constitute emphasis for convenience of visual reference and reading comprehension, and shall not be construed nor interpreted as otherwise, such that all textual contents of all documents of Organization shall carry full legal weight, force and effect at law;

(**b**) Bold type signifies only emphasis, and not separation from the printed page; Parentheses signifies only alternate or additional phrasing, or featuring a citation of source references, and not removal from the printed page; Underlining signifies only emphasis, or indicating the title of a citation of a source reference, and not removal from the printed page; Italics signifies only emphasis, or phrasing in a foreign language not to be ignored, and not being foreign to nor absent from the printed page; Uppercase words signify only visual emphasis, not a legal fiction, corporation, trademark, symbol nor sign language.

Article 45 – Sovereign Register of Record

1. **Royal Register as Paper of Record** – The Royal Register (RR), in its capacity as a traditional "paper of record", official "government gazette", and "legally adjudicated" sovereign register, is hereby instituted as a not-for-profit ("non-profit") Official Agency of Organization.

2. **Sovereign Alternative to Press Releases** – The Royal Register (RR) is established in fulfillment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) mandate "to promote alternative, free… media" independent from the "propaganda" abuses of the mainstream media industry (2016 NAM 17th Summit Margarita Declaration, Article 21).

The modern practice of "Press Releases" is ineffective and politicized, subject to arbitrary abuses of mainstream media influenced by dominant political factions, causing even alternative media to be manipulated by an artificially driven "news cycle", causing a "media blackout" of almost all truthful information which is essential to upholding human rights, national sovereignty and the Rule of Law.

Therefore, the intergovernmental institutions of Organization shall not reduce their statements to mere "Press Releases", but shall assert their sovereign powers and authorities by declaring official notices in the Royal Register (RR).

3. **Legal Authorities of Royal Register** – The Royal Register (RR) holds official authorities, protected by international law as the human right to "impart information… through any media and regardless of frontiers" (1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19), including "information… of all kinds… in writing or in print" (1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19), exercising sovereign authority as the "right of States… without interference… to use their information media" (1981 Declaration on Internal Affairs of States, Article 2(I)(c)).

4. **Exclusive Authority of Royal Register** – As the intergovernmental official paper of record, as a collective government gazette and legally adjudicated sovereign register, the Royal Register (RR) is exclusively authorized to approve and publish public legal notices and official notices of legal facts registered with Organization, for all matters relating to Organization, its Official Bodies and Agencies, Member States and Member Institutions.

5. **Public Notice of Law and Legal Facts** – As a doctrine of customary international law, "Legal Notice" is legally effective by giving "Constructive Notice", meaning "knowledge of a fact imputed by law to a person… because [one] could have discovered the fact by proper diligence", due to "the existence of means of knowledge". This is established as a result of giving "Public Notice" by official publication, as "Notice given to the public generally… [thus] to all whom it may concern." (Black's Law Dictionary 2nd 1910: "Notice: Classification", p.831; "Notice: Public Notice", p.832.) Accordingly:

(**a**) Public Notices – The Royal Register (RR) shall publish announcements of Statutes enacted by Organization, Judgments issued by its independent Justice Courts, and all other legal facts registered by Organization, in the form of a "Public Notice".

(**b**) Public Statements – The Royal Register (RR) shall publish announcements of all other relevant verified events and official information of general public interest, registered by Organization, in the form of a "Public Statement".

(**c**) Public Announcements – The Royal Register (RR) as a public service may publish factual information of public interest, which is officially verified by Official Bodies and Agencies of Organization, in the form of a "Public Service Announcement".

(**d**) Effective as Legal Notice – All Public Notices, Public Statements, and Public Service Announcements published in the Royal Register (RR) thereby constitute sovereign recognition by intergovernmental registration of the published legal facts and factual information, the official status of which thus cannot be denied nor ignored, establishing effective Legal Notice as Constructive Notice by Public Notice.

6. **Electronic Publication for Legal Notice** – Doctrines of customary international law establish that a sovereign State has the right to determine and declare its own method of issuing and publishing official decrees and legal notices, including by electronic publication of information online:

"A copy of the Gazette containing [a] publication is conclusive evidence of the fact" of the notice, while a "copy" means any "transcript of an original writing", regardless of its form, thus allowing for "copies mechanically made being originals" (Black's Law Dictionary 2nd 1910: "Gazette", p. 537; "Copy", p.270; Bouvier's Law Dictionary 3rd 1914: Vol.2, "Gazette", p.1345; Vol.1, "Copy", p.674).

The State shall determine the "form [of] documents" and "best mode of making [notices] known to the public", including "whether on paper… or any other [medium]", "as seems convenient" (1877 UK Crown Office Act, Sections 3.1, 3.2, 5.3).

Therefore, the Royal Register (RR) shall be published as electronic notices online, on an official website of Organization, for meaningful and effective publication giving Legal Notice, displayed in a place where interested parties could reasonably search for and discover the notice.

7. **Requirements for Public Notices** – Proposed Public Notices may be submitted by Official Bodies or Agencies of Organization, or its Member States, for publication in the Royal Register (RR). As a mandatory requirement, a requested Public Notice shall be published only by fulfilling and completing the following traditional procedures in customary international law:

(**a**) Barrister's Opinion & Evidence – The requesting entity shall provide a certified Barristers Opinion supporting the proposed Public Notice, presenting the legal bases for its truth and validity, together with copies of any relevant evidence, and recommending its proper wording;

(**b**) Approval by Legal Department – The Barristers Opinion and supporting evidence shall be submitted to the Office of the Inspector General for review and approval, and if approved, for creating a Formal Draft of the planned Public Notice;

(**c**) Approval by Sovereign Authority – The Formal Draft shall be referred to the Office of the Prime Minister for final review and sovereign approval, and if approved, then the Office of the Inspector General shall arrange for the Public Notice to be published in the Royal Register (RR).

As a result, every Public Notice shall be valid in international law if and when published in the Royal Register (RR) (1877 UK Crown Office Act, Section 3.3)

8. **Publication of Public Statements** – Proposed Public Statements may be submitted by Official Bodies or Agencies of Organization, or its Member States, subject only to approval of the Office of the Inspector General, which may then cause their publication in the Royal Register (RR).

9. **Publication of Announcements** – Proposed Public Service Announcements may be submitted by Official Bodies or Agencies of Organization, or its Member Institutions, subject only to approval of the Office of the Inspector General, which may then cause their publication in the Royal Register (RR).

10. **Gazetting of Royal and Nobiliary Status** – The Royal Register (RR) shall be the official intergovernmental paper of record for the traditional Common Law practice of "Gazetting", for legalization by registration and public legal notice of titles of royalty, nobility and chivalry. In customary international law, the "official publication [by a] government" of a legal notice "is evidence of acts of State… in a political capacity… [as] conclusive evidence of the fact" declared in a public notice (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Gazette", p. 537; Bouvier's Law 3rd 1914: "Gazette", p.1345).

This present Charter of the Organization was established by Historical States of royalty and nobility as its founding "negotiating States" (1969 Law of Treaties, Article 2.1(e)). Therefore, it possesses and hereby reserves and declares both legal standing and heraldic jurisdiction (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Court of Honor", p.289) to grant official registration and "Sovereign Recognition" of legal facts relating to royal, nobiliary and chivalric status involving its constituent Member States and Observer States which are non-territorial Historical States.

Organization thus possesses legal capacity to register and issue public legal notices by royal authority and royal protocols in customary international law, constituting a "royal grant" of Sovereign Recognition of "some authority [or] title" (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046).

11. **Royal Patronage of the Paper of Record** – In addition to its own founding royal authorities for Gazetting, Organization is supported by special Royal Patronage by sovereign "Letters Patent" in customary international law (Black's Law 2nd 1910: "Patent: English Law", p.880; "Royal grants", p.1046), issued by the Royal Alliance of Independent States (RAIS) comprised of historical kingdoms, authorizing Organization to operate an official paper of record designated as Royal.

Article 46 – Universal Tax Exempt Status

1. **Universal Sovereign Tax Exempt Status** – As a sovereign subject of international law possessing inherent diplomatic status, Organization inherently holds universal Tax Exempt status under conventional international law:

(**a**) The 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States recognizes the *inherent Tax Exempt* status of every institution of statehood, by the doctrine of economic "non-intervention" (Chapter 1), as the right to "freely exercise full permanent sovereignty, including possession, use and disposal, over all its wealth… and economic activities" (Article 2.1). Such exemption by sovereign immunity specifically applies to an intergovernmental organization (2004 Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States, Articles 1, 2.1(b)(iii)).

(**b**) The 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations and 1963 Convention on Consular Relations recognize the inherent Tax Exempt status of a every sovereign institution of diplomatic status, even on the territory of a receiving State, for all working facilities (1961 Diplomatic, Article 23; 1963 Consular, Articles 32, 60), revenues from official functions (1961 Diplomatic, Article 28; 1963 Consular, Article 39), and working equipment and materials (1961 Diplomatic, Article 36; 1963 Consular, Articles 50, 62).

2. **Customary Humanitarian Tax Exemption** – In addition to inherent sovereign Tax Exempt status, as a humanitarian institution Chartered by its Member States as not-for-profit ("non-profit"), Organization is also generally Tax Exempt by universal standards of customary international law, evidenced by the United States rule:

Any domestic non-profit incorporation representing Organization is Tax Exempt by automatic statutory "501(a) Status" as a humanitarian "civic organization for social welfare" and "society for educational purposes" (US Tax Code, 26 USC §501(a)), and thus by law is wholly exempt from any filings and all taxes.

3. **Universal Tax Deductibility of Donations** – In addition to both sovereign and humanitarian Tax Exempt status, all donations and grants to even foreign branches of Organization are generally Tax Deductible by universal standards of customary international law, evidenced by the United States rule:

All donations "exclusively for charitable or educational purposes", to a domestic representation (US Tax Code: 26 USC §170(a)(1); §170(c)(2)), or from individuals to foreign branches of Organization (26 USC §170(c)(4)), are automatically Tax Deductible, including donations through an affiliate trustee entity "for the use of" Organization (26 USC §170(c)).

4. **Alternative Method of Tax Deduction** – For countries which severely restrict deducting donations, there is an alternative deduction:

As a public government, all revenues of Organization support its humanitarian missions. Donation is a form of payment for its services of "facilitating business development by international government contracting and partnership opportunities", as an inherent result of its charitable projects, which is legally Tax Deductible as "business expenses". In Australia, this allows an automatic "general deduction" of expenses for "producing assessable income" (1997 Australian Tax Act, Section 8-1(1)).

Article 47 – Forums for Legal Disputes

1. **Exclusive Forum for Internal Disputes** – All Officials, Staff or Trustees within Organization, as a condition of receiving any status or appointment, thereby automatically and implicitly agree and consent that any and all disputes or claims against, among or within Organization, on internal matters governed by or within the scope of this Charter, shall be adjudicated solely by mandatory binding arbitration, submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the autonomous Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ) under its Rules of Court.

All governmental courts are thereby prohibited from accepting litigation in any such disputes, and thus have no jurisdiction over such cases (1958 Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards, Article 2.3), and that prohibition is "binding upon" the courts of all countries (1969 Convention on Law of Treaties, Article 38).

2. **Legal Forums for External Disputes** – Any persons who have actual or constructive knowledge that they are interacting with or otherwise affecting the rights and interests of Organization or any of its institutions, Officials or Staff, hereby have constructive public notice of its inherent Judiciary authorities under conventional international law, and constructive notice of this provision by the legal fact of open publication of this Charter.

Such persons, by so interacting with or affecting Organization, thereby implicitly consent and submit themselves to the full civil and criminal jurisdiction of the autonomous intergovernmental Justice Courts as the independent Judiciary Branch of government of Organization.

For external matters of violations of rights against Organization or any of its institutions, Officials or Staff, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) may file civil litigation in the ACIJ Common Court or in a State Court of jurisdiction in a relevant country, and may file criminal charges either in the SCIJ High Court or with State law enforcement agencies of a relevant country.

Article 48 – Survival of Charter Provisions

In the event that any provision of the present Charter may conflict with a new emerging peremptory norm, normative doctrine or custom of general public international law, such provision to the extent possible shall be interpreted or deemed modified in the context of such norm.

If any such provision is fundamentally incompatible with emerging international law to an extent rendering it void by law or in practice, all remaining provisions of this Charter which are not in conflict, and thus the Charter as a whole to the extent it does not conflict, shall continue to retain their full force and effect.

Article 49 – Amendments to Charter & Statutes

1. **Technical Amendments** – Technical amendments to the present Charter and to Statutes thereunder, which are merely technical in nature, such as to support or enhance legal strategies for benefits to or powers and authorities of Organization under international law, or to publicly codify any matters which have already been duly ratified and officially implemented in accordance with this Charter, may be enacted by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), subject to ratification by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

2. **Amendments to Charter** – Substantive amendments to this Charter, which affect substantive matters of governance or operations of Organization, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees, enacted by a majority vote of the founding Member States as negotiating States, and ratified by the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

3. **Amendments to Statutes** – Substantive amendments to Statutes under this Charter, which affect substantive matters of governance or operations of Organization, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees, enacted by a majority vote of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and ratified by the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

4. **Limitation on Amendments** – No amendments shall reduce, compromise nor undermine the Founding Principles of Organization and its absolute dedication to genuine human rights, personal freedoms, the Rule of Law and national sovereignty under customary international law, and any such purported or attempted amendments shall be inherently null and void as invalid.

Article 50 – Entry into Force of Official Capacity

The official capacity and entry into force of the present Charter is governed by the 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties, as follows:

1. **Accession to Charter as a Treaty** – As an Open Multilateral Treaty, this Charter is open to all States and other sovereign subjects of international law having the legal capacity of statehood to conclude treaties under customary international law. Any instrument titled or defined by its text with the term "ratification", "acceptance", "approval", or "accession" shall be deemed an official Instrument of Accession. (Articles 2.1(b), 11, 16.) Accession shall be accomplished by means of depositing a duly signed Instrument of Accession with the Depositary (Articles 15, 16).

2. **Date of Entry Into Force of Charter** – All "international Agreements concluded between… other subjects of international law" which are not territorial countries have full "legal force" (Article 3(a)).

Accordingly, the present Charter entered into full force and effect on the date of deposit with the Depositary of the second instrument of Accession (Article 24.1) by the initial founding "negotiating states" of this Charter (Articles 2.1(e), 25.1), as sovereign subjects of international law possessing official capacity of statehood in conventional international law. (By fulfillment of this provision, that date was established as 23 May 2016.)

The Charter thereafter remains open for subsequent accessions by the same procedure (Article 24.3).

3. **Sovereign Depositary for Treaties** – An IGO as an "international organization" can be the Depositary for any international Agreements (Article 76). Accordingly, the present Charter hereby designates Organization itself as the Sovereign Depositary for all international Agreements with and related Accessions by States and other sovereign subjects of international law, including Historical States under customary international law, other intergovernmental organizations (IGO's), and non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

4. **Sovereign Depositary as Primary Registrar** – The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of Organization shall serve as the Sovereign Depositary, performing the customary functions including registration and publication by intergovernmental authority of Organization independently. The Sovereign Depositary shall be the primary registrar of first instance, which in turn is authorized to wholly delegate the official Depositary function to the Official Depositary (Article 76.1) as and when needed to register any instrument with the United Nations as a depositary for publication in shared official databases of diplomatic relations (Articles 2.1(a), 3(a)).

5. **Official Depositary for Agreements and Accessions** – The Depositary for international Agreements can be delegated as "one or more States", with such designation made in the "treaty itself" in this Charter, or in "other manner" separately in each instrument of Accession (Article 76). The Official Depositary shall perform the customary functions including registration of any new Agreement and relevant instruments of Accession with the United Nations (Articles 2.1(a), 77.1).

(**a**) For each territorial country joining the present multilateral Charter as Member States of Organization, this Charter hereby designates that: (1) the first territorial country shall be the Official Depositary for this Charter together with the instrument of Accession by that country; and (2) each subsequent country shall be the Official Depositary for its own instrument of Accession to this Charter.

(**b**) For each territorial country entering any bilateral Agreement for Diplomatic Mission Status or other Agreement of Cooperation with Organization (including its Official Bodies), the Official Depositary shall be designated as that same country, and such designation shall be made separately in each Agreement or in at least one constructive part thereof.

6. **Originals Authenticated by Sovereign Depositary** – "Authentication of the text" and original copies of all Agreements and Accession instruments submitted to the Official Depositary shall be "established as authentic and definitive" whenever confirmed or certified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of Organization in its capacity as the initial Sovereign Depositary (Article 10(a)).

7. **Validity of Digital Original Copies** – Electronic copies of this Charter and its Instruments of Accession, which are created and formally signed and stamped by electronic means as color Digital Originals, and also color printed paper copies of such electronic copies, shall have the same full legal force and effect as paper originals for all legal and official purposes, the text and signatures of which shall be deemed authentic and definitive (Article 10(a)).

Article 51 – Official Enactment of Charter

The present consolidated Sovereign Charter, based upon its original Charter enacted 23 May 2016, expanded Charter enacted 23 May 2017, consolidated Charter ratified 09 September 2020, and all subsequent amendments, is hereby duly revised and enacted by the Board of Trustees and founding Member States as negotiating States, and ratified by the Office of the Inspector General, on this day of 09 June 2023, by legal force and effect of the signature and seal of Organization:

Chancellor of Council of Member States
Representative Council of Member States

Chief Inspector General
Office of the Inspector General

Legal Counsel for Trustees
Founding Board of Trustees

09 June 2023