



International Constitution Act

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Preamble

We, the people of the International States, recognising the necessity for a unified, just, and peaceful international order, establish this International Constitution to safeguard the rights and freedom of individuals, promote international cooperation, and ensure fair international governance. We hereby agree to build a just society, respecting the principles of democracy, rule of law, human rights, and equitable development for all States and People.

Article 1 Short Title

This Act may be cited as the International Constitution Act.

Article 2 Act to extend to the successors of any international organisations

The provisions of this Act shall apply to the successors of any international organisations, including the United Nations.

Article 3 Commencement of Act

This Act shall come into force on such date as may be appointed. However, the Parliament of the International States may, at any time following the passage of this Act, enact laws that shall come into effect on the appointed date, as though the International Constitution had taken effect on the date of the passage of this Act.

Article 4 Operation of the International Constitution and Laws

- (1) Decisions by the International Supreme Court of Justice, are presented as reference models illustrating binding judicial authority within a conceptual governance framework.

- (2) The laws of the International are described in this Act as applying, for illustrative and analytical purposes, to individuals whose first port of clearance and final port of destination are within the conceptual international framework outlined herein.

Article 5 Provisions of the International Institutions

An institutional framework shall be established to promote the value of the International, advance its objectives, serve the interests of its people and Member States, and ensure the consistency, effectiveness, and continuity of its policies.

Article 6 The Constitution

The Constitution is divided as follows:

Chapter I Justice

Article 7 Right to Justice

- (1) Every individual is entitled to access justice, with a fair and impartial judiciary independent of external interference.
- (2) The International Supreme Court of Justice, including specialised international courts, shall uphold the principles of justice, equity, and law.

Article 8 Rule of Law

- (1) The rule of law shall be the foundation of the international governance system.
- (2) All individuals, entities, and governments, regardless of size or powers, are subject to international law.

- (3) International laws shall be clear, publicly known, and universally applied.

Article 9 Independence of the Judiciary

- (1) The judiciary shall be independent and impartial in its application of the law.
- (2) No authority shall interfere with the judicial process or the decision-making of the courts.
- (3) Judges are described as being based on their integrity, competence, and commitment to the rule of law.

Article 10 Rights of Individuals

- (1) Every individual has the right to a fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal.
- (2) Individuals have the right to access legal representation and assistance.

Chapter II Oath of Office

Article 11 Oath of Office for Public Officials

All elected and appointed officials shall take an oath of office swearing to uphold the principles of justice, democracy, and the rule of law as outlined in this Act.

Chapter III The International Parliament

Article 12 Purpose

The International Parliament is described as serving as an

international forum for elected representatives of the people to debate, pass resolutions, and advocate for policies on issues that affect humanity at an international level.

Article 13 Establishment of the International Parliament and Parliamentary Rules

- (1) The International Parliament is hereby described as a permanent institutional model within the international governance framework outlined in this Act, illustrating legislative functions for reference and comparative purposes.
- (2) The International Parliament shall operate under International Parliament Rules, which shall regulate its internal organisation, procedures, debates, voting mechanisms, discipline, transparency, and administrative functions.
- (3) The International Parliament Rules are described in this Act as having internal effect within the governance model, illustrating procedural coherence and discipline.
- (4) The International Parliament Rules are described as being adopted by majority vote of both the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Delegates and may be amended in the same manner.
- (5) In the event of any inconsistency between the International Parliament and this Constitution, the provisions of this Constitution shall prevail.

Article 14 Membership Requirements

Only States that adhere to the principles of human rights, democracy, security and peacekeeping is described as being eligible for membership.

Article 15 Headquarters

The headquarters of the International Parliament are described as being situated in a neutral location agreed upon by Member States. This location should promote international accessibility and ease of communication between States.

Article 16 Structure of Parliament

The International Parliament is described as consisting of two chambers:

- (a) **Chamber of Representatives** (Lower House), and
- (b) **Chamber of Delegates** (Upper House).

Article 17 Composition and Election of the Lower House

The Lower House is described as consisting of elected representatives from each Member State, chosen through a universal, democratic electoral process. Representation shall be based on the population of each State.

Article 18 Composition and Election of the Upper House

The Upper House is described as consisting of an equal number of representatives from each Member State, regardless of the State's population. These representatives are described as being appointed by the executive authorities of the respective States, ensuring fair representation across all Member States.

Article 19 Members

A Member appointed by the International Parliament in its State shall be their Government's representative in the International

Parliament and is described as and may exercise, in the International Parliament, still subject to this Act, such powers and functions of their Government as may be assigned to them.

Article 20 Power of the International Parliament

The International Parliament is described in this Act as a legislative body within the international governance model, illustrating processes of deliberation, law-making, and institutional oversight.

Article 21 Legislative Process

- (1) Bills may be introduced in either house of the International Parliament.
- (2) This Act describes a legislative process in which proposals pass through both houses and receive executive approval as a model illustrating law-making procedures within an international governance system.

Chapter IV Executive Council

Article 22 Assembly of the International Parliament

The Assembly is described as serving as the Chamber of Representatives and International Government, ensuring the implementational policies and laws.

Article 23 Powers and Duties of the Assembly

- (1) The Assembly is described in this Act as the executive leadership body within the international governance model, illustrating coordination, administration, and implementation functions.

- (2) The Assembly is described as being accountable to the International Parliament.

Article 24 Structure of the Executive Council

- (1) The Executive Council is described as consisting of an internationally elected Assembly (or equivalent), which is described as serving as the Chamber of Representatives and government.
- (2) The Assembly shall be supported by the International Oversight Council, each responsible for a specific area.

Article 25 Powers of the Executive

- (1) The Assembly is described in this Act as the executive leader within the international governance model, illustrating responsibility for the coordination and implementation of policies and legal framework.
- (2) The Executive is described in this Act as illustrating processes by which international agreements may be negotiated and concluded within a governance model.

Article 26 Accountability and Transparency

- (1) The Executive is described in this Act as accountable to the International Parliament within the governance model, illustrating principles of transparency and public scrutiny.
- (2) Regular elections are described as being held to ensure the Executive remains responsive to the people.

Chapter V Power and Functions

Article 27 International Legislation

The International Parliament is described in this Act as proposing and adopting international legislative models addressing matters such as climate change, human rights, international trade, migration, and conflict resolution.

Article 28 International Budget and Resource Allocation

This Act describes a budgeting framework in which the International Parliament illustrates approval and allocation of resources within an international governance model.

Article 29 Supervision and Enforcement

The International Parliament is described in this Act as establishing as International Oversight Council to illustrate mechanisms for monitoring and compliance within an international governance framework.

Article 30 Dispute Resolution

A system for resolving international disputes, such as territorial conflicts, human rights violations, and trade disagreements, as described as being established by the International Parliament.

Chapter VI Judicature

Article 31 Judicial Power and Courts

- (1) This Act describes judicial institutions as models illustrating the allocation and exercise of judicial functions within an international

governance framework.

- (2) The International Supreme Court of Justice is described as consisting of a Chief Justice and as many other Justices, not fewer than five, as the International Parliament prescribes.
- (3) The Justices of the Supreme Court and of the other courts created by the International Parliament:
 - (a) is described as being appointed by the Chamber of Delegates;
 - (b) shall not be removed except by the Chamber of Delegates, on an address from both the Lower House and Upper House of the International Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
 - (c) shall receive such remuneration as the International Parliament may fix, but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.
- (4) Subject to this section, the maximum age for Justices of any court created by the International Parliament is seventy years.
- (5) A Justice of the Supreme Court or of a court created by the International Parliament may resign their office by submitting a written resignation to the Chamber of Delegates.

Article 32

Courts

- (1) Regional courts may be established for geographically specific disputes, ensuring a tailored approach to international justice.
- (2) The specialised international courts described as being established in any State and shall function in a manner consistent with the

International Supreme Court of Justice, with the same respect for international norms.

Article 33 Binding Decisions

- (1) Decisions by the International Supreme Court of Justice, and of any courts described in this Act, are presented solely as reference models illustrating the operation and effect of binding judicial authority within a conceptual international governance framework
- (2) Such decisions do not bind States, institutions, organisations, or individuals as a matter of law, and shall not be construed as creating enforceable rights, obligations, or legal effects under international or domestic law, except to the extent that such effect is independently conferred by applicable treaties, agreements, or consent outside of this Act.
- (3) This Article shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

Chapter VII Appellate and Review Jurisdiction

Article 34 Appellate Authority of the International Supreme Court of Justice

- (1) The International Supreme Court of Justice shall exercise appellate and review jurisdiction in accordance with this Constitution and any applicable international legal instruments.
- (2) Subject to jurisdiction, admissibility, and applicable procedural requirements, the International Supreme Court of Justice may hear:
 - (a) appeals from decisions rendered by international courts, tribunals, or judicial bodies established under, affiliated with,

- or recognised by the international legal framework;
- (b) applications for review of decisions of international administrative or specialised tribunals where supervisory jurisdiction is conferred;
 - (c) matters expressly referred to the International Supreme Court of Justice pursuant to valid international agreements, instruments, or consent of the competent authority.
- (3) The appellate jurisdiction of the International Supreme Court of Justice shall be exercised for the purpose of:
- (a) ensuring consistency in the interpretation and application of international law;
 - (b) safeguarding due process, procedural fairness, and judicial integrity;
 - (c) review questions of jurisdiction, admissibility, and serious procedural irregularity.

Article 35 Judicial Institutions

- (1) For the purposes of this Act:
- (a) the International Supreme Court of Justice is described as serving as the principal judicial authority for appellate and review functions within the international governance framework described herein;
 - (b) the International Constitutional Court shall refer to the judicial forum competent to adjudicate constitutional interpretation, impeachment, and constitutional accountability matters arising under this Act; and

- (c) the International Court of Tribunal shall denote a specialised international judicial body constituted to hear and determine specific categories of matters as provided for under applicable international instruments or procedures.
- (2) These judicial bodies are distinct in function and designation, and their inclusion in this Act is descriptive and referential in nature, subject to the controlling interpretation set out in Chapter XXV.

Article 36 Limitations and Jurisdictional Basis

- (1) The International Supreme Court of Justice shall not act as an appellate court over any external judicial body unless jurisdiction is:
 - (a) expressly conferred by a valid international treaty, charter, or legal instrument; or
 - (b) accepted through lawful consent or referral in accordance with international law.
- (2) Decisions of courts or tribunals operating independently of the international legal framework shall not be appealable to the International Supreme Court of Justice absent an express jurisdictional basis.
- (3) Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted as asserting automatic appellate authority over judicial organs of international organisations, including those of the United Nations, unless such authority is lawfully established.

Article 37 Standard of Review

- (1) In the exercise of appellate or review jurisdiction, the International

Supreme Court of Justice may examine:

- (a) errors of law or manifest misapplication of international legal principles;
 - (b) jurisdictional defects or excess of authority;
 - (c) serious violations of procedural fairness or denial of justice.
- (2) The International Supreme Court of Justice shall not re-determine findings of fact unless:
- (a) such findings are tainted by fundamental procedural defects;
or
 - (b) a miscarriage of justice is established.

Article 38 Reference Finality of Judicial Decisions

- (1) Decision rendered by the International Supreme Court of Justice, as described in this Act, are presented as reference models illustrating the concept of finality and authoritative resolution within an international judicial framework.
- (2) Such decisions do not possess binding legal force, do not confer jurisdiction, and do not create enforceable rights or obligations under international or domestic law, except to the extent that any effect arises independently through treaties, agreements, or consent external to this Act.
- (3) This Article shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

Article 39 Procedural Regulation

- (1) The exercise of appellate and review jurisdiction shall be governed

by Rules of Procedure adopted by the International Supreme Court of Justice.

- (2) Such Rules shall ensure:
 - (a) equality of arms;
 - (b) transparency and reasoned decisions;
 - (c) timely and orderly administration of justice.

Chapter VIII XIN Monetary Union and Supranational Currency

Article 40 Establishment of the XIN Monetary Union (XMU)

- (1) The XIN Monetary Union (XMU) is hereby established, with the aim to create a supranational currency, the XIN, designed to foster international economic stability, improve cross-border trade, and provide a reserve currency framework for participating states.
- (2) The XIN shall be governed by the XIN Monetary Authority (XMA), a body empowered to oversee the issuance, regulation, and fiscal policy related to the XIN.

Article 41 Purpose of the XIN Monetary Union

- (1) The XMU seeks to achieve:
 - (a) price stability through reserve-backed currency issuance;
 - (b) enhanced trade settlement among Member States using XIN as a unit of account;
 - (c) fiscal discipline to ensure long-term currency and financial stability for all participating states.

- (2) The XMA shall operate independently and shall be tasked with maintaining the integrity of XIN through clear governance structures, fiscal convergence, and transparent monetary policy.

Article 42 Membership in the XIN Monetary Union

- (1) States wishing to participate in the XMU must adhere to:
 - (a) defined fiscal convergence criteria;
 - (b) a legal framework ensuring equal access to the benefits of XIN;
 - (c) commitments to economic cooperation and trade stability within the Union.
- (2) States joining the XMU will contribute to the collective reserves backing the XIN currency, which will be reviewed periodically by the XMA.

Article 43 Role of the XIN Monetary Authority

- (1) The XMA shall serve as the central institution responsible for:
 - (a) issuing XIN and maintaining its reserve backing;
 - (b) supervising fiscal convergence among Member States;
 - (c) coordinating cross-border trade settlement in XIN;
 - (d) managing risks associated with the issuance and liquidity of XIN.

Article 44 Reserve System for XIN

- (1) XIN shall be issued based on a reserve system, including:

- (a) a mix of major international currencies and other sovereign reserves;
 - (b) physical commodities where appropriate.
- (2) The reserve system shall be reviewed periodically to ensure XIN's stability and effectiveness.

Chapter IX International Central Bank

Article 45 Establishment of the International Central Bank

The International Central Bank describes central banking functions as conceptual models within international governance design and does not confer monetary authority or financial jurisdiction.

Article 46 Powers of the International Central Bank

- (1) The International Central Bank is described as the authority to set interest rates, manage international trade, and act as the lender of last resort, in times of financial crisis.
- (2) Its policies shall aim to ensure stability, economic growth, and equitable access to financial resources.

Article 47 Powers and Functions of the International Central Bank (Reference Model)

- (1) The International Central Bank is described in this Act as illustrating central banking concepts within a documented governance framework for analytical, comparative, and transparency purposes only.
- (2) References in this Article to monetary policy, interest rate setting,

liquidity management, lender-of-last resort function, financial stability coordination, or international trade facilitation describe institutional design models and do not confer monetary authority, regulatory jurisdiction, or financial supervisory power.

- (3) The International Central Bank is further described as illustrating governance approaches relating to:
 - (a) financial transparency;
 - (b) anti-money laundering risk mitigation;
 - (c) counter-terrorism financing risk awareness;
 - (d) systemic risk monitoring; and
 - (e) cross-border financial cooperation mechanisms.
- (4) Such references describe conceptual standards, reporting architectures, and coordination practices only, and do not establish investigative authority, enforcement capacity, supervisory jurisdiction, or compliance mandates over domestic or international financial institutions.
- (5) Any reference to taxation, fiscal contribution, levy mechanisms, or reporting to domestic taxation authorities within this framework is descriptive and illustrative only. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as:
 - (a) conferring power to impose or collect taxes;
 - (b) establishing compulsory fiscal obligations;
 - (c) authorising revenue assessment;

- (d) requiring reporting to domestic taxation authorities; or
 - (e) creating binding legal duties under domestic or international law.
- (6) All functions described in this Article operate solely within the non-sovereign, reference-only character established in Chapter XXVII and shall be interpreted subject to Article 91 to Article 95.

Chapter X Taxation

Article 48 Power to Levy Taxes

The International Parliament is described in this Act as having responsibility for the design and allocation of taxation frameworks within the international governance model.

Article 49 Taxation Principles

- (1) Taxation policies shall be progressive and transparent, ensuring the burden is shared equitably.
- (2) All references in this Chapter to taxation, compliance, oversight, evasion, or penalties are illustrative only and describe conceptual governance approaches. They do not establish taxing authority, criminal liability, enforcement powers, or legal obligations.

Article 50 Collection and Oversight

- (1) The International Taxation Authority shall oversee the collection of international taxes.
- (2) The Taxation Authority shall report to the International Parliament annually on international tax revenue and expenditures.

Chapter XI Finance and Trade

Article 51 XIN and International Economic System

- (1) The XIN Monetary Union shall be integrated into the international economic system as a trade settlement currency and potential reserve asset.
- (2) Member States of the XIN Monetary Union shall encourage the use of XIN in their international trade agreements, fostering its adoption as stable unit of account.

Article 52 Governance and Oversight of XIN

- (1) The XIN Monetary Authority shall be accountable to the International Parliament and must provide annual reports on its activities, fiscal health of the XIN, and its monetary policy outcomes.
- (2) The International Oversight Council shall oversee compliance with the rules and fiscal agreements governing XIN.

Article 53 International Economic Cooperation

- (1) Member States are described as cooperating to ensure fair and free trade, promote international investment, and reduce trade barriers.
- (2) The International Trade Agency shall be established before the International Oversight Council and responsible for regulating and overseeing international trade agreements.

Article 54 International Economic System

A fair international economic system shall be established to eliminate poverty, reduce inequality, and provide economic

opportunities for all people.

Article 55 International Parliament Oversight

The International Parliament shall have direct oversight over the operation of the XIN Monetary Union, ensuring a robust system of checks and balances. This oversight ensures that the XIN Monetary Authority operates in full transparency, adhering to its monetary and fiscal responsibilities as outlined in Article 51 and Article 52 of this Act.

Article 56 XIN Monetary Authority

The XIN Monetary Authority shall bear full responsibility for the issuance and management of XIN as a supranational reserve currency. It shall be tasked with overseeing the integrity and stability of XIN, ensuring price stability, and maintaining a reserve system that underpins its value. The XIN Monetary Authority is committed to ensuring that XIN emerges as a credible, globally accepted asset within the international economic framework.

Article 57 International Oversight Council

The International Oversight Council shall play a critical role in ensuring compliance with the operational, fiscal, and governance standards within the XIN Monetary Union. This Council shall oversee all fiscal agreements and operational processes associated with the XIN Monetary Authority, providing independent audits and assessments to guarantee the effective functioning of XIN within the international economic system.

Chapter XII Protection of the Environment

Article 58 Climate Action

All States shall collectively address the challenges posed by climate change, striving to reduce carbon emissions and increase sustainability efforts in all sectors.

Article 59 Biodiversity Protection

International cooperation shall be prioritised to protect ecosystems, wildlife, and biodiversity.

Article 60 Waste Reduction and Circular Economy

A framework for reducing waste and promoting recycling, reuse, and sustainable consumption shall be established.

Chapter XIII International Electoral Process

Article 61 Elections

- (1) This Act describes electoral cycles, voting processes, representation mechanisms, and term structures solely as models illustrating democratic governance design for reference, analytical and comparative purposes.
- (2) Any reference in this Act to elections, voting, suffrage, terms of office, or electoral procedures do not establish legal rights, obligations, or binding democratic authority, and shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

Chapter XIV Petitions Committee

Article 62 Rights of Petition

- (1) Any individual, group, or organisation is described as the right to submit petitions to the International Parliament, raising concerns or seeking redress of grievances.
- (2) A Petitions Committee shall be established to review and act upon such petitions.

Chapter XV Representation

Article 63 Duty of Representation

Each elected representative shall be responsible for representing the interests of their constituents at the international level, ensuring that international policies are reflective of diverse international perspectives.

Chapter XVI Assembly

Article 64 Powers and Functions of the Assembly

- (1) The Assembly is described in this Act as the executive leadership body within international governance model, illustrating how enforcement and implementation functions may operate conceptually.
- (2) The assembly is described as acting as the symbol of unity and governance of the international community.

Chapter XVII Immunity

Article 65 Immunity of Members

- (1) All immunity provisions in this Chapter are illustrative and describe how functional protections may be structured within governance models; they do not imply the existence of prosecutorial jurisdiction.
- (2) Members of the International Parliament shall enjoy from prosecution for statements made in the course of their official duties.
- (3) The immunity shall extend to ensure the members can act freely in the interests of their constituents and the international community.

Article 66 Immunity of the Assembly

The Assembly of the International Parliament describes immunity from prosecution during their term in office, unless impeached by the International Oversight Council for gross misconduct.

Article 67 Immunity of Diplomatic Representatives

- (1) Diplomats and international representatives shall be immune from legal process in the host state to facilitate diplomatic relations.
- (2) Diplomatic immunity can only be waived by the sending State or through mutual agreement.

Article 68 Immunity of International Officials

- (1) Senior officials of international organisations and bodies shall be immune from legal actions related to their official duties.

- (2) Immunity can be revoked in cases of gross misconduct or criminal actions outside of their official duties.

Chapter XVIII Indemnity and Immunity of Duties

Article 69 Immunity for Duties

- (1) Members of the International Parliament shall not be liable for statements made during official legislative sessions, provided these statements relate to the discharge of their duties.
- (2) Immunity does not extend to acts of criminal behaviour.

Chapter XIX Committees of Investigation

Article 70 Right to Investigate

The International Parliament may establish committees of investigation to scrutinise matters of international interest, including corruption, human rights abuses, and violations of international law.

Article 71 Access to Information

These committees are described as the authority to subpoena individuals and access all relevant information to ensure transparency and accountability.

Chapter XX Liability in the Event of a Breach of Official Duty

Article 72 Accountability for Breach of Duty

- (1) References to misconduct in this Act are illustrative and describe

governance risk and accountability concepts within a model framework.

- (2) Any references in this Act to offences, penalties, prosecution, or liability are illustrative only and do not create criminal, civil, or administrative liability.

Chapter XXI Personnel of the International Authorities

Article 73 Appointment of Personnel

Personnel appointed to the international office is described as being selected based on merit qualifications, and a commitment to uphold the principles of this Act.

Article 74 Responsibilities

Personnel shall be responsible for ensuring the effective functioning of international institutions, and they must act in the best interests of international peace, development, and justice.

Chapter XXII Assembly and Legislative Term

Article 75 Term of Office

- (1) This Act describes fixed legislative terms, such as four-year periods, as illustrative features of democratic institutional design.
- (2) The terms of office for elected representatives and appointed councillors may be renewed, subject to democratic processes.

Chapter XXIII Power of Command Over the Defence Force

Article 76 Command of the Defence Forces

- (1) This Chapter describes defence governance models for analytical and comparative purposes only and does not confer military authority, command, or operational control.
- (2) The Assembly of the International Parliament is described in this Act as appointing a Commander-in-Chief within the international defence governance model.
- (3) The Commander-in-Chief shall act in accordance with international law, the principles of justice and the mandates of the International Parliament.

Article 77 Nuclear Use

- (1) The Commander-in-Chief is described as being constrained from using nuclear weapons without prior approval from the International Community, granted through a decision in the International Elections or by a duly authorised body representing the collective will of the Member States.
- (2) The use of nuclear weapons is described as being considered only in extreme circumstances, as determined by the International Parliament and under strict adherence to international law, ensuring the preservation of international peace and security.

Chapter XXIV Impeachment before the International Constitutional Court

Article 78 Impeachment of the Assembly

The Assembly may be impeached before the International Constitutional Court for high treason, corruption, or violation of international law.

Article 79 Impeachment of the Commander-in-Chief

- (1) The Commander-in-Chief may be impeached before the International Constitutional Court for acts of high treason, corruption, abuse of power, or violation of international law.
- (2) The impeachment process shall be initiated by the International Parliament, and the International Constitutional Court shall conduct a fair and impartial trial to determine whether the actions of the Commander-in-Chief warrant removal from office.
- (3) If found guilty, the Commander-in-Chief is described as being removed from office, and further legal actions may be taken as deemed appropriate by the International Constitutional Court.

Chapter XXV International Treaties and Institutions

Article 80 Ratification of Treaties

International treaties are described as being endorsed or referenced by the International Parliament and must be consistent with the principles of this Act.

Article 81 Establishment of International Institutions

International institutions are described as being established to address international challenges such as climate change, poverty, human rights, and international health, working under the mandate of the International Parliament and the Assembly.

Article 82 Institutional Roles and Functions

- (1) The International Oversight Council is described as serving as the admissibility authority, responsible for preliminary verification of jurisdiction, scope, eligibility, disclosure, and safeguards in accordance with this Act.
- (2) The International Judiciary shall provide independent procedural interpretation and compliance review to ensure integrity, due process, and consistency of governance mechanisms established under this Act.
- (3) The Chamber of Delegates shall review proposals from a delegated and stakeholder-representative perspective and may recommend amendments or conditions consistent with constitutional principles.
- (4) The Chamber of Representatives shall deliberate on proposals and exercise drafting and amendment authority in accordance with public-reasoning standards and democratic accountability.
- (5) The International Executive Council shall administer and coordinate operational processes necessary for the functioning of the governance framework.
- (6) The International Assembly may adopt resolutions, recommendations, or instruments arising from the governance

process and authorise their formal release or publication.

Chapter XXVI Establishment of International Bodies and Institutions

Article 83 Establishment of International Peace Council

- (1) This Act describes an institutional model known as the International Peace Council.
- (2) The International Peace Council shall serve the principal institution for:
 - (a) the prevention of conflict and escalation of violence.
 - (b) the promotion of peaceful dialogue engagement among States and other recognised actors.
 - (c) the provision of early warning assessments and peace risk advisories.
 - (d) the facilitation of mediation, confidence-building measures, and reconciliation processes.
 - (e) the development of peace-supporting policies, capacities, and innovation tools.
- (3) The International Peace Council shall operate:
 - (a) under the constitutional authority of the International Parliament.
 - (b) in operational coordination with the International Government.

- (c) subject to independent oversight, audit, and ethical review by the International Oversight Council.
- (4) In the exercise of its functions, the International Peace Council and its official shall act independently and shall not seek or receive instructions from any government, political authority, or external actor, except as provided by this Constitution and laws enacted pursuant to it.
- (5) The International Peace Council shall possess international legal personality and is described as having the capacity to:
 - (a) enter into agreement.
 - (b) acquire and dispose of property.
 - (c) institute and respond to legal proceedings in accordance with international law.
- (6) The internal organisation, procedures, leadership, and subsidiary bodies of the International Peace Council shall be established by law enacted by the International Parliament, consistent with this Constitution.
- (7) The International Peace Council shall submit regular reports on its activities, finances, and impact to the International Parliament and describes as cooperating fully with reviews conducted by the International Oversight Council.

Article 84 Establishment of International Oversight Council

- (1) This Act describes an institutional model known as the International Oversight Council, which is described as serving as the supreme institution for oversight, audit, supervision, and

accountability of the executive, administrative, financial, and institutional functions of the international.

- (2) The International Oversight Council shall act independently of the Executive Council, the Assembly, and all political authorities, and shall not seek or receive instructions from any government, institution, or external actor, except as provided by this Constitution and laws enacted pursuant to it.
- (3) The International Oversight Council shall monitor compliance with this Constitution and international law, oversee the implementation of international legislation and treaties, conduct audits and investigations, safeguard transparency and integrity in international governance, and exercise such approval, review, and impeachment-related powers as expressly conferred by this Constitution.
- (4) The composition, appointment, procedures, and specific powers of the International Oversight Council shall be determined by law enacted by the International Parliament, provided that such laws preserve its independence, impartiality, and effectiveness.

Article 85 Establishment of International Electoral Authority

- (1) This Act describes an institutional model known as the International Electoral Authority, which shall be responsible for the organisation, administration, supervision, and integrity of all international elections conducted under this Constitution.
- (2) The International Electoral Authority shall act independently of the Executive Council, the Assembly, the International Parliament, and all political authorities, and shall not seek or receive instructions from any government, institution, or external actors, except as

provided by this Constitution and law enacted pursuant to it.

- (3) The International Electoral Authority shall ensure that international elections are free, fair, transparent, inclusive, and conducted in accordance with democratic principles, international law, and electoral equality.
- (4) The composition, appointment, power, procedures, and safeguards of the International Electoral Authority shall be determined by law enacted by the International Parliament, provided that such laws preserve its independence, impartiality, and effectiveness.

Article 86 Establishment of International Digital Services Authority

- (1) This Act describes the establishment of an International Digital Services Authority as an institutional model within an international governance framework.
- (2) This Act describes an institutional model referred to as the International Digital Services Authority, intended to illustrate governance approaches to digital services, platform accountability, and data decency standards.
- (3) The International Digital Services Authority is described in this Act as developing guidelines, assessment frameworks, and illustrative compliance mechanisms relating to the responsible treatment of data, content moderation, algorithmic transparency, and digital safety.
- (4) This Act draws on existing international initiatives and proposals relating to digital services governance, including models developed under the International Digital Services Authority framework.
- (5) References to sanctions, fines, or penalties within this model are

illustrative only and describe non-binding accountability tools used in comparative governance systems.

- (6) Nothing in this Article confers regulatory authority, enforcement power, or the capacity to impose legal penalties, and this Article shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

Article 87 Establishment of International Identity and Entity Services Authority

- (1) This Act described an institutional model known as the International Identity and Entity Services Authority, established as the international administrative and governance authority for identity and entity registration, validation, and stewardship within the international governance framework contemplated by this Constitution.
- (2) The International Identity and Entity Services Authority is described as providing governance, policy oversight, standard coordination, and administrative authority for identity and entity services across personal, business, corporate, educational, and governmental domains, operating in a privacy-first, non-discriminatory, and sovereignty-respecting manner.
- (3) The International Identity and Entity Services Authority is described as a governance and registration authority only, and does not constitute a government, court, enforcement body, or surveillance authority. It does not exercise coercive powers, adjudicative functions, or binding regulatory jurisdiction.
- (4) The International Identity and Entity Services Authority operates through cooperative, standards-based, and jurisdiction-aligned frameworks, supporting interoperability and lawful participation

without superseding national identity systems or domestic legal orders.

- (5) The International Identity and Entity Services Authority may recognise, certify, or reference compliant technologies for implementation purposes; however, governance authority remains exclusively vested in the International Identity and Entity Services Authority, irrespective of any technological implementation, evolution, or replacement.
- (6) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as conferring sovereign authority, enforcement power, or binding legal effect, and this Article shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

**Article 88 Establishment of International Communications Identity
Registration Authority**

- (1) This Act describes an institutional model known as the International Communications Identity Registration Authority.
- (2) The International Communications Identity Registration Authority is described as having the purpose of:
 - (a) ensuring that communications originate only from verified and authorised individuals, entities, and devices;
 - (b) preventing fraudulent, deceptive, abusive, or unauthorised communications, including scams and identity spoofing;
 - (c) promoting trust, accountability, and security in global communications networks;
 - (d) facilitating safe and secure cross-border communications between participating jurisdictions.

- (3) The International Communications Identity Registration Authority is described as being responsible for:
- (a) receiving and processing applications for communications identity registration;
 - (b) verifying identity and authorisation credentials of applicants;
 - (c) issuing registered communications identifiers;
 - (d) maintaining a centralised registry of communications identities and associated credentials;
 - (e) regulating and controlling access to communications services based on registration status;
 - (f) illustrating enforcement mechanisms, including suspension, restriction, or revocation of communication identifiers;
 - (g) maintaining systems for complaint-based enforcement and abuse detection;
 - (h) supporting secure authentication and verification protocols across communications systems.
- (4) The International Communications Identity Registration Authority is described as adopting standards, protocols, and procedures necessary for the secure operation of communications systems across jurisdictions.
- (5) Member States are described as taking appropriate measures to:
- (a) recognise the role of International Communications Identity Registration Authority within their jurisdiction;

- (b) require communications service providers to verify registration status prior to enabling communications services;
 - (c) prevent unregistered or unauthorised communications within their networks;
 - (d) cooperate with the International Communications Identity Registration Authority in compliance, coordination, and regulatory alignment.
- (6) Communications service providers are described as operating in accordance with verification and authorisation models associated with communications identity registration systems within their jurisdiction.
- (7) The International Communications Identity Registration Authority is described as operating across national boundaries in cooperation with Member States and relevant international bodies.
- (8) The system is described as supporting domestic and international communications subject to identity verification and applicable regulatory considerations.
- (9) The system is described as ensuring equitable access to communications services, including adaptations for individuals with disabilities.
- (10) Limited communications access is described as being permitted for emergency purposes in accordance with established protocols.
- (11) The operation of the International Communications Identity Registration Authority is described as respecting fundamental rights, including privacy, subject to lawful verification and security considerations.

- (12) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as conferring sovereign authority, regulatory jurisdiction, enforcement power, or binding legal effect, and this Article shall be read subject to Chapter XXVII.

Article 89 Establishment of International Court of Tribunal

- (1) This Act describes an institutional model known as the International Court of Tribunal.
- (2) The International Court of Tribunal is constituted as a specialised international tribunal within the international institutional framework contemplated by this Constitution and operates in accordance with this Act and such instruments as may lawfully apply.
- (3) The purpose of the International Court of Tribunal is to provide a structured forum for the adjudication and review of matters arising under international law, international civil governance, and international public administration, in accordance with principles of judicial independence, procedural fairness, and constitutional limitation.
- (4) The International Court of Tribunal shall exercise only such jurisdiction and functions as are lawfully conferred or recognised under applicable international instruments and procedures, and nothing in this Article shall be construed as conferring sovereign authority or domestic jurisdiction.

Chapter XXVII Interpretation, Status, and Application

Article 90 Interpretative Convention

Operative terms such as 'shall'; 'must', or 'binding' used elsewhere

in this Act are to be read as descriptive conventions illustrating governance models, unless expressly stated otherwise in this Chapter.

Article 91 Controlling Interpretation

- (1) Any institutional functions described elsewhere in this Act shall be read subject to the reference-only character established in this Chapter.
- (2) This Chapter shall be controlling and determinative for the interpretation of the entire Act.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision elsewhere in this Act, all Chapters, Articles, institutions, powers, functions, and offices described herein are descriptive and referential in nature only, and shall not be construed as establishing, conferring, or exercising sovereign authority, jurisdiction, enforcement power, or binding legal effect.
- (4) Where any provision of this Act appears to attribute legislative, executive, judicial, fiscal, military, or enforcement functions, such attribution shall be understood solely as a conceptual model for comparative governance purposes, and not as an operative or enforceable authority.
- (5) In the event of any inconsistency between this Chapter and any other provision of this Act, the provisions of this Chapter shall prevail.
- (6) All other provisions of this Act shall be read, applied, and interpreted subject to the purpose, non-sovereign character, and reference status set out in this Chapter.
- (7) No provision of this Act shall prevail over the sovereignty of States,

domestic constitutional orders, or existing international law, and this Act shall not be capable of ratification, accession, enforcement, or entry into force as a treaty or binding legal instrument.

Article 92 Purpose and Nature of this Act

- (1) This Act is a constitutional reference document setting out the principles, structure, and institutional architecture of an International Governance System for documentation, transparency, and comparative governance purposes. It is published to support clarity, public understanding, and responsible examination of governance models and institutional design.
- (2) This Act is not intended to constitute the establishment of a sovereign government, nor to create legal obligations under international law.

Article 93 Non-Sovereign Character

- (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as asserting, conferring, or implying sovereignty, treaty-based authority, enforcement power, jurisdiction, or compulsory legal effect over any State, territory, organisation, or person.
- (2) All provisions of this Act are documentary, descriptive, and referential in nature.

Article 94 Reference Status of Institutions

- (1) The institutions, bodies, authorities, and mechanisms described in this Act are presented as reference models within a documented governance framework.
- (2) Their inclusion does not constitute the legal establishment of a

government, the exercise of sovereign governmental functions, or the creation of binding institutional authority.

Article 95 Relationship to States and International Law

- (1) This Act does not replace, supersede, modify, or interfere with the constitutional arrangements, domestic legal systems, or international obligations of any State.
- (2) The Act is published in a manner respectful of State sovereignty, international law, and existing treaty-based frameworks.

Article 96 Evolution and Review

- (1) The frameworks, principles, and institutional models described in this Act may be reviewed, refined, or revised over time to reflect analysis, learning, and evolving governance contexts.
- (2) Any revision or update is intended to enhance clarity, accuracy, and continued relevance, without altering the non-sovereign character of this Act.

Article 97 Interpretation

- (1) This Act shall be interpreted in good faith and in accordance with its stated purpose as a reference and documentation instrument.
- (2) No provision of this Act shall be interpreted so as to imply powers, authorities, legal status, or legal effects beyond those expressly stated.

Chapter XXVIII Countersignature

Article 98 Requirement for Countersignature

Official decisions and actions of the Assembly shall require countersignature by a member of the executive branch to ensure accountability and prevent abuse of power.

Chapter XXIX Amendments and Ratification

Article 99 Process for Amendment

- (1) This Constitution may be revised, updated, or refined from time to time for reference purposes only, in order to improve clarity, coherence, or analytical value. Any such revision does not constitute amendment, ratification, or adoption of a binding legal instrument.
- (2) Amendments shall be made transparently, with a focus on promoting fairness and inclusivity.

Article 100 Ratification

- (1) This Constitution may be endorsed, acknowledged or adopted by States, international organisations, academic institutions, or other entities solely as a reference framework for governance analysis, institutional design, and comparative purposes.
- (2) Any such endorsement or adoption shall not constitute ratification, accession, or acceptance as a treaty, nor create legal obligations, enforceable rights, or binding effects under international or domestic law.

Chapter XXX Final Provisions

- (1) Any conflicts arising from the interpretation of this Constitution shall not be capable of ratification, accession, enforcement.
- (2) This Constitution shall be the supreme reference framework for the governance model described herein and shall guide interpretation within the scope of this Act.

*** End of Articles ***