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CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED NATIONS

<i>PREAMBLE</i>	2
<i>Article 1. Guiding Principles</i>	2
<i>Article 2. Purposes of the United Nations</i>	3
<i>Article 3. Organizational Structure of the United Nations</i>	4
<i>Article 4. The Parliament</i>	5
<i>Article 5. The Sustainability Council</i>	6
<i>Article 6. The Judiciary</i>	10
<i>Article 7. Voting System in the Parliament and Sustainability Council</i>	11
<i>Article 8. The Ombudsman</i>	12
<i>Article 9. Requirements for United Nations Ethical Leadership</i>	13
<i>Article 10. United Nations Finances</i>	15
<i>Article 11. Amendments to the Constitution</i>	15
<i>Article 12. Phased Implementation of this Constitution</i>	17
<i>Article 13. Ratification</i>	19

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the world, in order to form a more perfect union, ensure peace, secure human rights, and preserve the sustainability of this planet for future generations, do hereby adopt this UNITED NATIONS CONSTITUTION.

It is self-evident that ethical leadership is necessary to protect the inalienable rights of all people, ensure a well-functioning global system, and preserve the planet for future generations. International leadership and a global population embodying high standards for ethical conduct are vital for continually creating a better world.

The system for representing the people of the world established by this Constitution shall be known as an *earthocracy* – a system of leadership and representation based on ethics and wisdom designed to preserve the long-term sustainability of this planet and the well-being of the population.

Article 1. Guiding Principles

1.1 The newly formed United Nations is a union of nations subject to international law and high standards of ethical conduct embodying the principles of this Constitution.

1.2 The United Nations shall keep this planet Earth a peaceful, safe, healthy, sustainable, and happy home for existing and future generations, with particular attention to protecting the biosphere.

1.3 This Constitution incorporates the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all existing international treaties and conventions, General Assembly resolutions, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and other United Nations documents, to the extent congruent with the principles contained herein.

1.4 The ratification of this Constitution by two-thirds of the member states shall constitute finalization of the transition from the UN Charter to this Constitution.

1.5 Ethical leadership is of the utmost importance for maintaining a peaceful, sustainable world. Those in leadership shall be committed to the highest ethical standards and shall use their best efforts to peacefully encourage the same in the global population.

1.6 This Constitution is based on the principle of subsidiarity: encouraging decision-making and action at the most local and decentralized level, as long as the leadership at that level is competent, effective, and ethical. Subsidiarity promotes a balance between the need for coordination on matters affecting people beyond the local level and the efficiencies of local decision-making.

1.7 All reasonable, peaceful measures shall be taken to prevent the United Nations from straying from the earthocracy envisioned in this Constitution.

1.8 This Constitution shall be brought into effect in phases, as set forth in Article 12, so that the transition from the United Nations Charter proceeds in a stable and orderly manner and by the agreement of the member states.

Article 2. Purposes of the United Nations

2.1 To maintain the long-term environmental sustainability of this planet, including the protection of biodiversity and the ecological fabric of life.

2.2 To prevent war, promote unity among all nations and people, secure disarmament, protect human rights, and peacefully resolve disputes.

2.3 To implement solutions to problems that are now or may become of global concern or that are beyond the capacity of national governments, including uplifting disadvantaged populations unable to do so independently.

2.4 To regulate international processes, such as world trade, communications, transportation, currency, and standards.

2.5 To influence technological innovations, the effects of which transcend national boundaries, in keeping with the spirit of this Constitution.

2.6 To foster a legal system, including in member states, rooted in peace and fairness.

2.7 To promote legal literacy and peaceful civic engagement.

2.8 To oversee all elections where deemed necessary to ensure that they are fairly conducted.

2.9 To maintain long-term energy sustainability and the preservation of non-renewable energy sources for future generations.

2.10 To manage the global commons for the fair and efficient use of resources.

2.11 To strongly encourage attention to macro and micro factors for maintaining planetary sustainability, such as the efficiency and longevity of products to preserve resources for future generations. Decisions made should result in a sustainable world at least 150 years into the future.

2.12 To foster a global society where the motivation to be of service arises from altruism, not avarice. Businesses shall be strongly urged to follow obligations for responsible business conduct, social responsibility, and for achieving planetary environmental sustainability. This shall require the inclusion of a social responsibility clause in filings to legally operate in the applicable jurisdictions.

2.13 To strongly encourage: a global culture of peace; maintaining the good health of the population; business ethics congruent with a sustainable world; effective educational systems; unity among religious groups; an understanding that joy need not be derived from excess; and virtuous leadership at all levels of the representation system.

2.14 The United Nations shall include any other purposes and functions congruent with this Constitution not delegated to the member states.

*Article 3. **Organizational Structure of the United Nations***

3.1 The United Nations shall have three branches – the Parliament, the Sustainability Council, and the Judiciary.

3.2 The existing subsidiary bodies, commissions, departments, and offices of the United Nations under the Charter, to the extent congruent with this Constitution, shall continue to function as part of the new constitutional structure until streamlined or otherwise modified by the Parliament and the Sustainability Council.

3.3 The United Nations shall have an Ombudsman office to ensure compliance with high ethical standards throughout the United Nations system.

3.4 The United Nations shall have an Office for the Protection of Future Generations (OFG) to represent the interests of all future generations. The OFG shall be the successor to the Special Envoy for Future Generations appointed in accordance with The Declaration on Future Generations, adopted by the General Assembly on September 22, 2024, as part of the Pact for the Future. The OFG shall have an expanded role as provided for in this Constitution and as may be determined by the Sustainability Council and Parliament.

3.5 The United Nations formed under this Constitution shall utilize the existing buildings and facilities globally of the United Nations formed under the Charter, along with other facilities deemed necessary by the Sustainability Council and Parliament.

Article 4. The Parliament

4.1 The Parliament shall be unicameral, comprised of one Representative from each country. Recognizing the goals of global unity and efficiency, nations with contiguous borders shall be encouraged to unify, and the division of nations shall be strongly discouraged.

4.2 The Parliamentary Representatives shall be elected by the voters in their respective countries in accordance with that member state's procedural rules that ensure fairness of the election process. To qualify, the Representatives must meet the criteria for high ethical standards established under Article 9. The Representative shall act on behalf of the member state's voting public and may not be removed by the member state's governing administration, except for lack of compliance with Article 9 as determined by the International Court of Justice (Article 6).

4.3 The term for Parliamentary Representatives shall be three years without a limit on the number of terms served, so long as the Representative continues to meet the requirements of Article 9.

4.4 Each Parliamentary term shall commence on the third Tuesday in September and shall function continuously.

4.5 The Parliament shall elect a Chairperson and two Deputy Chairpersons at the start of each term.

4.6 Voting in Parliament shall be by weighted vote based on the member state's "UN Score," as set forth in Article 7. The UN Score is structured to incentivize high ethical standards and a country's ability to contribute to achieving the purposes of this Constitution. An equal vote system shall automatically replace weighted voting when the conditions specified in Article 7 are met.

4.7 The functions of the Parliament shall be:

- (a) To prepare and enact legislation and regulations consistent with the principles of this Constitution.
- (b) To amend or repeal laws as necessary to meet the goals of this Constitution.
- (c) To review, amend, and approve each budget of the United Nations submitted by the Sustainability Council.
- (d) To coordinate with the Sustainability Council as to the creation, consolidation, or alteration of any departments, agencies, bureaus, offices, commissions, or institutes necessary for achieving the purposes of this Constitution. With the goal of environmental sustainability in mind, the United Nations shall strive for a structure that is limited to the necessary entities, maintaining the utmost efficiency.

4.8 The Parliament may pass legislation independently of the Sustainability Council, as long as it is consistent with the purposes of this Constitution.

4.9 Structured as an earthocracy, the understanding among member states is that competing political parties should be deemed unnecessary and that policy differences can be resolved without labeled groups acting in opposition. For significant differences of opinion on substantial policy decisions, which cannot be resolved after best efforts (including negotiations and public debates with immediate fact checking), the matter shall be referred to the applicable International Court (under Article 6) for determination of the most ethical policy congruent with this Constitution.

Article 5. The Sustainability Council

5.1 The Sustainability Council shall function as the executive branch of the United Nations, consisting of eleven seats: nine Regional seats, the President, and the Office for the Protection of Future Generations (OFG).

5.2 The Regions shall be geographical: (1) Africa, (2) Asia and the Pacific, (3) China, (4) Eastern Europe, (5) Latin America and the Caribbean, (6) Middle East, (7) North America, (8) Russia, and (9) Western Europe. The member states comprising the Regions shall be as set forth in Annex 1 to this Constitution, or as otherwise later determined by the Sustainability Council and Parliament.

5.3 The Regional Representatives to the Sustainability Council shall be elected by majority vote of the members of the United Nations Parliament for their Region. Preference should be given to the member states with the highest UN Scores within that Region when selecting the Regional Representatives.

5.4 The President of the Sustainability Council and the Director of the OFG shall be elected by the members of Parliament by majority vote. The President shall act independently, serving as the President for all Regions. The President of the Sustainability Council and the Director of the OFG shall meet the requirements for high ethical standards set forth in Article 9. Preference should be given to the member states with the highest UN Scores when selecting the President.

5.5 All Sustainability Council members (Regional Representatives, the President, and the Director of the OFG) shall have terms of one year without limitation on the number of terms, so long as they continue to meet the requirements under Article 9.

5.6 All member states shall use best efforts to maintain unity within and among Regions.

5.7 Voting in the Sustainability Council shall be by weighted vote based on the Region's UN Score as set forth in Article 7 until the conditions under Article 7 are met for equal voting. The President of the Sustainability Council and the Director of the OFG shall each have a full vote.

5.8 The Sustainability Council may enact legislation by unanimous consent. If unanimous consent is not achieved, the legislation shall be submitted to the Parliament for a majority vote, weighted in accordance with Article 7. The Parliament may override Sustainability Council decisions by a three-fifths weighted vote.

5.9 Administrative and procedural decisions in the Sustainability Council may be made by majority vote, weighted based on the UN Regional Scores, as provided for in Article 7.

5.10 The functions of the Sustainability Council shall be:

- (a) To serve as the chief administrative body of the United Nations.
- (b) To use best efforts to maintain the long-term sustainability of the Earth.
- (c) To use best efforts to prevent all types of pollution, including, but not limited to, the disposal of toxic materials and the clean-up and prevention of microplastics and nanoplastics in the environment.
- (d) To implement legislation of the Parliament and the Sustainability Council as to any matters, including peace.
- (e) To propose legislation on any matters to the Parliament, which the Sustainability Council cannot pass by unanimous consent.
- (f) To prepare and submit annually to the Parliament a comprehensive budget for the operations of the United Nations, including estimated budgets for upcoming years.
- (g) To coordinate closely with Parliament on all matters on their respective agendas.
- (h) To act as the spokesperson for the United Nations.
- (i) To encourage the good physical and mental health of the global population as a priority. The effectiveness of the earthocracy established under this Constitution is dependent on the global population acting in support of it. The Sustainability Council, with the approval of the Parliament, shall use best efforts to foster the following outcomes:
 - (1) A global population cognizant of the facts regarding sustainability and the protection of future generations.
 - (2) A global population where each individual feels a sense of purpose in contributing to an increasingly ideal world.
 - (3) Development of an enlightened system for addressing behavior that would be counterproductive to a highly functioning ethical system. The United Nations and the global population shall develop an understanding of the factors

that lead to criminality. One such factor might be individuals lacking a sense of societal purpose, which can arise in overpopulated cities or regions, as well as in conditions of desperation. The Sustainability Council shall encourage a compassionate approach when incarceration is absolutely necessary, restorative justice systems as a tool for healing and ending cycles of violence, and the reduction and ultimate elimination of capital punishment. The United Nations shall use best efforts to fund mental health counseling with stringent privacy restrictions.

(4) The creation of a long-lasting ethical society begins with good parenting and continues with communities and leadership being effective role models of good character for young people to emulate. Accordingly, policies and programs that foster norms of conduct reflecting wisdom and unity shall be strongly encouraged. The United Nations shall use best efforts to suggest and offer non-coercive measures to encourage good parenting to prevent sociopathy. In particular, best efforts shall be used to prevent sociopathy from developing in leadership.

(j) The United Nations shall establish global policies and regulations for the ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI), considering factors such as environmental sustainability, reliability, safety, biases, fairness, transparency, privacy, accountability, human oversight, and equitable access.

(k) To bring this earthocracy to fruition, the Sustainability Council shall firmly establish a timeline for the reduction and decommissioning of all nuclear weapons and shall have oversight power to ensure that nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction are never developed.

(l) To strongly discourage the spending by member states on any weapons of war, encouraging that such spending instead be for peacebuilding and to benefit the global population, with attention to those most in need.

(m) While counterproductive human behavior at any time presents the greatest challenge to the long-term survival of the human species, the expectation is that the United Nations will be able to achieve the goal of preventing such existential threats. Asteroid collisions could also result in the extinction of life on the planet. The United Nations shall use best efforts to maintain a system to prevent asteroid collisions for as long as possible.

(n) To strongly encourage member states in their national elections to avoid becoming or remaining plutocracies, autocracies, kleptocracies, and other forms of

government that would be counterproductive to sustainability and the principles of this Constitution. The United Nations shall strongly encourage member states to apply the Article 9 requirements to those seeking to qualify for leadership positions within their own member states. In the election of United Nations Parliamentary Representatives, the Sustainability Council shall have the authority to: monitor elections for transparency and fairness; require the public funding of elections to prevent plutocracy and corruption; limit candidates' election spending as a factor for maintaining sustainability; encourage public debates with immediate fact-checking; limit time periods for active electioneering; and take necessary steps to attract the best, the brightest, and the most ethical to public service.

(o) To engage in such other duties consistent with the principles and purposes of this Constitution, broadly interpreted.

Article 6. The Judiciary

6.1 The Judiciary shall consist of: the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC), the International Human Rights Court (IHRC), and the International Environmental Court (IEC).

6.2 These courts shall each be composed of the number of judges necessary based on the workload and the recommendation of the Sustainability Council after consultation with officers of these courts. The judges shall be nominated by the Sustainability Council in consultation with these courts and then approved by a majority vote of the Parliament.

6.3 Members of the courts shall be selected on the basis of their expertise in international law, high moral character, and independence from any biases that would be contrary to the principles of this Constitution.

6.4 These United Nations courts shall have universal jurisdiction, with all member states subject to the courts' compulsory jurisdiction.

6.5 The United Nations courts may issue advisory or binding decisions.

6.6 Appeals from national courts on matters within the jurisdiction of these courts may be taken to these United Nations courts. The ICJ, also to be referred to as the World Court, shall be the final arbiter for interpretation of this Constitution.

6.7 The United Nations courts may refer cases to truth and reconciliation commissions to establish facts, allow for restitution, and foster social and personal healing.

6.8 Any statutes and rules of these courts shall remain in effect until amended to be congruent with this Constitution.

Article 7. Voting System in the Parliament and Sustainability Council

7.1 **UN Score.** In anticipation of this Constitution being adopted, the United Nations shall have established a department for determining each member state's UN Score. The UN Score is designed to incentivize countries toward the goals of high ethical leadership, environmental sustainability, and virtuous populations.

7.2 A weighted voting system shall be in place based on member states' UN Scores until such time, as set forth in Article 7.9, when all countries are clearly achieving the goals of the earthocracy established under this Constitution.

7.3 The department determining the UN Scores shall report to the Sustainability Council with oversight by the Parliament.

7.4 The UN Score shall be based on a mix of reliable global rankings publicly available and factors the Sustainability Council deems necessary for achieving the goals of this Constitution. Examples of publicly available rankings would be: the Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project); Corruption Perceptions Index and Global Corruption Barometer (Transparency International); the Fragile States Index (Fund for Peace); the Global Catastrophic Risk Index (Global Governance Forum); Environmental Performance Index (Yale and Columbia universities); the World's Greenest Countries (GreenMatch); Earth Overshoot Day country rankings (Global Footprint Network); the Genuine Progress Indicator; various human rights and press freedom scores; and others that may be developed by the Sustainability Council. Percentage improvement on rankings shall be considered as a factor in determining a UN Score.

7.5 Factors that would be counterproductive to unity, global sustainability, and the protection of future generations, such as population size and economic factors indicating gross consumption, shall not be used to increase UN Scores.

7.6 The UN Score shall be dynamic, meaning that it will be updated quarterly but can be decreased immediately by a two-thirds vote of the Parliament for a

country's serious breach of the rule of law, any action contrary to the peaceful resolution of disputes, or action hostile to planetary sustainability.

7.7 The failure of a member state to conform to the Sustainability Council's timeline for the reduction and decommissioning of all nuclear weapons shall be a heavily weighted factor for the reduction of a country's UN Score. This shall include the failure to monitor for the development of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction within its borders or by persons or organizations under its influence.

7.8 All references in this Constitution to voting shall be to weighted voting based on UN Scores. Weighted voting shall apply to the Regional seats on the Sustainability Council, based on the average of the member states comprising that Region. Weighted voting shall also be in place in subsidiary bodies of the Sustainability Council and Parliament.

7.9 When all member states have a UN Score above 80 percent of a full vote, equal voting shall automatically replace the weighted voting system. Equal voting shall remain in place for a member state as long as its score remains above 80 percent. For Regional representation, equal voting is maintained so long as no Regional UN Score falls below 75 percent. Member states and Regions shall cooperate to return member state and Regional scores to above 80 percent.

7.10 In the event of a good-faith, well-resourced objection by a country to any UN Score, the objection shall be submitted to the Sustainability Council for expeditious determination. The sequence of further appeals shall be to: (1) the Ombudsman, (2) the Parliament, which may by a two-thirds vote adjust the score, and (3) the ICJ. The UN Score shall remain as determined by the Sustainability Council during any appeals.

7.11 When conditions for equal voting are maintained for three consecutive years, the President of the Sustainability Council may be elected by global popular vote, and the Regional Sustainability Council Representatives by popular vote within their respective Regions.

Article 8. The Ombudsman

8.1 The United Nations shall have an Ombudsman, an independent department of the United Nations.

8.2 The functions of the Ombudsman shall be:

- (a) To oversee ethical standards, investigate complaints, and resolve disputes and complaints against any United Nations entity or official.
- (b) To press for the implementation of directives to improve the ethical standards within the United Nations and the governments of member states.
- (c) To ascertain that the United Nations does not create injustices or impair the earthocracy with overburdensome bureaucracy.
- (d) To make recommendations to the Sustainability Council and Parliament for ways to assist member states in improving the ethical standards in the global population while being cognizant of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (e) To initiate legal actions to protect the public interest in the United Nations courts or the courts of member states.

8.3 The Ombudsman shall at all times be sufficiently funded under the budget of the United Nations in order to fulfill its functions.

8.4 The Director and all staff of the Ombudsman shall be in strict compliance with the Article 9 requirements for ethical leadership.

8.5 The Director of the Ombudsman shall be appointed by the President of the Sustainability Council with the approval of the Parliament, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Article 9. Requirements for United Nations Ethical Leadership

9.1 The United Nations as an organization, its entities, officials, and all connected with or dealing with the organization shall be subject to the highest ethical standards to ensure that the trust of the global population is maintained at all times.

9.2 These standards shall include at a minimum:

- (a) Integrity – Act with honesty and uphold the public trust in all matters.

- (b) Accountability – Be answerable for decisions and accept consequences for misconduct.
- (c) Justice, Fairness, and the Rule of Law – Abide by and uphold the law, applying laws and policies impartially, without favoritism or discrimination, absolutely ensuring no one is above it.
- (d) Respect for Rights – Safeguard human rights, dignity, and freedoms for all people.
- (e) Transparency – Conduct public business openly, providing clear and accessible information.
- (f) Service to the Public Good – Place the welfare of the global community as the highest priority, shunning even the appearance of personal, financial, political, or any form of gain.
- (g) Competence – To not seek, accept, or offer a position for which one's competence is lacking. To strongly avoid nepotism.
- (h) Carefulness – To the extent feasible under the time pressure for maintaining planetary sustainability, make decisions based on evidence, expertise, and consequences over a range of time frames.
- (i) Participation and Inclusion – Encourage and respect public input, ensuring diverse voices are heard.
- (j) Responsibility to Future Generations – Conserve and protect natural, financial, and institutional resources for the benefit of future generations and the maintenance of a sustainable world.

9.3 To qualify as a Representative of Parliament or any United Nations office, a history of compliance with these standards must be shown. An oath of office shall be required to ensure continued compliance.

9.4 The Parliament, the Sustainability Council, and the Ombudsman shall prepare regulations for strict observance of ethical standards. These regulations shall include strict requirements applicable to United Nations officials, employees, and agents during their time associated with the United Nations and for a sufficiently

long period after leaving the United Nations, to emphasize the highest possible standards in maintaining the trust of the global population.

Article 10. United Nations Finances

10.1 All member states shall fund their delegations, setting standards to protect the independence of their delegations from the financial influence of special interests.

10.2 The President and members of the Sustainability Council, their staff, the Chairpersons and Deputies of the Parliament, and their staff shall be paid from the United Nations Treasury. Their salaries shall be determined by the Sustainability Council with the approval of the Parliament.

10.3 The budget of the United Nations shall be prepared by the Sustainability Council and submitted to the Parliament for approval. The Sustainability Council, in coordination with the Parliament, shall devise the specific means for raising the funds needed to fulfill the budget, including license fees and taxes in connection with matters involving the global commons, reasonable taxation on excess that threatens sustainability, and other appropriate means to ensure the long-term functioning of the United Nations. Contributions shall not be accepted from interests that might give the appearance of impropriety concerning quid pro quo motives. Anonymous donations may be accepted provided strict safeguards are in place to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

Article 11. Amendments to the Constitution

11.1 This Constitution shall only be amended under extraordinary circumstances where the amendment does not affect the original intent of this Constitution – to preserve the planet for future generations, and to foster international leadership and a global population embodying high standards for ethical conduct.

11.2 Should unusual circumstances arise requiring an amendment to this Constitution, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Sustainability Council, which can adopt it by a unanimous vote. If a unanimous vote is not achieved, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Parliament for passage by a three-fifths vote (weighted voting unless the criteria under Article 7 have been met for equal voting). Any dispute concerning the passage of the amendment shall be submitted to the ICJ for a final determination.

11.3 Issues to be Determined by the Sustainability Council and the Parliament Over Time

(a) **Evolving Issues.** The ability of the Sustainability Council and the Parliament to foresee circumstances that might arise in the more distant future warrants that some issues be addressed over time as greater clarity develops, rather than seeking to amend this Constitution. In the short term, while more ethical leadership and a virtuous population are evolving, the resolution of some issues is likely to take time, particularly where strong biases exist that could hinder the peaceful development of a more ideal world. With this in mind, this section offers guidance on issues currently known that shall be considered for change, rather than establishing firm principles for immediate implementation or seeking a Constitutional amendment.

(1) **Global Financial System.** The expectation is that the global financial system shall be designed and managed to meet the goals of this Constitution, including maintaining a sustainable planet for as long as can reasonably be foreseen, applying fairness to all people, particularly future generations, which in totality can vastly outnumber existing generations. The United Nations should make reasonable efforts to move rapidly toward a more equitable financial system, while minimizing extreme shocks to the existing system. The advantages of a unified currency should be considered in light of sustainability goals. The negative consequences of cryptocurrencies shall be given close attention, including their adverse environmental impact (high energy consumption and water use for on-site cooling), their use in facilitating criminal activity, and their potential to lead to excessive consumption.

(2) **Population Size.** The primary factors that impact planetary sustainability are population size, consumption patterns, and technological advancements. The ideal for a sustainable planet is an optimal global population size balanced with consumption patterns and accounting for the needs of future generations. While technology can, in some instances, allow for a larger population size, it can also lead to higher consumption that would be counterproductive to sustainability. A unified world can more easily establish fairer regional and global sustainability goals. The goal would be to always have an optimal population size achieved on a voluntary, non-coercive basis.

(3) **Migration.** Recognizing that the subject of migration can raise controversial issues, the vision should be maintained of a diverse, high-virtue population able to easily migrate as needed to benefit recipient countries.

Article 12. Phased Implementation of this Constitution

12.1 To ensure a stable and peaceful transition from the United Nations Charter to this Constitution, the provisions herein shall take effect in three phases. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the timing by which each mechanism becomes operative shall be governed by this Article. The purpose of this phased approach is to establish the institutions of the United Nations, demonstrate their effectiveness, and allow trust and cooperation among the member states to develop, without requiring any country to relinquish at the outset that which it is not yet prepared to relinquish. However, accelerating the phase-in to a one- to three-year period shall be strongly encouraged.

12.2 Phase One – Establishment (Years 1-2 after ratification):

(a) The Parliament and the eleven-member Sustainability Council shall be established and shall commence their functions. The Parliamentary Representatives shall be either elected by voters in their respective countries or appointed by their national governments. To qualify, the Representatives must still meet the criteria for high ethical standards established under Article 9.

(b) Voting in the Parliament and the Sustainability Council shall be conducted on the basis of one equal vote per member state and Region. The UN Score shall be determined and published in accordance with Article 7 for informational purposes, but shall not yet affect the weight of any vote. A voting result out of sync with the weighted voting system result shall be subject to further debate in the Sustainability Council and Parliament.

(c) The Office for the Protection of Future Generations shall function principally in an advisory and information-gathering capacity, publishing the metrics relevant to the future operation of the UN Score.

(d) The United Nations courts shall render advisory opinions and shall exercise binding jurisdiction only over those member states that accept it.

(e) The United Nations shall be funded substantially as under the Charter, through the contributions of member states and their voluntary cooperation.

(f) The ethical standards of Article 9 shall be observed through the oath of office and a demonstrated history of compliance.

(g) Nothing in Phase One shall diminish the sovereignty, borders, voting power, or property of any member state.

12.3 Phase Two – Reciprocity (Years 3-4, commencing when the member states so agree):

(a) The weighted voting system based upon the UN Score, as provided in Article 7, shall become operative, replacing the equal voting of Phase One; equal voting shall thereafter return only as provided in Article 7.

(b) The United Nations courts shall assume the broader compulsory jurisdiction provided in Article 6, as the member states accept it.

(c) Fair and agreed means of funding shared global needs, as contemplated in Article 10, shall be introduced in addition to the contributions of member states.

12.4 Phase Three – Full Implementation (Year 5, when the member states so agree):

(a) The timeline for the reduction and decommissioning of weapons of mass destruction provided in Article 5.10(k) shall be firmly established.

(b) The provisions for the management and protection of the global commons set forth in Article 2.10 shall be fully implemented for the benefit of all and of future generations.

(c) The means for the long-term and dependable funding of the United Nations set forth in Article 10.3 shall be brought fully into effect.

(d) The remaining provisions of this Constitution shall attain their full operation.

12.5 The transition from one phase to the next shall be determined jointly by the Parliament and the Sustainability Council, upon their judgment that the member states are prepared and that the conditions for advancement have been satisfied. Any dispute concerning a transition between phases shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice. Each phase shall advance by agreement, and not by coercion.

Article 13. Ratification

13.1 This Constitution shall take effect when two-thirds of the member states have ratified it.

13.2 Member states that have not ratified the Constitution may send a representative to the Parliament, elected by the member state's population or appointed by its government, but the member state shall have no voting power.

[**Annex 1**, listing the member states comprising the nine Sustainability Council Regions, to be determined.]