Adopted as world statutory code, World Legislative Act Number 13
approximately 10:00 am Thai Time 26 March 2003, by the sixth session of the provisional World Parliament, convened in conformance with Article 19 of the *Earth Constitution*, Bangkok, Thailand.

World Legislative Act #13

World Peace Act

Short title:

World Peace Act

Whereas world peace is a process and a product at the same time,

Whereas prior legislation of the Provisional World Parliament prohibiting nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass death and destruction and creating a World Disarmament Agency was necessary;

Whereas explicit definition of legal and unlawful actions is the logical next step in establishing a protocol for individuals and organizations regarding ownership or use of weapons of any kind;

In order to discern between those individuals and organizations that have a legitimate claim to any weapons from those who do not have any possible legitimate claim;

And in order to justly expedite the full implementation of the World Disarmament Agency and World Legislation;

Be it enacted by the Provisional World Parliament:

Article 1. Abbreviation. For brevity, the term “weapon of mass death and destruction” abbreviates to “ WMD”. The plural form is “WMDs”. Weapons of Mass Death and Destruction are defined in the Appendix of World Legislative Act Number One.

Article 2. Prohibitions. Prohibitions defined by this Act take effect immediately from the date of adoption by the Provisional World Parliament.

2. 1. It is unlawful to finance any WMDs or WMD conveyances. It is unlawful to own or finance maintenance or production facilities for WMDs or WMD conveyances. (class 5 felony)
It is unlawful to broker the finance of WMDs or WMD facilities, or to broker the

ownership of any activity that violates World Legislation (class 4 felony).
Stock trading in WMDs is unlawful (purchase – class 6 felony; sale - class 5 felony). Financial instruments that finance unlawful activities are unlawful, whether stocks, futures, derivatives, bonds (public or private), mutual funds, or other instruments. Possession, trade, brokerage or harboring of unlawful financial instruments is unlawful, even if only a part value of the financial instrument finances the unlawful product or activity. (class 4 felony; brokerage, class 4 felony) It is unlawful to accept unlawful financial instruments as collateral in the determination of credit (class 5 felony).
The World Disarmament Agency will maintain lists of alleged noncompliant corporations. The responsibility to know the activities of firms and governments to maintain compliance with World Legislation rests with the individuals involved in the financial transactions.

2.2. To represent WMDs, as a governmental representative or corporate agent of any kind, through any governmental body, non-governmental organization, treaty organization, or any other institution is unlawful (class 7 felony). To attempt to negotiate as though one has possession or control over WMDs is unlawful. (class 7 felony). Representation as control of WMDs in the Security Council of the United Nations is unlawful (class 7 felony). Defense attorneys under the jurisdiction of the Provisional World Court or World Court may legally represent suspects alleged to have violated world legislation, as legal representation of suspects is not the representation of the prohibited armaments, per se.

2. 3. Funding of WMDs, of WMD production facilities or of WMD management facilities is unlawful, with enforcement applicable against individuals who commit unlawful appropriations or attempted unlawful appropriations (class 7 felony). . Funding any unlawful activity as described by World Legislation is unlawful (class 7 felony). . Voting for unlawful funding at any level of government or business is unlawful, whether or not the unlawful funding measure passes, with enforcement process applicable to the individual voting for the funding (class 6 felony). To attempt funding of WMDs is unlawful, whether at any level of government or business, with enforcement measures against any individual who makes or supports the unlawful motion (class 6 felony). .

2. 4. It is unlawful to direct persons to violate World Legislation, whether by management, supervision or otherwise, even though directing persons themselves may not have immediate contact with WMDs. (one felony level above the level of the violation).

2. 5. To threaten to use WMDs or to threaten to develop WMDs, is unlawful, whether or not WMDs are actually possessed and whether or not the violator has

means to use or develop WMDs. (threatening use - class 6 felony; if not possessed - class 5 felony
threatening development - class 5 felony; if no means - class 4 felony).

2. 6. It is unlawful to give military assistance or military defense to anyone who violates World Legislation, whether by international assistance, funding, training or any other sort of aid (same classification level as the offense of the respective other violator.)

2. 7. It is unlawful, at any level of production, to advertise for the sale, manufacture or use of WMDs, whether the advertiser works as an artist, graphic designer, photographer, manager, printer, salesperson, marketer, publisher or in any other position of the advertising process (class 5 felony) .

2. 8. Bunkers from where WMDs are controlled, built, managed, operated or stored are unlawful. To plan, construct, maintain, use or inhabit unlawful bunkers is unlawful (class 5 felony). This Act mundializes bunkers and declares bunkers the common property and heritage of the people of Earth. The Earth Federation has jurisdiction over all activities that take place in bunkers, and will determine in each case whether a bunker will be used as a historical World Museum, be put to some other nonmilitary use, or be dismantled and filled in .

2. 9. It is unlawful to impede the activities of agents or citizens of the Provisional World Government and World Government who are implementing or enforcing World Legislation (class 3 felony). It is unlawful to attempt to obstruct the apprehension or prosecution of persons who violate World Law under the *Earth Constitution* (class 3 felony). . It is unlawful to impede the free travel of delegate Members to the Provisional World Parliament and World Parliament (class 3 felony). It is unlawful to impede operating legislatures under the *Earth Constitution* (class 3 felony)..

2. 10. The use of any weapon suitable for law enforcement purposes to violate World Legislation is unlawful. Without discharge (class 2 felony). With discharge (class 3 felony).

2. 11. Any accident of WMDs, or WMD conveyances, causing mortalities, injuries or property damage, is not an Act of God, if the respective national government(s) and the respective national military have not ratified the *Earth Constitution*. If a supposed accident is not clearly intentional, the World Court may consider deaths negligent homicide or manslaughter. Both the Criminal and Civil World Courts of the World Government may adjudicate the case against any individual, indicted under World Law, including the head of the respective

national government where the incident takes place or originates Accidents without ratification (determined intentional -class 7 felony); negligent homicide - (class 3 felony); manslaughter (class 2 felony).

2. 12. No nation, corporation, group nor individual may transfer any armaments suitable for law enforcement purposes, to any entity that has not ratified the *Earth Constitution*, whether nation, corporation, group or individual. Preliminary ratification by receivers suffices only for respective government sectors. To legally protect the providers of arms transfer, providers must verify that personal receivers of arms transfer personally ratify the *Earth Constitution*. (class 1 felony).
Legal transfer of weapons suitable for law enforcement is to entities, whether nations, corporations, groups or individuals, that have preliminarily ratified or finally ratified the *Earth Constitution*, and that otherwise adhere to World Legislation, even if the entities reside within an area, whether nation or region, that has not preliminarily or finally ratified. The World Disarmament Agency and the Enforcement System shall monitor and regulate transfer of any armaments.

2. 13. The World Disarmament Agency (WDA) and the Enforcement System shall register, monitor and regulate transfer of dual-use materials, such as explosives or raw chemicals useful for explosives or weapons. The WDA may restrict transfer of dual-use material from any national administration, corporation, group or individual. Enforcement of this provision shall consider the actual use of the respective dual-use material, and shall abide by these provisos :

2.13.1. This Act recognizes economic sanctions, such as military blockades against nations or peoples, as a particularly inhumane form of warfare. Blockades are unlawful, including blockades initiated by the World Government, the United Nations, or any other body (class 4 felony)..

2.13.2. To restrict transfer of dual-use materials, an enforcement official must present a legal warrant or injunction from the World Attorneys General, effective against the transporter, bearer or receiver of the materials. Water, food, medical supplies, sanitation supplies and educational supplies are exempt from restriction.

2. 14. This Act mundializes, declassifies and places in the public domain any intellectual property promoting actual or planned WMDs, striking rights to WMD property from any individual, corporation, national government or other group. The Provisional World Government and World Government shall not provide any protections for former rights claimed. This Act dishonors and does not recognize any requirement for payments of royalties for the former purchase, lease or use of WMD property. WMD intellectual properties denied protection

include advertisements, marketing, diagrams, plans, instructions, books, journals, private reports, operation software or other publications. Classification of intellectual property promoting actual or planned WMDs, or the maintenance of that classification is unlawful (class 1 felony).

2. 15. Borrowing or lending for the violation of World Legislation is unlawful (class 5 felony). It is unlawful to accept unlawful financial instruments as collateral in the determination of credit for loans.
(class 3 felony). Loans formerly extended to purchase unlawful weapon systems are a special case. The World Court may decide in favor of the lender or of the borrower of such loans, or in favor of a mutual settlement, depending on whether the lender or the borrower is first in ratifying the *Earth Constitution*. The World Court may decide against both the lender and borrower, in some cases. Lenders who have formerly made loans to finance WMDs may petition to have the agreement upheld by the Court, if the lending institution ratifies the *Earth Constitution*, and simultaneously agrees to allow no further finance for unlawful weapons or for financing persons and groups violating World Legislation. Borrowers who have formerly taken out loans to finance WMDs may petition to have the loan agreement stricken down by the World Court, if the borrower simultaneously ratifies the *Earth Constitution*, affirms or swears to have dismantled any WMDs still in the borrower's possession, and abides by World Legislation.
In either case, no party to such a dispute may continue to plan, manufacture or transact business for WMDs.
If a lender and borrower simultaneously or nearly simultaneously apply to enforce this section, the World Court may decide a compromise payment plan. To ensure fairness in the implementation of this section, the applying party must notify the other party of the applying party’s intent to pursue this legal course of action. Notice must be made by return-receipt certified mail from the Court, with the applying party paying for the cost. In no case will the Court decide in favor of a party to this dispute when more than three months elapse from the time of this court proceeding before the adversary ratifies the *Earth Constitution*.

2. 16. Design and production of exclusively identifiable portions of WMDs are unlawful (class 1 felony). Persons or governments may display inoperable portions of disassembled unlawful weapons for museum purposes, if the persons or governments register the portions with the World Disarmament Agency (WDA), unless the persons or governments display the inoperable portions in a threatening or unsafe manner, as defined by the WDA.

2. 17. It is unlawful to use intelligent animals, such as dogs, cetaceans, apes, et cetera, to aid violation of World Legislation (class 1 felony).

2. 18. Disruptions or interference in telecommunications, whether of Internet, broadcast or paper mails, is unlawful (class 1 felony). This provision does not prevent the Enforcement System of the Earth Federation from taking action if the World Court issues injunctions against violators committing disruptions, interferences or incitement to armed insurrection. Likewise, this provision does not prevent the enforcement and financial credit agencies of the Earth Federation from taking action if the World Court authorizes freezing or dissolution of assets.

2. 19. Software programming for operation of WMDs is unlawful (class 2 felony).

2.20. Designing machine viruses is unlawful (class 1 felony). Plans to use machine viruses in warfare are illegal (class 1 felony). This provision does not prevent the Enforcement System and financial credit agencies of the Earth Federation from taking action if the World Court authorizes seizure of programs or of records or freezing of assets.

2. 21. Conscription is unlawful:
Resulting in death or permanent injury of conscripted, not minor (class 3 felony); Resulting in no known death or permanent injury of conscripted, not minor (class 2 felony); Resulting in the death or permanent injury of a conscripted minor (class 4 felony); Resulting in no known death or permanent injury of a conscripted minor (class 3 felony).

2. 22. Tampering with records of Provisional World Government or World Government is unlawful
Provisional World Government (class 1 felony);
World Government (class 3 felony).

2.23.1. Request, or placement of bids for reconstruction for war damage not yet done is unlawful (class 6 felony);
2.23.2. Honoring of bids for reconstruction for war damage
not yet done (class 5 felony). The Earth Federation shall administrate any post-war reconstruction in places where there is preliminary or final ratification of the *Earth Constitution*.

2. 24. The Geneva Convention is recognized as an international set of rules for conducting war. Therefore the World Court may not recognize all Geneva Convention provisions as binding for a legal defense. Specifically, Geneva Convention provisions that allow targeting of civilians "if necessary" is stricken and not recognized as any part of World Law of the Earth Federation.
Transitional national military must not target civilians (class 3 felony).

2. 25. Additional Classifications. Additional penalty classifications for various types of crimes related to weapons of mass destruction, war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes of genocide, are listed in World Legislative Act #19, for the Criminal Code Penalty Classification (Short title: Penal Code)

Article 3. Responsibility. 3. 1. The Board of Trustees of the World Disarmament Agency determines the organization and functioning of the World Disarmament Agency according to World Legislation and the *Earth Constitution*, while at all times responsible to the Cabinet and Parliament. No Nation nor the Security Council of the United Nations Organization nor any other organization may have veto powers in the decisions of the World Disarmament Agency. The World Ombudsmus may appeal decisions to the Appellate Bench of the World Court. Decisions of the Appellate Bench of the World Court are final.

3.2. On preliminary ratification of the *Earth Constitution* by national governments of the United Nations Security Council, the respective members of the Security Council may make regular reports, and may make recommendations to the Board of Trustees of the World Disarmament Agency, to the Provisional World Parliament, to the World Parliament, and to the Enforcement System of the World Government.

Article 4. Implementation 4. 1. After 180 days from the adoption of this Act by the Provisional World Parliament, the World Attorneys General may issue warrants for the apprehension of persons reasonably suspected of violating World Legislation. Officers of the Enforcement System may bring warranted suspects before the World Courts established under the *Earth Constitution*, for appropriate trial and disposition. Implementation does not require the prior finished process of global ratification, nor does World Legislation require consensus from each transgressor before the initiation of legal proceedings and enforcement actions.

4.2. During the First Stage of World Government, the World Government may require Police to enforce World Legislation only within geographical areas already under the jurisdiction of the World Government (the oceans, Antarctica, space, World Federal Zones and within areas that have given preliminary or final ratification to the *Earth Constitution*.)

4. 3. Statutory Assessments of Enforcement Actions for Violation of World Legislation

A primary guideline in the sentencing of convicts will be for restitution toward victims of the crime. The World Court may identify victims as individuals,

groups or as the entire populace of Earth. The World Attorneys General may seek partial restitution if full restitution is clearly not possible.

Another primary guideline is to apply enforcement that reduces the likelihood that the convict can repeat the crime committed. The penal code shall designate the least punitive measures that will best meet these primary guidelines. If it appears to the World Court that recidivism is unlikely, the World Court may not issue a sentence of imprisonment. Furthermore, the basis for any enforcement action is victim restitution and public protection from recidivism, rather than vengeance.

4.3.1. The Enforcement System or World Court may levy enforcements for violation of World Legislation, including public advisory, warnings, interceptions, injunctions, civil fines, garnishments, probations, house arrest, parole, internal exile, terms of imprisonment up to life imprisonment, denial of credit and permanent forfeiture of personal assets, excluding a minimum necessary for reasonable decent living.

4.3.2. Mitigating circumstances. A bench of the World Court may assess some enforcement action or grant leniency to violators of World Legislation according to these provisos:

The World Court may show leniency to convicted violators, including probation, reduced fines and reduced terms of imprisonment:

To violators of World Legislation who ratify the *Earth Constitution*, cease violation of World Legislation and come forward before arrest;

To violators of World Legislation who are apprehended, but can prove that they have ratified the *Earth Constitution* and ceased to violate World Legislation before such arrest;

To violators of World Legislation who are apprehended, ratify the *Earth Constitution* during arrest, and agree to abide by World Legislation; or

To violators of World Legislation, particularly minors, who can show that they were operating under conscription to violate World Legislation.

4.3.3. Aggravating circumstances. The World Court may be less lenient for certain violations. The World Court may assess more stringent enforcement measures including terms of imprisonment up to life imprisonment, internal

exile, loss of all credit, and the loss of personal assets (excluding a minimum necessary for reasonable decent living), for these offenses:

Armed resistance to the implementation of World Legislation;

Interference in the arrest or prosecution of other alleged violators of World Legislation;

Conscription, particularly in cases of adult violators who are mercenary;

Unlawful transfer of property of Provisional World Government or World Government;

Impeding the travel of delegates to the Provisional World Parliament or to the World Parliament, or impeding operation of World Legislatures;

Tampering with records of the Provisional World Government or World Government.

4.3.4. Extenuating circumstances - This Act recognizes that under some conditions there may be extenuating circumstances. For example, if a violator of world legislation enters one's civil home or living quarters with a weapon of mass destruction, (a grenade, for instance) and the victim uses that WMD in self defense, this is an extenuating circumstance. The World Court may decide that the use of the WMD in that circumstance has justification. The World Court may reduce or drop criminal charges. Other extenuating circumstances may be, for example, if one uses a rocket propelled grenade from one's home against a military helicopter that is strafing one's family or chemically burning one's garden. Again, the World Court may reduce or drop the criminal charges. If one is a military volunteer or conscripted person, and one's commanding officer is issuing unlawful commands, and one uses a grenade against one's commanding officer, the World Court may reduce or drop the charges. The World Court and World Juries are to consider cases of extenuating circumstances in good faith.

4.3.6. In cases of unlawful finance or brokerage, the World Court must consider the complexity of financial instruments and the degree a given financial instrument violates World Legislation, in the assessment of penalties or restitutions.

4.3.7. To reduce sentence, the World Court may offer to sentence an individual convicted of violating World Legislation, under supervision by the Enforcement System, to decontaminate or de-mine areas damaged by WMDs, or to

disassembly of military hardware. Insomuch as possible, the penal system will provide adequate shielding and conditions to carry out this work in a safe manner. The World Government does not unconditionally guarantee safety from any immediate or eventual harm that may occur to convicts as a result of hazardous penal work.

4.3.8. Enforcements for violation of World Legislation shall be progressive. Enforcements for convictions early during the implementation period may be substantially less severe than penalties assessed for later convictions, based on the relative length of time and circumstances since the effective date of the legislation and the judgment of the World Court. The World Court may sentence with greater severity individuals convicted of repeated violations.

4.3.9. The Earth Financial Credit Corporation (EFCC) will compile a comprehensive file with names, pertinent information and a credit schedule on convicted violators. The EFCC will submit each violator's credit file to all national and international bureaus of credit, notifying credit bureaus that these are convicted violators of World Legislation, and informing the credit bureaus of any unpaid monetary restitutions the convicted violator owes.

4.3.10. 180 days from adoption of this Act, a World Court Civil Bench may adjudicate class-action suits or other civil suits against alleged violators for losses suffered due to violation of World Legislation since the respective date of effect. On conviction, the Civil Court may enforce the payment of settlements from the individual violators, in order to pay restitution to the aggrieved parties and for Court costs.

4.3.11. Criminal code penalty classification is not necessary for the commencing of sentences, until 180 days after declaration of the first operative stage of World Government. [A non-exhaustive criminal code penalty classification is in effect. See World Legislative Act #19, for the Criminal Code Penalty Classification (Short title: Penalty Classification.)]

4. 4. 180 days from adoption of this Act, the World Court may declare WMDs properties, whether facilities, grounds or other assets, as property of the World Government under the *Earth Constitution*, to be administered by the World Disarmament Agency of the Enforcement System.
The World Disarmament Agency will study plans that have already been made by corporations, governments, labor and non-governmental organizations for the peaceable conversion of munitions plants, to lessen disruption to the respective workers and communities. Financial agencies of the World Government may finance conversion plans, if approved by the World Disarmament Agency, for

conversion away from production of WMDs to humane, appropriate manufacture. Corporate and governmental conversion projects are subject to supervisory inspection of the World Disarmament Agency. If corporations are cooperative and prompt in the conversion process, assets may not be liable to confiscation by the World Government. Converting corporations may retain Assets. The legal status of respective stocks may be favorably affected, particularly when the judgment of the World Court has not already made a specific ruling against such corporations, requiring confiscation.

The World Court will notify the World Financial Administration regarding any confiscated properties. With the effective date of this Act, any individual attempting unauthorized transfer or accepting confiscated properties outside of World Government jurisdiction is liable for prosecution (class 3 felony).

Article 5. Implementation Notice. The Standing Parliamentary Commission on Disarmament will attempt to circulate this Act to all national governments, to the heads of all national militaries, to the financial markets worldwide, to the delegates and primary offices of the United Nations Organization, along with forms for the ratification of the *Earth Constitution*, within three (3) calendar months from the adoption of this Act.

If feasible, the Standing Parliamentary Commission on Disarmament will e-mail copies of the *Earth Constitution* and World Legislation, or will mail compact disks.

Lack of knowledge of World Legislation, due to notification failure, or due to beginning work before or after this notification, does not release liability of officials, agents, employees or other persons.

As part of the process of implementation, the Provisional World Government directs this Act for compliance by all national governments, parliaments, communities, cities, states, provinces, other political districts, universities, colleges, schools, institutes, labor unions, professional associations, corporations, cooperatives, other businesses, and individual citizens throughout the world. Provisional World Government directs this Act, including any amendments to this legislation and any actions arising from it, to the United Nations Center for Disarmament.

Each National Government or National Parliament that ratifies the *Earth Constitution* shall uphold the immediate immobilization and defusing of any WMDs under its direction, and shall uphold compliance with World Legislation.

The Standing Parliamentary Commission on Disarmament, the World Cabinet, or the World District Attorneys may compile a list of suspected violators, to include names and personal information, to publish and update periodically, and to be made available at cost to any citizen of the Earth Federation.

Article 6. Implementation Fronts

6.1. As soon as possible, the World Disarmament Agency will plan and operate a global minesweeping program to recover, deactivate and clear mines and abandoned ordnance from all Earth, beginning with the first nations or regions to ratify the *Earth Constitution*. This minesweeping program will be under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the World Disarmament Agency. The financial agencies of the World Government will fund the minesweeping program.

6.2. For any nuclear weapons that may still exist on the adoption of this Act, the World Disarmament Agency will, if feasible, deactivate any nuclear bombs by following whatever procedure is safest. Deactivation may include filling in the reaction chamber of weapons with the most appropriate wire or other suitable material, using safest methods, to help prevent and lessen the likelihood of detonation. The World Disarmament Agency will then separate the fissile or fusible materials from the explosive detonators, according to appropriate safety guidelines.

6.3. The World Disarmament Agency (WDA) will administrate disbanding of the private armies and paramilitary forces of the world, respecting the rights of individuals involved. The WDA will help the people of armed forces, as much as possible, to redirect personal energies for productive purposes, such as work within the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, the World Disarmament Agency or the Enforcement System of the World Government. Disbanding of private armies and paramilitary forces does not prohibit legitimate self-defense by citizens of the Earth Federation who have ratified the *Earth Constitution*. The individual right to uphold the Earth Federation, bearing only arms suitable for law enforcement purposes and civil order, may not be infringed. The Earth Federation agents, representatives and officials shall only develop, keep and bear arms that are legal also, without requirement of citizen permit, registration or display, to the citizens of the Earth Federation.

Article XII of the *Earth Constitution* does not protect incitement to armed insurrection to interfere with the operation of the Earth Federation. The Earth Federation does not recognize any right of agencies, corporations, organizations or governments at any level to possess weapons of any kind.

6.4. The World Disarmament Agency (WDA) will defuse live bombs at the current deployment sites, if possible, in order to reduce contamination and risks inherent in transportation. The WDA will make conveyances inoperable as quickly as possible.

6.5. As thousands of tons of explosives may be annually required by the indispensable quarry operations of the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration (EERA), the EERA may repack suitable conventional chemical explosives as stick explosives for the quarry works. The World Disarmament Agency will transfer such explosives to the EERA as quickly as possible, under safe conditions. Explosives will be labeled as to exact type and safe handling instructions. The World Disarmament Agency and the EERA will develop common standards for transport conveyances. Safety standard security provisions will be developed to safeguard civilians, personnel and explosives. Officers of the World Government must continually monitor operations involving explosives, using direct inspection and security cameras.

6.6. As an early measure, the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration may conduct studies to determine which missiles, if any, would be suitable for a program of sodium seeding of the ozonosphere, in order to precipitate and thereby remove chlorine, fluorine and other ozone-destructive substances. The Provisional World Parliament or World Parliament must approve respective environmental impact reports before large scale sodium seeding of the ozonosphere may begin.

Article 7. Veteran Benefits and Retirements. 180 days from the adoption of this Act by the Provisional World Parliament, violation of World Legislation may affect veteran benefits and private sector retirement benefits, not to include medical or dental benefits.
7.1. The World Court, along with the World Financial Credit Corporation can require forfeiture of some or most veteran's benefits or private sector retirement benefits for violators of World Legislation after the effective date. Being under orders to violate World Legislation does not exempt an individual from accountability in this regard.
7.2. This Act does not penalize individuals who accrue veteran or retirement benefits without violating World Legislation. The World Government shall uphold veterans' and retirees’ rights to collect owed pensions or other benefits from the respective sources, unless the veteran or employee violates World Legislation.
7.3 Any degree of forfeiture of veteran benefits or retirement benefits must relate to the severity of the respective violations.
7.4 Medical and dental benefits have protection, and may not be withdrawn.

7.5. The minimum requirement for reasonable decent living is protected for all veterans and persons in private sector, without risk of forfeiture.

Article 8. Lethal Munitions. Insomuch as possible, the World Police will not develop, keep nor use more lethal munitions, such as metal bullets, or other munitions which are likely to kill or cause permanent injury upon customary use. By the date of declaration of the full operative stage of the World Government under the *Earth Constitution*, all local and national governments and the World Police force will turn over any remaining government-owned more lethal munitions to the World Disarmament Agency for dismantlement or permanent conversion to less lethal function. For the purposes of World Legislation, less lethal function means that forensics could show that under ordinary, proper use, a less lethal munition is generally unlikely to kill nor to cause permanent physical injury. (Examples of less lethal munitions are bean bag shot, plastic bullets, sedative shot, and milder chemical irritants.) On request of the deliverer, the World Disarmament Agency will immediately replace any more lethal munitions turned in, by less lethal munitions of similar caliber, if the deliverer reaffirms support for the *Earth Constitution* and World Legislation. The Earth Federation will bear the costs of this exchange. At the full operative stage of the Earth Federation, world government agencies and agents, as well as the member nations and governments that comprise the Earth Federation, may not develop, keep, nor use any munitions of more lethal design. Nor shall private, for profit corporations manufacture more lethal munitions in a society where the right to self-defense is guaranteed and where government is safely accountable, on a leash with no standing armies.

Observing the principle of the human right to individual self-defense, this prohibition applies to more lethal munitions in the public, governmental sector, and in the corporate sector. There is no prohibition against individual self-defense if circumstances warrant individual self-defense.

Beginning at the first operative stage of World Government, private citizens wishing to exchange more lethal munitions for less lethal munitions of similar caliber may exchange with the World Disarmament Agency, if the deliverer reaffirms support for the *Earth Constitution* and World Legislation. Replacement must be immediate, on acceptance of the voluntary delivery of the more lethal munition. The Earth Federation shall bear the costs of munitions exchange.

Article 9. Incentives.
In order to expedite and to give credibility to the program of the World Disarmament Agency, the Provisional World Parliament encourages munitions manufacturers to rapidly convert to intensive production of less lethal munitions

(munitions that are designed to ordinarily not kill nor cause permanent physical harm under proper use). Munitions manufacturers who ratify the Earth Constitution and who submit a plan of rapid conversion to the production of less lethal munitions, may be eligible for subsidized contracts with nations that have ratified the *Earth Constitution*, and for subsidized contracts with the Enforcement System of the World Government according to the *Earth Constitution*.
From the date of adoption of this Act, to the full operative stage of World Government under the *Earth Constitution*, discount sales of less lethal munitions and less lethal weapons systems to the national militaries that have ratified the Earth Constitution, and to the Enforcement System of the World Government, may accrue a bonus, which may be of double the discount, or more, to be paid by the Treasury of the World Government over a twenty-year period, such bonus repayment to start at the declaration of the full operative stage of World Government. The respective manufacturer will determine discounts. For new bonuses, whether in excess or below double the discount, the World Disarmament Agency, the World Government Funding Corporation, and the Earth Financial Credit Corporation may recommend bonus limits, which the Provisional World Parliament or World Parliament will confirm as a ratio, by simple majority vote. The initial bonus ratio is 2.

Article 10. Limitations. There is no statute of time limitations for the prosecution of violations of World Legislation. The right to no ex post facto prosecution remains, as per Article XII, Item 14 of the *Earth Constitution*.

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Adopted as world statutory code, World Legislative Act Number 13 approximately 10:00 am Thai Time 26 March 2003, by the sixth session of the provisional World Parliament, convened in conformance with Article 19 of the *Earth Constitution*, Bangkok, Thailand.

Attested: Eugenia Almand, Secretary
Provisional World Parliament