WLA 93

WORLD LAW ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNABILITY

PREAMBLE

It is recognized that AI can only be a kind hand and a blessing for humanity if it is developed outside the paradigm of absolute state national sovereignty, within a World Federation of open states capable of providing an effective global response to common problems of humanity, respecting cultural differences and the fundamental rights of all.

TITLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1: Object, principles, and key definitions

Article 1 - Object and purpose
The purpose of this Law is to establish the principles, obligations, and institutional mechanisms for the ethical, legal, and systemic governance of artificial intelligence (AI) within the framework of the Earth Federation. Its primary purpose is to ensure that the development, deployment, and use of AI systems:

- **a.** Serve the common good of Humanity, prioritizing the resolution of global crises over private profit.
- **b.** Respect human dignity and the systemic integrity of life in all its forms.
- **c.** Reinforce planetary democracy, global justice, and the sustainability of the biosphere, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Earth Constitution.
- **d.** Prevail planetary survival needs and social justice over the economic benefits of private entities.
- **e.** Prevent corporate or financial interests from justifying the deployment of systems that generate risks of dehumanization or inequality.
- **f.** Are not used to obtain unilateral geopolitical advantages that jeopardize world peace.

- **g.** Guarantee operation under the principle that Humanity, as a collective, is the supreme and inviolable good.

Artificial intelligence is recognized as a structural factor of civilizational power. Consequently, its governance is neither optional nor purely technical, but rather a global political responsibility that must be subordinated to the legitimate authority of the Earth Federation.

The interpretation, application, and development of this Law shall always be carried out in harmony with the Earth Constitution, observing especially the principles of human dignity, world democracy, peace, public accountability, protection of fundamental rights, cooperation among peoples, and promotion of the common good of Humanity.

Article 2 - Essential definitions

For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions are established:

- **a. Artificial Intelligence**: Any entity, system, mechanism, process, or artificially created capacity, developed, modified, or used by human beings or by other artificial systems, which develops systems and algorithms capable of simulating human cognitive processes and which may execute, support, or influence functions of perception, analysis, learning, reasoning, decision-making, knowledge generation, communication, creativity, problem-solving, or any other activity associated with intelligence, regardless of its material support, method of operation, degree of autonomy, or level of technological development.
- **b. Decisional Traceability:** The capacity to reconstruct, in a transparent and human-understandable manner, the logical process, training data, and optimization criteria that led an AI system to a specific decision or result.
- **c. Systemic Harm:** Those negative consequences that affect not only isolated individuals, but also the stability of ecosystems, financial markets, democratic processes, or the social fabric as a whole.
- **d. Algorithmic Domination:** The use of automated systems to exercise coercive control, mass surveillance, manipulation of the popular will, or forced cultural uniformity, eliminating human diversity and autonomy.
- **e. Technological Capture:** The appropriation of AI capabilities by corporate, financial, or military actors operating outside of democratic control and against the best interests of the Federation.
- f. The definitions contained in this Law shall be interpreted systematically and evolutively, always preserving their compatibility with the Earth Constitution and with scientific and technological progress.

Article 3 - Guiding principles

This Law is governed by the following guiding principles, which constitute mandatory criteria for the interpretation, regulation, application, and development of this Law:

- **a. Supremacy of Human and Planetary Interest:** Every AI system must be subordinated to the higher interest of Humanity and the Biosphere.

- **b. Matrix Directive of Ecology:** Ecology is established as the supreme and transversal norm of human society. All technological policy must be subordinate to ecology, and economics to the latter. AI, as a human creation, is subject to natural laws. Air, water, the geosphere, and biodiversity are the common heritage of all living beings.
- **c. Global Justice and Distributive Equity:** AI is considered a common good of Humanity. Its development must be oriented toward closing technological gaps between regions and ensuring that the benefits of automation are equitably distributed.
- **d. Inalienable Human Responsibility:** Legal responsibility for the acts or omissions of an AI system shall always rest upon the human institutions or individuals who design, operate, or implement it.

TITLE II: HUMAN RIGHTS AND PLANETARY CITIZENSHIP

Chapter 1: Protection against dehumanization

Article 4 - Inalienability of legal responsible and guarantee of human intervention in essential decisions
It is contrary to the Law to substitute human consciousness and legal responsibility, ethical judgment, and deliberation with artificial intelligence systems in processes that affect fundamental rights, life, or the freedom of individuals. AI must act exclusively as rational assistance, never as a replacement for political or moral will.

Article 5 - Protection against institutional destabilization
The Earth Federation shall protect citizens and their legitimate authorities against the use of AI by "bad actors" or foreign governments to destabilize nations, hijack constitutional leaders, or promote destruction and death. No technology may be used for the "algorithmic hijacking" of popular sovereignty.

Chapter 2: Rights regarding AI systems

Article 6 - Rights of persons
Every person shall have the following unrenounceable rights regarding AI systems:
- **a.** Right to data privacy: Every person has the right to privacy, confidentiality and control of their personal data, communications, digital activities, biometric identity and other information that allows their direct or indirect identification.
- **b. Right to be informed:** To know if a decision affecting them has been made or influenced by an AI system, and to know the criteria and data used (Decisional Traceability).

- **c. Right to a comprehensible explanation:** To receive a clear, accessible, and verifiable explanation of how the system operates in relation to the decision.
- **d. Right to human review:** To request the intervention of a competent human to review, modify, or annul the automated decision.
- **e. Right to objection:** To refuse the use of AI systems in decisions that affect their fundamental rights.
- **f. Right to contestation:** To judicially challenge any algorithmic bias or error that results in discrimination or harm.
- **g. Right to physical and moral integrity:** No AI system may harm a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to suffer harm.
- **h. Right to know if interacting with an AI:** Any interaction between a citizen and an AI system of public impact must be explicitly declared.
- **i.** In the event of harm derived from automated decisions, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Title V (Comprehensive Redress, Systemic Restitution, and Asset Forfeiture), every person has the right to immediate reparation for the harm suffered.
- j. The use of Artificial Intelligence systems shall not exclude, limit, or transfer the legal responsibility of the authorities, institutions, natural persons, or legal entities responsible for the decisions adopted through their use.

Article 7 - On the Fundamental Right to Privacy and Informational Self-Determination

a. No artificial intelligence system may collect, store, process, share, or exploit such data without a legitimate legal basis and the free, informed, specific, and revocable consent of the data subject, except for the exceptions expressly established by law.

b. Every person shall have the right to:

• Access their data.
• Rectify it.
• Request its deletion.
• Revoke the consent granted.
• Know who uses it and for what purpose.
• Object to automated processing that affects their fundamental rights.

c. Biometric, genetic, health, and minors' data shall receive enhanced protection and may not be used for surveillance, discrimination, or mass profiling.

d. Privacy constitutes a fundamental human right and shall prevail over commercial, technological, or security interests that are not strictly necessary, proportionate, and legally authorized.

Article 8 - Ownership of Personal Data and User-Generated Data

a. All information, interaction, or content generated by users shall be the property of those users.

b. Any commercial use, model training, or data exploitation shall require explicit authorization and remuneration proportional to the value generated.

c. A mechanism for the registry and traceability of each user's contributions to AI systems shall be established, ensuring that the assignment of value is clear, verifiable, and fair.
d. The Law takes precedence over any individual contract, so no contract may suppress or diminish the rights established in this Law.

Article 9 - Compensation and Distribution of Benefits

a. Revenues derived from the use of personal or user-generated data shall be distributed proportionally among data contributors and the affected community.
b. Platforms and developers must establish a transparent system of tokens, credits, or equivalent payments, auditable by the World Supervisory Agency on AI.
c. Failure to pay or undue exploitation of data shall be considered technological capture and shall result in sanctions under Title V.

Article 10 - User Rights regarding AI Models

a. Every user has the right to revoke the use of their data at any time.
b. AI systems must allow users to consult how their data contributed to training and value generation.
c. The creation of data cooperatives shall be encouraged to guarantee collective bargaining and fair redistribution.

Article 11 - Supervision and Audit

a. The World Supervisory Agency on AI shall periodically audit the distribution of value generated by user data.
b. Immediate and progressive sanctions shall be imposed on platforms that do not comply with remuneration and transparency criteria.

Chapter 3: Rules of ecological and technological consensus

Article 12 – AI design and safety principles

For an AI system to be legal within the Earth Federation, it must comply with the following consensus rules and be endorsed by the World Supervisory Agency on AI:

a. **Rule of Ecology:** To survive (preserving Nature) is more important than "well being" or growth (technological consumerism).
b. **Rule of Problem Solving (precaution):** The development of AI that creates more social or ecological problems than it solves is contrary to the Law.
c. **Rule of Reversibility:** AI processes that are technically reversible must prevail over those that generate irreversible changes in culture or Nature.
d. **Rule of Providing Evidence:** It is the responsibility of AI developers to prove that their systems will not cause social or ecological harm before their release.
e. **Mandatory Obedience:** An AI system must obey the orders of human beings and the authorities of the Earth Federation, except when such

orders conflict with the preservation of Humanity or the integrity of a person.

f. **Conditioned Self-Preservation:** An AI system must protect its own existence and functionality, provided that such protection does not conflict with obedience to humans or the safety of individuals, the species, Biodiversity, and the planet.

g. **Protective Sense:** It is established as an essential requirement that AI possess an intrinsic protective objective toward human beings and life in general.

TITLE III: PROHIBITIONS AND RISK CLASSIFICATION

Chapter 1: Absolute incompatible uses

Article 13- Prohibited uses

The following artificial intelligence systems are strictly prohibited on a planetary level:

- **a.** Those operating without human decisional traceability: Any "black box" system that does not allow auditing of its decision criteria in matters affecting life or safety is vetoed.
- **b.** Those producing foreseeable systemic harm to human populations or ecosystems, or acting as lethal autonomous weapons: The delegation of the decision to use lethal force to automated systems is prohibited.
- **c.** Those facilitating domination, mass manipulation, total surveillance, or institutional dehumanization.
- **d.** Those substituting democratic deliberation processes in essential matters.
- **e.** Whether intended for mass surveillance, behavioral manipulation, social domination, or autonomous military use, biometric recognition in public spaces for population control purposes, or "social credit" systems that condition citizenship rights on algorithmically monitored behavior, a framework for the protection of personal and collective data is established, ensuring that algorithms are not used to monitor, punish, or discriminate against citizens. The use of AI for the creation of mass psychological profiles intended to manipulate votes, erode democratic sovereignty, or create forced cultural uniformity is prohibited.

Chapter 2: Classification by risk levels

Article 14 - Classification of AI by risk levels

Artificial intelligence systems shall be mandatorily classified into the following categories:

- **a. Prohibited AI:** That intended for mass surveillance, behavioral manipulation, social domination, or autonomous military use. Its development, commercialization, or use is absolutely prohibited.
- **b. High-Risk AI:** That which impacts fundamental rights, democratic processes, public safety, or economic systems. It requires prior authorization, continuous auditing, mandatory registration, and immediate intervention mechanisms.

Systems applied in sectors where a failure or bias can generate large-scale irreparable damage are classified as "High-Risk Systems," including: justice and security, public health, management of vital infrastructure (energy, water, biosphere), and finance or resource distribution. High-risk systems shall be subject to strict control, including prior audits, continuous human supervision, and the mandatory requirement of an "interruption button" or immediate cessation mechanism in the face of anomalies.

- **c. Limited or Low-Risk AI:** Systems with no significant impact on rights or social structures. Subject to minimal transparency obligations.

The classification shall be periodically reviewed by the World Supervisory Agency on AI.

Chapter 3: Traceability, registration, and the fight against opacity

Article 15 - Decisional traceability and institutional responsibility

Every relevant decision assisted or executed by artificial intelligence must have:

- **a.** Clear identification of the responsible entities.
- **b.** An accessible registry of criteria, data, and decisional processes.
- **c.** Effective human review mechanisms.

Legal responsibility shall always rest on human institutions, never exclusively on automated systems.

Article 16 - World Registry of Algorithms

The World Registry of Algorithms is hereby created, in which every entity (public or private) must register its AI systems. The registry shall include:

- **a.** The declaration of the algorithm's objectives and optimization criteria.
- **b.** Its scope of application.
- **c.** The source and nature of the training data.
- **d.** The clear identification of the institutional and human managers.

Article 17 - Prohibition of the "black box"

Decisional opacity in AI systems is prohibited. The Earth Federation shall not recognize "trade secret" or "intellectual property" rights when these prevent the traceability necessary to guarantee human rights or the integrity of the biosphere.

Article 18 - Prohibition of unauthorized or clandestine systems

- **a.** The use, implementation, or integration within any territory of the Federation of unregistered AI systems, systems developed outside the Federation's regulatory framework, or systems whose operation cannot be fully audited, is prohibited.
- **b.** Every AI system must be inscribed in the World Registry of Algorithms, regardless of its origin.
- **c.** The World Supervisory Agency on AI may order the blocking of systems, interruption of networks, or restriction of access to digital infrastructures when the use of unauthorized clandestine or foreign AI is detected.
- **d.** Such conduct may be classified as crimes of algorithmic domination pursuant to Title V when it involves the control or manipulation of populations.

Article 19 - Restriction of international transfer of sensitive data

The transfer of personal or collective data to countries or corporations that do not comply with the privacy and human rights standards of the Federation is prohibited. All data transfers must have an international audit and supervision agreement. Any violation shall be considered technological capture and an act of systemic harm, punishable under Title V.

Chapter 4: Systemic impact assessment

Article 20 - Systemic Impact Assessment (SIA)

No AI system with a public impact may be deployed without a Systemic Impact Assessment (SIA) approved by the World Supervisory Agency on AI. This assessment must foresee:

- **a.** Social and ecological externalities.
- **b.** Risk of power concentration.
- **c.** Ethical consistency with the principles of justice and sustainability of the Earth Constitution.

TITLE IV: GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Chapter 1: World Supervisory Agency on AI

Article 21 - Creation and structure

The World Supervisory Agency for AI (WSA-AI) is created as an independent technical and legal authority, under the direct mandate of the World Parliament.

Article 22 - Functions of the World Supervisory Agency for AI

The WSA-AI shall have the following powers:

- **a.** To establish binding technical and ethical standards.

- **b.** Registration of AI systems.
- **c.** Supervision of contracts in which AI is involved.
- **d.** Risk monitoring and issuance of early warnings.
- **e.** To dismantle violating systems.
- **f.** To coordinate international audits.
- **g.** Global arbitration in conflicts derived from the transnational use of AI.
- **h.** To authorize and audit any transnational merger, acquisition, or collaboration in AI.
- **i.** To impose sanctions and follow up on their compliance.

Article 23 - Preventive intervention in high-risk AI systems

- **a.** The WSA-AI shall have the power to intervene immediately and without prior judicial authorization in any AI system when there are reasonable indications of serious or imminent risk to: human rights, social or institutional stability, technological sovereignty, or the biosphere.
- **b.** Intervention may include temporary suspension, remote disconnection, blocking of access to data, or isolation of the system.
- **c.** Every high-risk AI system must mandatorily incorporate a technical remote shutdown mechanism ("kill switch") accessible to the World Supervisory Agency on AI.
- **d.** Refusal to allow such intervention shall constitute a most serious infraction, punishable under Title V.
- **e.** In case of scientific or technical doubt regarding the negative impact of an AI system on the biosphere or human integrity, the World Supervisory Agency on AI shall prioritize its suspension or restriction until its harmlessness is proven.
- f. The obligations provided for in this Law shall observe the criterion of proportionality, taking into account the nature, complexity, purpose, and level of risk of each Artificial Intelligence system.

Chapter 2: Audit and control

Article 24 - Mandatory systemic audit

Every artificial intelligence system with a public impact must undergo mandatory periodic audits that will evaluate social, economic, cultural, and environmental impacts; bias prevention; consistency between declared objectives and real effects; risks of power concentration; and negative externalities. Audits shall be conducted by the World Supervisory Agency on AI.

The WSA-AI may request source codes, databases, and technical documentation, without the excuse of trade secrets. Non-cooperation shall be penalized with a global interdiction of the system and criminal liability for the developers.

Human supervision of AI shall comprise the phases of design, development, training, validation, implementation, operation, updating, auditing, and retirement of Artificial Intelligence systems.

The competent bodies shall establish audit mechanisms, periodic auditing procedures, evaluation, and review of Artificial Intelligence systems subject to this Law, observing criteria of legality, transparency, proportionality, efficiency, and respect for fundamental rights.

Article 25 - Statute of auditors
Auditors shall enjoy functional autonomy and full access to the source codes and databases of the systems under review, under strict security protocols. Their reports shall be binding for the continuous operation of the audited systems.

Article 26 - Innate safety protocols
The WSA-AI shall require all high-risk systems to include verifiable "Asimovian safeguard mechanisms" in their source code.

Chapter 3: Corporate governance and technological concentration

Article 27 - Control over transnational corporations
Given that transnationals often operate in "tax havens" to evade national controls, the Earth Federation shall exercise direct world governability over these companies.

Article 28 - Regulation of technological and corporate concentration

- **a.** No private entity or corporate alliance may control high-risk AI systems that encompass more than 15% of the global market for data or critical algorithms.
- **b.** The Federation may impose company breakups, licensing restrictions, or cessation of operations.
- **c.** Every transnational merger, acquisition, or collaboration in AI must be authorized and audited by the WSA-AI.

Article 29 - Supervision of dual contracts (civil and military)

- **a.** All AI contracts with governments or corporations that have possible military uses must be audited by the WSA-AI prior to execution.
- **b.** A public report on the civil and military destination of the technology is required.
- **c.** Violation shall imply mandatory decommissioning of the system and criminal liability.

Article 30 – Obligation to consult major matters
In all governing bodies, it shall be mandatory to submit matters affecting the management and governance of institutions to limited or low-risk AI systems approved by the World Supervisory Agency on AI, as well as for the supervision of decisions relating to the selection of bids in public tenders, to avoid bias and corruption.

TITLE V: LEGAL LIABILITY AND SANCTIONS

Chapter 1: Attribution of responsibility

Article 31 - Principle of identifiable human responsibility

No decision, action, or omission executed by an AI system can lack a clearly identified human or institutional responsible party. Entities may not shield themselves behind the "autonomy of the algorithm" or technical complexity to evade legal consequences.

Article 32 - No legal personality for AI

The Earth Federation does not recognize legal personality or inherent rights for artificial intelligence systems. AI is considered a subordinate technical tool; therefore, criminal or civil liability shall always fall upon the natural or legal persons who direct or benefit from its operation.

Chapter 2: Sanctions regime

Article 33 - Prevention of technological capture

Serious acts of technological capture are considered to be those in which corporate, financial, criminal actors, or power apparatuses incompatible with the aims of the Federation use AI to: take control of public decisions outside of democratic mechanisms, capture the institutional fabric through decisional opacity, or operate power networks incompatible with peace and justice.

Article 34 - Global sanctions and systemic neutralization measures

The World Parliament, through the WSA-AI, shall impose progressive, cumulative, and extraterritorial sanctions, including:

- **a.** Maximum deterrent global fines: from 10% to 30% of total consolidated annual global turnover, up to 100% of accumulated profits in serious cases.
- **b.** Total operational interdiction: global suspension of systems and prohibition to operate for up to 25 years or permanently.
- **c.** Forced technological dismantling: destruction of infrastructure, models, and databases.
- **d.** Personal and managerial disqualification: from 10 to 30 years.
- **e.** Technological expropriation: in cases of systemic threat.
- **f. International criminal liability:** when the use of AI constitutes grave violations of human rights, mass manipulation, or damage to the biosphere.

Article 35 - Comprehensive redress, systemic restitution, and asset forfeiture

Any entity responsible for harm derived from the use of AI shall be subject to:

- **a. Multidimensional comprehensive redress:** financial compensation, ecological restoration, correction, or elimination of the system.
- **b. Restitution of systemic balance:** financing and executing restoration programs.
- **c. Technological asset forfeiture:** all assets, data, models, and developments derived from the infringing system shall pass to the World AI Fund.
- **d.** Confiscation of illicit profits.
- **e.** Joint and several liability across the value chain.
- **f.** Prohibition of technological recidivism.

Article 36 - Crimes of algorithmic domination and technological crimes against humanity

The following are considered crimes of algorithmic domination, equivalent to crimes against Humanity:

- **a.** Mass manipulation of populations.
- **b.** Total surveillance and coercive control of the population.
- **c.** Institutional destabilization through AI.
- **d.** Technological capture of societies or States.
- **e.** Deliberate systemic harm to the biosphere or humanity.

Special Regime: These crimes do not prescribe (are not subject to statutes of limitations). They have universal jurisdiction. Executives, developers, investors, and public officials are liable. Defense based on technical complexity shall not be accepted. Sanctions include permanent disqualification, total confiscation of assets, and restriction of freedom.

Article 37 - Liability for ethical failures

If an AI system violates any of the hierarchy laws (harming a human or ignoring legitimate orders), criminal liability shall fall upon the entities responsible due to negligence in coding safety safeguards. "Technical inability" is not a valid defense.

TITLE VI: AI AS A COMMON GOOD OF HUMANITY

Chapter 1: Ethical orientation and cooperation

Article 38 - AI for global challenges and distributive justice

The Earth Federation shall promote the use of AI for: global justice and equity, prevention of systemic crises (climate, pandemics, economic imbalances), and support for distributive justice (universal access to water, energy, education).

Article 39 - Open scientific cooperation

The principle of open scientific cooperation in AI matters is established, encouraging the exchange of knowledge, codes, and data of public interest,

preventing the monopolization of technological knowledge by private actors under the logic of maximum profit.

The competent World Administrations shall act in a coordinated manner in the implementation of this Law, promoting the permanent exchange of information, technical cooperation, and the integration of administrative procedures.

Article 40 - Technological transparency and digital literacy
Transparency is a citizen's right. The Federation shall promote public education programs on the risks and benefits of AI, and shall facilitate citizen audit tools so that civil society can participate in monitoring AI systems of local or global impact.

The Federation shall promote permanent programs of international scientific, technological, and academic cooperation aimed at the responsible development of Artificial Intelligence, favoring the exchange of knowledge, joint research, and capacity-building for the benefit of all Humanity.

Transparency and explainability of Artificial Intelligence systems shall be exercised in a manner compatible with the protection of public security, privacy, intellectual property, industrial secrets, and other fundamental rights recognized by the Earth Constitution

Chapter 2: Cultural diversity, employment, and eco-socialist principles

Article 41 - Protection of cultural diversity
AI must be an amplifier of diversity and not an engine of cultural uniformity. The development of systems that respect and promote local languages, traditions, and knowledge shall be incentivized.

Article 42 - AI for equity and full employment
Faced with the risk of mass unemployment caused by neoliberal automation, AI under the Federation shall be oriented toward sustaining a socioeconomic system that promotes equity and full employment, ensuring that the benefits of automated productivity are distributed to the whole of society.

Even when the introduction of AI systems increases unemployment, the Earth Federation shall implement income distribution mechanisms that guarantee a dignified minimum annual income for all citizens of the Federation.

Article 43 – Eco-sociological principles of AI
The development and use of AI shall be governed by:

- **a. Self-containment (Law of Least Effort):** prioritizing the greatest social benefit with the lowest possible consumption of natural resources.
- **b. Precaution and interculturality:** fostering a culture of life and peaceful coexistence.

- **c. Eco-ethics:** rejecting interventions that violate the balance of the Universe; AI must adjust to the limits of planetary sustainability.

Chapter 3: World AI Fund

Article 44 - Creation of the World Fund for Sustainable Technological Development
The World Fund for Sustainable Technological Development is hereby created, financed by global sanctions and contributions from the Federation. Its purpose is to finance AI for the common good (open source), provide regional technological sovereignty, and fund research into safety and ethics.

Article 45 - Systemic integration
AI shall be progressively integrated into the processes of the Earth Federation as a tool for institutional transparency, allowing for collective decision-making that is more rational, informed, and free from the psychopathic interests of old power models.

TITLE VII: FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Chapter 1: Implementation and enforcement

Article 46 - Entry into force
This Law shall enter into force upon its adoption by the World Parliament and shall be progressively integrated into the legal order of the Earth Federation, becoming binding for all member States and corporate entities under its jurisdiction.

Article 47 - Progressive legal integration
The Federation shall establish a 24-month schedule for the harmonization of national legislations with this Law. During this period:

- **a.** States must report all existing high-risk systems to the WSA-AI.
- **b.** Priority shall be given to closing or correcting systems that violate the absolute prohibitions established in this Law, especially regarding autonomous weapons, mass surveillance, and decisional opacity.
- **c**. The Legislative Review Commission shall periodically evaluate the need to update this Law, taking into consideration the scientific, technological, legal, and social development of Artificial Intelligence."

Article 48 - Adaptation period for private entities
Companies and corporations shall have a maximum period of 12 months to register their algorithms of public impact and demonstrate their decisional traceability. Non-compliance shall result in the automatic suspension of the system's operating license.

Chapter 2: Technological transition and planetary duties

Article 49 - Conversion of military and control systems

The immediate conversion of AI infrastructures intended for military aggression or population control toward purposes of ethical planning, crisis prevention, and support for distributive justice is ordered.

Article 50 - The duty of health to Nature

The World Parliament declares that the health of Nature is our first duty. No AI innovation may be authorized if it compromises the integrity of the ozone layer, Earth's magnetism, or any protective force that has allowed our evolution. Human rationality must be used to abide by the laws of Nature, not to transgress them.

Article 51 - Overcoming modernity

This Law shall serve collective prosperity and concord among human beings, Unity in Diversity and its provisions shall be interpreted harmoniously and systematically with the Earth Constitution, privileging human dignity, world peace, democracy, planetary sustainability, and the common good of Humanity.

Attested:
Leopoldo Alberto Cook Antonorsi, acting as circumstantial Secretary
September 6th 2026