WLA 95

Interinstitutional Treaty or Agreement on Integration PWP WSA

RESOLUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL WORLD PARLIAMENT

WHEREAS: The Constitution for the Earth Federation, or Earth Constitution (EC) establishes in its articles the need to transition to its First Operational Stage through ratification by the nations and peoples of the world;

WHEREAS: To achieve such ratification, it is urgently necessary to delimit the 1,000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts (WEADs), provide a Universal Unique Identification to each citizen, and operate a secure and transparent online Blinded Selection/voting system;

WHEREAS: The Earth Constitution establishes the World Boundary and Election Administration (WBEA) to assume these technical and logistical functions;

WHEREAS: The World Service Authority (WSA) has the proven capacity, technological infrastructure, and historical experience in registering global citizens and issuing identity documents and global passports;

WHEREAS: The Provisional World Parliament has the authority to create commissions and working groups during this period;

WHEREAS: The Provisional World Parliament (PWP) has a Digital Strategy Commission (DSC) specializing in regulating, standardizing, and auditing the organization's computer systems and databases;

WHEREAS: The PWP and the WSA seek to deepen the previous Memorandum of Understanding of November 30, 2022, in order to consolidate a stronger organic and institutional integration, based on the principle of technical cooperation and commonality without political subordination;

THE PROVISIONAL WORLD PARLIAMENT, IN EXERCISE OF ITS POWERS, RESOLVES:

ARTICLE 1: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The Provisional Administration, known as the Provisional World Service Administration (P-WSA), is hereby established. Its responsibilities include the delimitation of electoral districts, the detailed definition and implementation of selection and election procedures, the provision of identification documents to the citizens of Earth and to offer free legal advice and education to refugees, stateless persons, and others suffering from persecution and war. This Provisional Administration will merge, in the First Operational Stage, with the World Boundary and Election Administration.

ARTICLE 2: FORMAL DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

All powers, responsibilities, and duties corresponding to the Provisional World Election Administration (P-WSA) are formally and provisionally delegated to the World Service Authority (WSA) under the framework established in the Earth Constitution concerning the World Boundary and Election Administration (WBEA). From the date of approval of this Resolution, the WSA will act as the official electoral authority for the constitutional transition and ratification process.

The P-WSA will be coordinated by the WSA, and will include personnel from both institutions.

ARTICLE 3: SPECIFIC POWERS OF THE INTEGRATED ENTITY

In its capacity as P-WSA, the WSA is entrusted with the exclusive technical exercise of the following functions:

1. Territorial Delimitation: Design, define, and establish the mapping of the 1,000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts (WEADs).

2. Global Electoral Register: Develop, maintain, and operate the database of ratifying citizens, guaranteeing each individual a Universal Unique Identification linked to the existing records of the WSA and the PWP.

3. Selection and Voting Platform: Implement and manage a global, transparent, auditable, and secure electronic selection and voting system.

4. Electoral Logistics: Organize, convene, and coordinate the selection and voting processes in the districts for the ratification of the EC and the election of representatives to the People's Chamber of the World Parliament.

5. Citizen Identification: Issuance of a single common ID, passport, and other types of universal identification for each individual identified with the Provisional World Government that comply with international identification standards.

ARTICLE 4: SAFEGUARDING AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE

The P-WSA will function as an autonomous constitutional body. The Provisional World Parliament will exclusively retain its legislative and general oversight powers and will provide guidelines, but may not intervene in, modify, or suspend the technical decisions, electoral rolls, territorial demarcations, or computer systems developed by the P-WSA in the exercise of its electoral function. Both organizations will maintain fully separate legal identities and independence of action.

However, the P-WSA Coordinator will hold regular binding meetings with the PWP Presidium, along with the coordinators of the other Commissions.

ARTICLE 5: TECHNICAL COORDINATION WITH THE DIGITAL STRATEGY COMMISSION

To harmonize technological structures and guarantee maximum institutional transparency, the following digital governance model is established:

1. Separation of Roles: The Digital Strategy Commission (CED) of the PWP will act as the regulatory and normative body, establishing the minimum standards for cybersecurity, transparency, and data privacy. The P-WSA will retain exclusive jurisdiction over the execution, technical development, administration, and physical custody of the databases and electoral software.

2. Digital Liaison Technical Committee (DLTC): A joint bridging body is created, composed of two (2) specialists appointed by the Parliament's CED and two (2) specialists from the WSA's technology team, responsible for coordinating schedules and technical specifications.

3. Audit and Standardization: The systems developed by the WSA must be structured under open-source standards or auditable protocols. The CED will have the power to technically audit and approve voting platforms before each election day to certify their compliance with parliamentary regulations, without this authorizing Parliament to directly modify the source code.

ARTICLE 6: TECHNOLOGICAL SOVEREIGNTY, INVIOLABILITY, AND DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY OF DATA

1. Status of Global Sovereignty: The databases of the Global Electoral Register, the records of issuance of the Universal Unique Identification, the world passports, as well as the software and computer systems operated by the WSA in its capacity as P-WSA, are formally declared as the Inalienable Heritage of Humanity and sovereign property of the Provisional World Government under the Constitution for the Earth Federation.

2. Inviolability of Archives and Digital Sites: By virtue of the global governmental nature of the Provisional World Parliament and the nature of the P-WSA, all technological infrastructure (physical servers, data centers, virtual networks, code repositories, and data backups) shall enjoy absolute immunity and protection against all forms of search, seizure, embargo, confiscation, expropriation, or any other form of executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative interference by any local, national, or state authority, regardless of the physical jurisdiction in which they are located.

3. Jurisdictional Immunity of Data: No court, intelligence agency, or regulatory entity of any national government on Earth shall have jurisdiction or legal authority to order the delivery, alteration, decryption, or monitoring of the confidential and biometric data of registered citizens of the world. Technical communications and data flows between the PWP and the WSA are treated as international diplomatic pouches, strictly exempt from censorship, interception, or external monitoring.

4. Neutral Hosting Agreements: The Digital Liaison Technical Committee (DLTC) will prioritize the deployment of backups and main voting servers in national jurisdictions that explicitly recognize international cyber neutrality, or under decentralized network schemes that prevent unilateral coercion by a single nation-state over the Earth's governance system.

ARTICLE 7: SUSTAINABILITY AND FUNDING

Electoral and registration activities will be sustainably funded through the allocation of a fixed and protected percentage of (XX)% of the revenue received by the WSA from the issuance of passports and global identity documents. This fund will be managed autonomously by the WSA and will be subject to independent annual audits to ensure its transparency and exclusive use within the infrastructure of the global electoral system.

ARTICLE 8: DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND TERM OF EFFECTIVENESS

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or implementation of this resolution will be resolved by a joint Conciliation Commission composed of three members (one from the PWP, one from the WSA, and a third appointed by mutual agreement).

This resolution will enter into force immediately upon its approval by the full parliament and will remain in force indefinitely until the formal establishment of the definitive World Government under the terms of the EC.

Given at the sessions of the Provisional World Parliament, on the (Day) of (Month) 2026.

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

TECHNICAL ANNEX "A": CYBERSECURITY, PRIVACY, AND DIGITAL AUDIT STANDARDS (PWP/WSA-2026)

This document establishes the minimum mandatory IT requirements to guarantee the integrity, confidentiality, and transparency of the Global Voter Registry and the Online Blinded Selection / Voting System.

1. Cryptography and Encryption Architecture (Data Security)

To protect the information of citizens worldwide and prevent interception or falsification, the WSA/WBEA will implement the following protocols:

• Data in Transit (End-to-End Encryption): All communication between voters and WSA servers must be protected using the TLS 1.3 (or higher) cryptographic protocols and AES-256-GCM algorithms.

• Data at Rest: The databases hosting the Electoral Register and the WSA document issuance records must be fully encrypted using robust encryption schemes (AES-256), with strict cryptographic key rotation policies (HSM mechanism).

• Vote Anonymity (Homomorphic Cryptography): Public-key cryptography will be implemented to completely dissociate the citizen's identity from their voting intention. The system must mathematically guarantee that it is impossible to link a cast vote to the voter's profile in the database.

2. Infrastructure and Resilience (Availability and Mitigation)

The electoral system must be immune to attacks that seek to undermine the legitimacy of the parliamentary sessions:

• DDoS Attack Mitigation: The P-WSA will deploy global content delivery networks (CDNs) and advanced distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack mitigation systems to ensure that voting portals remain online during election periods.

• Dynamic Redundancy: The voter registry and voting systems will be hosted on geographically distributed infrastructures (in the cloud or on dedicated physical servers) with real-time replication and fault tolerance, ensuring 99.99% operational availability.

4. Governance, Universal Unique Identity, and Privacy (Access Control)

• Privacy by Design (Data Privacy): The design of P-WSA databases will adopt the principles of data minimization (collecting only what is strictly necessary for Universal Unique Identity) and strict compliance with the most advanced international data privacy standards (equivalent to the global GDPR).

• Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): All administrative access by WSA engineers or Digital Strategy Commission (DSC) auditors to server environments will require robust multi-factor authentication (hardware MFA or physical FIDO2 cryptographic keys).

5. Audit Framework and Open Source (Transparency)

To enable the oversight function of the Parliament's Digital Strategy Committee (CED) without direct intervention in the WSA's systems, the following processes are established:

• Auditable Repositories: The source code of the electoral platform and the vote counting module developed by the WSA must be hosted in private repositories accessible to the CTED, progressively transitioning to open-source licenses for comprehensive public auditing.

• Code Integrity Verification: Before the start of any election day, a unique cryptographic signature (SHA-256 hash) will be generated for the software approved by the CTED. The P-WSA must certify that the code running on the servers exactly matches the audited and approved code.

• Penetration Testing (Pentesting): At least thirty (30) days prior to a mass election, the P-WSA and the CED will coordinate an external "white box" and "black box" (Ethical Hacking) audit to detect and correct critical vulnerabilities (OWASP Top 10) before the system goes live.

IMMEDIATE ACTION PLAN

- ✓ Each of the two institutions formalizes the approval of the treaty according to its regulations.

- ✓ A public announcement is made, with a major event.

- ✓ Each institution publishes the agreement and its implications on its website and other institutional channels, as well as links to the other institution's website.

- ✓ The issuance of a new Universal ID, Universal Passport, Birth Certificate, etc., begins with the endorsement of both institutions.

- ✓ The databases and their interaction are established.

- ✓ Information infrastructure and services are protected by placing them in secure locations.

- ✓ The 1,000 electoral districts are defined, and procedures are established for their display on the PWP website.

- ✓ The PWP will also submit the proposed constitutional amendment to the Fifth World Constituent Assembly to strengthen this integration process.