

Law of Peace→ Taiwan’s Dream — The World’s Dream

All Laws in One — Law of Peace (Basic Standards)

System Context Diagram

Level	Legal Reservation	Categories
1	Natural Law Reservations	Natural Rights and Freedom (US Declaration of Independence)
2	Absolute Law Reservations	Peremptory Norm in International Law (The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties §53,64)
3	International Law Reservations	Legislative International Law, Conventions, Customs and Treaties
4	Legal Reservations for the People	Right to Draft and Amend the Constitution, Initiatives and Choice
5	Constitutional Reservations	State Powers and People’s Rights Regulated by the Constitution
6	Absolute Law Reservations	Contractual International Treaties, Legal Criminal Sanctions, Constitutional Authorization
7	Related Legal Reservations	Specific and Detailed Legal Clarification
8	Matters not covered by Legal Reservations	Executive Orders

- ① All laws in one, consolidated world laws: International law takes precedence over domestic law with direct bearing on the rights and obligations of the people; Integration and comparison of all laws in the world such as constitutions, criminal laws, civil laws, and administrative regulations, etc., and the people can use them as needed. The State may not exclude them without due process of law.
- ② Good laws in effect today are arbitrarily chosen by rulers, a process called “+ addition”; good law in this constitution is chosen by the people, a process called “-subtraction”, that is, eliminating the evil laws of the nation.

The Charter for Permanent Peace ≡ A Constitution for a United Humanity

[Definition “Basic Standards”: Minimum Standard]

Abstract (1) - Two basic concepts:

1. Permanent peace under the laws of all nations, and half of the Justices of the Constitutional Court come from various continents of the world (internal).

2. Constitutional standards and global unity serve to promote the UN’s transformation into a worldwide republic (external).

The Charter for Permanent Peace ≡ A Constitution for a United Humanity

Abstract (2) —28 Basic Propositions:

(The Super-Constitution of Democracy VS. Unrestricted Warfare of Autocratic Regimes)

1. National Ethical Standards: Permanent peace and universal humanity, benefitting all and harming no one; – These principles run through every provision of the Constitution, to build the standards for peace (ISO). (§1.1,§4.3.3,§5.5)
2. National Belief Standards: Human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism, and global (democratic multi-common) law; this is a national credo that will create standards for peace. (§4.1.2)
3. Resource Allocation Standards: The Constitution begins and ends with allocation. Power-justice-resource allocation must be re-figured annually, with referendums and international standards for control (Figure 1) □ (§1.3.1,§2.9.1,§3.10.11,§7.1)
4. National Decentralization Standards: Ensure that human rights are not infringed~ the administrative, prosecutorial and trial heads are elected by the people in each year; each year a quarter of the legislators will face election to be reviewed by the voters. (§3.1 followed by §5~§8)
5. Legal Hierarchy of Human Beings Standards: Ensure that people’s efforts will not have been in vain~ International law takes precedence over domestic law with direct bearing on the rights and duties of the people. (§1.1§2.2§3.2§4.3)
6. Human Rights Protection Standards: Ensure that the people’s freedom and human rights will never lag behind those enjoyed in other nations.

The laws of all nations will be folded into domestic law, and people can choose the laws best suited to their needs. (§1.2.5,§2.2.3,§3.2.4,§4.4.1,§4.7.6)

7. Global Co-opetition Standards: Ensure democracy and rule of law will lead the world for centuries to come ~ Global Co-opetition in Legislative - Administrative - Judicial power is an eternal obligation that the State cannot change or shirk. (§4.1.3)
8. People's Self-determination Standards: National sovereignty unconditionally belongs to taxpayers. The right of proposal and amendment of the Constitution belongs only to the people, and the State, its organs and civil servants must not interfere. (§2.3)
9. Voting Frequency Standards: Ensure frequent voting to promote human dignity, values, freedom, human rights, justice, peace and sovereignty - at least two elections per year. (§1.3.3)
10. Human right Supremacy Standards: Human rights take precedence over sovereignty- Half of the members of the Committee for Human Rights and the Exercise of Citizenship Rights shall be appointed by international human rights organizations; the Committee will publish a Peace Standards Index each year. (§3.5)
11. Election Procedures Standards: Money politics is strictly forbidden. All TV stations shall make at least 60 minutes of broadcast time per week available and free to each candidate in an election, and radio station shall provide at least twice that amount of time.(§1.6.3)
12. Term of Office Standards: Ensure the true meaning of re-election. Any elected head shall serve one five-year term, and he/she and his/her close relatives shall not be eligible to run for office for six years afterward. During this period, salaries and benefits may not be adjusted. (§2.4.3)
13. Open Positions Standards: Ensure global governance and place sovereignty in the hands of the people. With the exception of

representatives of public opinion, citizens of fully democratic countries are allowed to run in elections for elected heads at all levels. (§2.4.2)

14. Open Parties Standards: Ensure high quality in political parties. A political party from a fully-democratic country that has elected members in its parliament in the past ten years can open a party branch in the State to promote its concepts and candidates in elections. (§2.4.2)
15. Standards for Responsibility in Associations: Abuse of freedom of association to undermine the concepts of law, international law, the Constitution for permanent peace or international understanding is prohibited. (§2.5.9)
16. Parliament Organization Standards: Committee-centered system for the Parliament - In addition to ad hoc committees, 12 Standing Committee shall act as 12 shadow governments, effectively increasing national strength by 12 times. (§3.1.5,§5.3)
17. Open Legislature Standards: All nations, whether friend or foe, have the right to delegate one person as representative in the Parliament with no voting rights in matters that are not directly related to its nation's interests. All other rights and obligations for the representative shall be the same as those afforded to native representatives. (§2.6.1)
18. Central Administrative Standards: Semi-presidential Cabinet System ~ The President shall be directly elected by the people; the Prime Minister and all cabinet ministers must be native-born and be responsive to their public opinion base; the Prime Minister is in charge of daily government operations as well as national defense. (§3.6.7,§6.3,§6.5)
19. Local Administrative Standards: Ensure that the public opinion at community levels is communicated directly to the international community. The term of representatives of the people shall be two years. Voters may observe and participate in deliberations in legislative bodies at all levels according to law with no voting rights. (§2.6,§5.4)

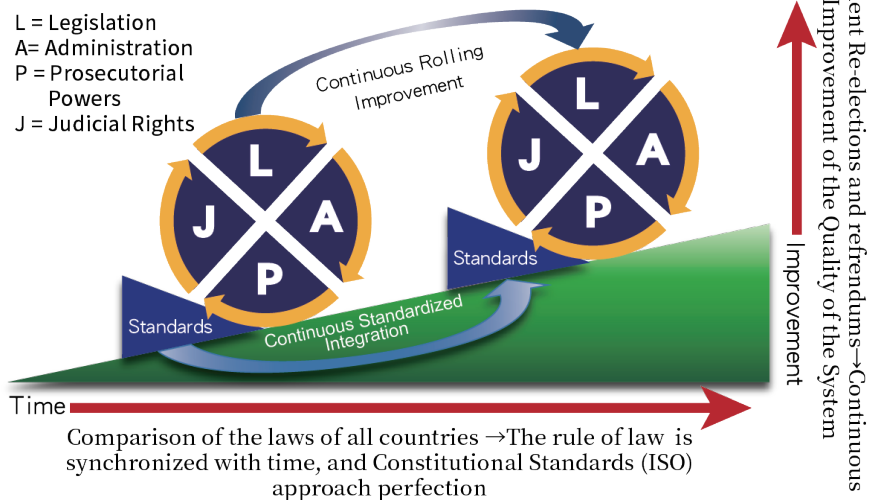
20. Judicial Prosecution Standards: The legislative rights, administrative, and judicial powers are all derived from the people. Prosecutorial officials at the highest and local levels shall be elected according to the law. (§4.1 followed by §7, §8)
21. Judiciary and Courts Standards: Ensure that all laws in one for long-term use and that justice will always be responsive. Half of the Justices of Constitutional Court shall come from various continents, and all shall enjoy lifetime tenure. (§4.2.4, §8.4.1)
22. International Mission for Military Forces: The state will make at least 5% of its military personnel and arms available for assignment with global organizations to carry out international security and peace missions that will contribute to the campaign for a global republic. (§3.6.8)
23. Democracy Defense Standards: Anyone who intends to harm, abolish or attack free and democratic order shall be immediately sanctioned by law. For this purpose, everyone has the right to inform on such actions. (§1.10.5, §2.8.1)
24. Democracy Consolidation Standards: The people have the right to enjoy education of freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law and science. They also have the obligation to engage in democratic service, serve in election activities and participate in mandatory voting according to law. (§1.5.5, §1.5.8)
25. Universal Education Standards: The education the community of shared future for human beings improves wisdom, sublimes spiritual level, discovers the truth, and enhances values. Peace of mind is an essential element of permanent peace. (§1.12)
26. Promote Constitutional Standards: Create life values-promote constitutional standards-improve resource allocation-implement permanent peace. These are the most sacred rights of the people and the most urgent obligation of the State.) (§2.9.1)

27. Constitutional Guarantee Standards: The President, representatives of public opinion, administrative officers, judges, military officers, and other public officials are all constitutional guarantors who must be loyal to taxpayers. (§3.4)

28. Constitutional Review Standards: Global Agreement on the Constitution¹ - Global Review of Unconstitutional Actions- To prevent violations of international law or the Constitution; when no immediate remedy is available, all people have the right to resist. (§2.7.2, §8.6.2, §8.9)

Recognize the International Standards Organization's (ISO) operating procedures to promote constitutional standards (1)

Figure : Process Flowchart for Continuous Improvement of the Constitutional Standards (ISO)



¹ The Constitution of the United States is an integral part of domestic law, therefore it is presumed that this Constitution has been drawn up with the backing of global agreement.

Recognize the ISO to promote minimum constitutional standards (2)

ISO List of technical committees (summary) https://www.iso.org/technical-committees.html			
Reference	Title	Published standards	Standards under development
ISO/IEC JTC 1	Information technology	3180	528
ISO/TC 22	Road vehicles	888	278
ISO/TC 34	Food products	856	139
ISO/TC 184	Automation systems and integration	842	46
ISO/TC 61	Plastics	680	125
ISO/TC 20	Aircraft and space vehicles	667	217
ISO/TC 29	Small tools	468	11
ISO/TC 45	Rubber and rubber products	442	78
ISO/TC 38	Textiles	396	64
ISO/TC 23	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry	372	81
ISO/TC 8	Ships and marine technology	327	135

Recognize the ISO to promote minimum constitutional standards (3)

ISO members joint TC Participation (summary) https://www.iso.org/members.html					
No	Country	TC Participants	No	Country	TC Participants
1	France	743	31	Canada	349
2	China	737	32	Bulgaria	345
3	United Kingdom	736	33	Ukraine	339
4	Germany	734	34	Ireland	338

5	Korea, Republic of	727	35	Norway	327
6	Japan	717	36	Egypt	322
7	Italy	697	37	Thailand	317
8	Czech Republic	693	38	Malaysia	294
9	Romania	686	39	Brazil	264
10	India	658	40	Indonesia	258
11	Russian Federation	655	41	Israel	253
12	Spain	650	42	Hong Kong	250
13	Poland	636	43	Mongolia	247
14	Iran, Islamic Republic of	630	44	Kenya	228
15	Netherlands	620	45	Saudi Arabia	226
16	Finland	606	46	Greece	213
17	United States	586	47	Cuba	204
18	Sweden	566	48	Sri Lanka	202
19	Switzerland	563	49	Pakistan	201
20	Belgium	550	50	Croatia	192
21	Austria	531	51	New Zealand	189
22	Hungary	512	52	Singapore	174
23	Slovakia	476	53	Tanzania, United Republic of	173
24	Serbia	474	54	Belarus	171
25	Portugal	437	55	Tunisia	168
26	South Africa	431	56	Colombia	163
27	Turkey	383	57	Chile	161
28	Argentina	381	58	Iceland	145
29	Australia	364	59	Philippines	143
30	Denmark	350	60	Mexico	141

Editor's Notes

1. The “Charter for Permanent Peace /Human Unity Constitution” is a set of Constitutional Standards based on a political entity (the state) and the commonwealth of the world. It does not involve issues between different states.
2. Brackets [] containing a country or geographical name at any national or sub-national level are used to signify that the name inside the brackets can be replaced with an equivalent name, thus making the constitution applicable to 249 political entities worldwide. For example: [Taiwan] in brackets can be replaced by [North Korea], [Ukraine], etc.
3. The hierarchical order used herein is: Article, Item, Section, Paragraph.
4. Parentheses () around a phrase following an article indicate the main idea in the enclosed phrase, but it is not in the content of the Charter.
5. The symbol “§” stands for “Article”. For example: § 1.2.3 is Article 1 - Item 2 - Section 3.
6. Footnotes as used here are of two types: the first is brief and can be found at the page bottom, and the footnote number is in bold type: e.g., 5555. The second is relatively longer and involves forms, theory or discussion, and is found at the end of the article; the footnote number is not in bold font, e.g., 555.
7. Most of the electronic versions are accompanied by its “URL” for the source, official website or source.
8. Text is provided in Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian, German, etc. Where there are differences in meaning or intent, the Chinese text shall govern.
9. The term “international law” as used in this Charter refers to

“public international law” as defined in the dictionary of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China: 1. Global International Public Law” applicable to all countries of the world, and 2. General Public International Law, applicable to most countries. The Charter recognizes that international law takes preference over domestic law with direct bearing on the rights and duties of the people.

10. This association has a database of electronic newsletters verifying the effectiveness of the Charter. It is available in Chinese, English, Japanese and German and issued daily. Website: www.lawlove.org

Definitions

- “Unity”-General definition: Roughly the same. Social definition: the age of peace and harmony. Philosophical definition: of peace and harmony: all things and human beings in the world can be brought together as one-all needs can be provided.
- “Standard”: The minimum standard or the basic standard used as a reference for other standards or specifications.
- “Constitution”: A Constitution is the sum of all written or unwritten rules for governing a nation; these rules establish basic priorities in law for the national community.
- “Global Law”: All international laws and the constitution of all nations are collectively referred to as “Global (Democratic Multi-Common) Law”: World Law.
- “International Law”: 1. ‘Global Public International Law’ that applies to all nations of the world, and 2. ‘General Public International Law’ that applies to most countries both take precedence over domestic law with direct effects on the rights and obligations of the people.
- “Law of All Nations”: 1. “Specific International Law” (EU, AU), 2. “Contractual International Law” (WTO), 3. Private International Law (International Civil and Commercial Law) 4. The constitution and laws of other countries can be invoked by the people, and the courts have the power for judgement.
- “Human Unity Constitution”: Everyone can achieve self-realization, families are living and working in peace, generation after generation is prosperous and stable, human beings are integrated, and there are no differences. This type of civilization is called “human standard”. This state is called “global unity “. This kind of world is called “a world of

Unity.”

“Constitutional Standards”: World constitutional standards that guarantee universal human rights standards in order to achieve permanent peace. All the laws and regulations of the world are integrated in a system of pluralistic and common peace that will serve humankind on a long-term basis, breaking from the tradition of arbitrary use by those in power (see: § 4).

“All-powerful Constitution”: The mechanism of the constitution should not and will not fail, and it can completely solve any problem that arises; and even if nothing happens, that is also a function of the constitution.

“Strategic Constitution”: This is the highest strategic norm for permanent peace and development, a basic political strategy for preventing civil unrest and laying out a long and prosperous future.

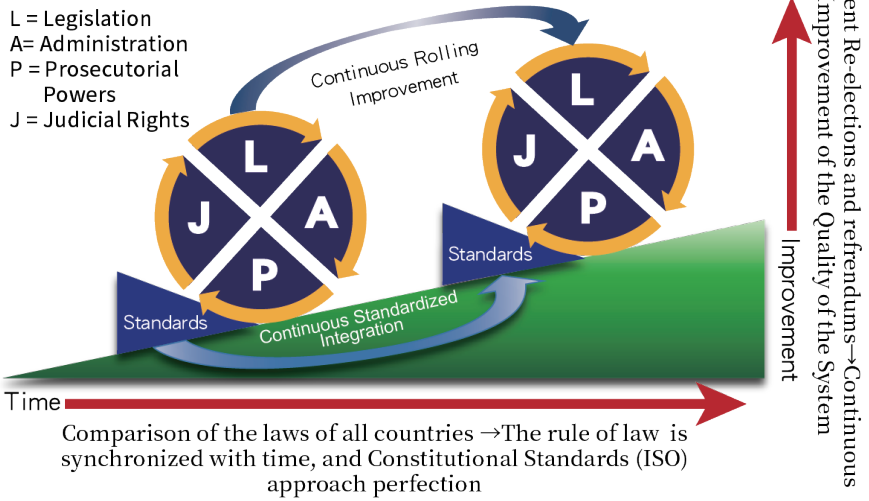
“The Road to Truth”: Ultimately we humans have only two paths to the future: peace or destruction. Once nuclear war breaks out, all justice - morality, politics - economy; thought - faith, philosophy - science, etc. will be instantly and completely annihilated. Peace is the only truth, permanent peace is the eternal truth, and the Charter for Permanent Peace is the path to eternal truth.

“Universal Values” refers to those values that, regardless of the time and space involved, transcend religion, state, and nation, exceed human conscience and rationality, and are common values recognized by mankind. Examples include: freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law, sovereignty, etc.

“Global Rule of Law”. Refers to upgrading of national rule of law (rule of law) to world-wide rule of law (the rule of law).

- “Guarantees”: This refers to guarantees that constant revision is more conducive to permanent peace and guarantees more generous rewards. It also means that all public officials serve as constitutional guarantors and as defenders against unconstitutional actions.
- “Constitutional Global Agreement”. This means both international law and the Constitution of the United States form part of domestic law. Therefore, it is presumed that this Constitution has been completed with a global agreement and unconstitutionality is subject to global review.
- “Community for a Common Human Destiny”: The Earth is the only common motherland of humankind, and all humans together hold sovereignty over the earth. The earth is given to humankind to achieve a common destiny for all.
- “Integrated Cyclical Transformation and Standardization”: This is based on the guidelines of the International Standards Organization (ISO) for domestic and international organizations throughout the world (See below)..
- “Cyclical updating, standardization and integration”: From Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), the continuous and uninterrupted process behind a “unified and complete concept”. In accordance with International Standards Organization (ISO) guidelines, we apply the norms of domestic and international organizations in our human civilization (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Process Flowchart for Continuous Improvement of the Constitutional Standards (ISO)



**Charter for Permanent Peace—
Special Provisions for the Current Constitution**

Guidelines

Keywords: international law, laws of all nations, human rights committee, human unity, Justice

Key sentences: common sense of permanent peace

1. Ensure permanent peace for all humanity, in one world under one set of laws, giving international law priority over domestic law, with direct bearing on the rights and duties of the people.
2. Protect Human Rights and Democracy by ensuring Rule of Law does not lag behind those enjoyed in other nations. The laws of all nations will be folded into domestic law, and the people can choose the laws best suited to their needs.
3. Ensure that the people will stride proudly into the world, and sublimate national power to demonstrate unity; any party in a fully democratic country that has representatives in the national legislature can participate in elections for department heads at all levels.
4. Ensure that Human Rights Conventions and UN Charter are met and people are free to determine their own human rights; half of the members of the Human Rights Committee shall be nominated by recognized international human rights agencies.
5. Ensure that the people's right to participate in politics is equal and politically clean; all media shall provide a minimum of 60 minutes of prime time per week throughout the year to legitimate candidates in elections.
6. Ensure sustainable development of human civilization, allowing justice

to be responsive to people's needs; half of the Justices of Constitutional Court shall come from various continents of the world.

7. Ensure the sovereignty of the people; prevent violations of international law or the Constitution; when no immediate remedy is available, all people have the right to resist.

(Annotation: Any law which does not carry penalties is not a law, and a constitution that does not countenance resistance is not a constitution.)

Key Ideas: Cosmopolitanism, World Constitutionalism

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Human Unity Constitution (hereinafter referred to as: this Constitution) relies on Jürgen Habermas, the most important thinker in modern Europe, in the “The Divided West” and Kant’s Cosmopolitanism as the main axis, and advocates “World Constitutionalism” as the guideline. See also this Council “The Philosophers’ Theory of Permanence Peace”

Question 1: Why does everyone need a permanent peace charter?

A: In war and peace in the modern global village, no one in the world is an outsider:

1. There are only two paths for human beings in the end: one is peace and the other is destruction. The nuclear war nowadays will bring complete destruction, leaving no time or space for the enemy to counterattack. Once war breaks out, human lives will become nuclear waste, and our civilization and development over millions of years will vanish and it will take thousands of years if ever recovered.
2. There are at least 48 countries in the world with the capacity to produce nuclear weapon within only three months; there are still 50 authoritarian dictatorships with humans in shackles; according to the Freedom House 2018 Annual Report, more than 50% of the world's countries are not

free. These are all factors that can lead to war.

3. From this point of view, peace is Truth, and peace is the eternal truth, the greatest morality, and the highest justice. It is the highest of all human law, all religious doctrines, life values and human fraternity; nothing is higher.
4. In other words, the Charter for Permanent Peace is the path to Truth, the way to lead human beings toward Truth, and the road of Truth to eternal blessing. This road needs to be constantly amended by all human beings, and the Permanent Peace Partnership (hereinafter – PPP) is only one of the drafters.

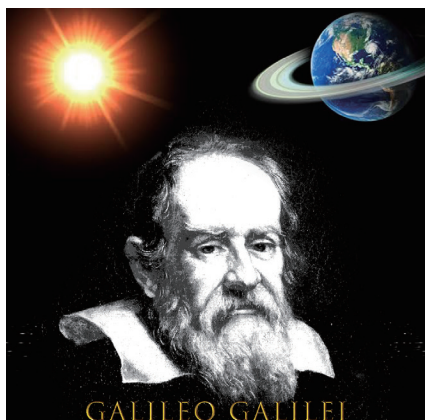
Question 2: Is permanent peace possible?

A: Permanent Peace is Truth, and Truth can withstand the severest test. The more Truth is debated the clearer it becomes. Please see the explanation below.

1. For thousands of years, humans did not believe that the earth is in motion. In 1600, the Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake by the Holy See for advocating Heliocentrism. In 1633, Galileo Galilei died while under house arrest ordered by the Holy See for advocating Heliocentrism.
2. The He's Jade Disc, known in the history of China as the world's secret treasure, was adopted after He's legs were shackled by three generations of emperors. With the specific examples of treatment above, it is not hard to imagine how an abstract legal system might play out.
3. War and peace are entirely man-made. The difference is only in the people's choice between "War and Peace".
4. Illustration of the features

Defend the Truth

Heliocentrism, advocated by Galileo Galilei, presents the same concept as Taiwan's permanent peace idea: "Truth is not the authority of dusty Mongolian works, but in the universe, nature, this great book without words."----
-- Galileo.



Exterminate the Nuclear War

A hydrogen bomb that has more power than an atomic bomb will become a devil that destroys mankind. The picture below is the city of ashes left the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, more than 70 years ago. A demonstration of the fragility of peace.



Question 3: How to read the Peace Charter rapidly? It only takes 3 minutes.

A: This charter is divided into four parts:

Part One: Preface—About;

Part II: Formal Terms;

Part III: Guarantee Terms;

Part IV: Examples of Applicability to Several Countries.

Question No.4: Part One — Preface- What is described here?

A: Regarding the subject and scope of the application of this Constitution, the title of [Taiwan] is listed as follows:

1. In the matter of 'subjective thinking', we must accept the idea of

permanent peace, to create the highest values in life, to demonstrate the basic standards of constitutions, to improve allocation of human resources, and to promote permanent peace for all mankind.

2. Regarding the “Source of Sovereign law”, we base this on: sovereignty in the people, “Natural Law”, “International Customary Law”, “United Nations Charter”, “San Francisco Peace Treaty”, and the “[Taiwan] Relations Act [US]”.
3. Regarding “Value Beliefs”, we insist on: human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism, and world (multi-common) legalism.
4. Regarding the “Vision Mission”, we must establish a great cause for [Taiwan], a great love for the earth, a great law for the world, and global unity for mankind. See Part 2 “Official Terms” for details.
5. About “Target Method” The connotation of this Charter covers: the constitutional basic standards for global unity, the constitutional principles for the allocation of justice, the constitutional order regarding distribution of national power, and the constitutional art of the omnipotent strategy.
6. Regarding ‘scope of application:’ minimum constitutional standards must be applied at the supra-national, national and sub-national levels. This does not, however, necessitate unique ideological features such as the names and territories of nations, national flags or anthems... It applies only to special provisions of the current constitution, or passing the 8 clauses of the Charter for Permanent Peace (commonly referred to as the 8 natural provisions) through constitutional amendments.

Question 5: Part 2 -What are the Formal Terms of the second part of permanent peace? How should one grasp these points?

A: 1. The formal terms are divided into two parts and eight necessary conditions for permanent peace:

Part One—Rights and obligations of the people: freedom, democracy, human rights and rule of law (§1~§4).

Part Two—Basic organization of the state: four branches — legislative, administrative, prosecutorial and judicial (§5~§8).

2. The three levels refers to the hierarchy defined by the United Nations Global Governance Council:

First level: supra-national level (global: for example - UN, EU; regional);

Second level: national level (Germany-France-China-US);

Third level: sub-national level (state-state-province-special zone, such as - California (US) - Sichuan (China));

Fourth level: micro-national level (city-capital-section, such as - Los Angeles (California) - Chengdu (Sichuan)).

3. Permanent Peace, unity of humanity, benefitting all and harming no one: these basic principles are inherent in every clause of the constitution under the guiding standards of One World under One Set of Laws:

(a) Strategic:

(1) Internal comprehensive strategy (to terminate civil unrest);

(2) Invincible strategy (to end external troubles).

(b) Eternity:

(1) Eternal time (through history);

(2) Unlimited space (beyond national boundaries).

(c) Allocation:

(1) Horizontal allocation of justice (the separation of state power/ common universal law);

(2) Vertical allocation of justice (levels of global governance / level of the laws).

(d) Harmlessness:

(1) Beneficial for the world (no ethnic or environmental damage);

(2) Beneficial for all human beings (no victims).

Question 6: Part 3 - What do the Guarantee Terms mean?

A: Examination and revision of matters, persons, laws, times and space:

1. Ensuring that this Constitution effectively takes care of everything that happens in any time and space of the country (even if nothing has happened yet). This is a function of this Constitution.
2. Public officials supported by taxes paid by the people are all guarantors of the constitution. They shall guarantee that the advantages of the constitution and laws of the world in the past flow into [Taiwan]-[Taiwan] globalization; in the future, the advantages of the constitutions and laws of the world flow out from [Taiwan] under Global [Taiwanization].
3. In order to improve a set of “live eternal law” or “world (multiple common law)”, the state should continue to recruit elites from around the world to amend the constitution, and give them fair compensation. All donations should be tax-free.
4. In order to verify the effectiveness of this Charter, the Permanent Peace Partnership has compiled some 100,000-plus questions and solutions over more than 10 years, and publishes electronic newspapers in Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian and German. The original source of the news, welcome the world to continue to spur.
5. In order to recruit talents from all over the world, the association will purchase the intellectual property rights of better solutions from 10,000 TWD up. After the adoption of the new constitution, the state will take over the system.

Question 7: Part 4 - What do the Examples of Applicability to

Several Countries explain?

A: 1. The reason for raising the [Taiwan] model to first priority is:

[Taiwan] is a beacon of democracy in [Asia] and a fortress of universal values in the [West]; [Taiwan] Globalization saves itself, and the world [Taiwanization] saves mankind.

2. China, Russia, Ukraine, and North Korea are raised as models.

Question 8: What should I believe? (One of the three big questions of philosophy)

A: I believe that I can determine my own value, the value of the country and the value of the world:

1. “It is jealousy and lack of confidence which prescribes limited constitutions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power. Our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence may go.”—Thomas Jefferson: Draft, Kentucky Resolutions, 1798.
2. Believe in the rule of law and science. Do not believe in the great jurists who compose to the “dictator’s voice”, the big entrepreneurs who acclaim for the “profit concession of the authoritarians”, or the politicians, media and scholars who cheer for “the smile of the totalitarian” - they are the beneficiaries of the accomplice structure.
3. One aspect of my beliefs is “Why Nations Fail”: Everything goes back to the system. I believe that the “inclusive system” is better than the “exclusive system” expounded by authoritarian dictatorships. It offers a fundamental way out for individuals and nations by eliminating the subject conscious of reliance on “wise emperors” and “honest bureaucrats”, and promoting rights-based, part-responsible citizenship, that rejects rule of the persons and respects rule of law.
4. When values are determined by others, they will be taken away by

others. Only values that are determined by yourself cannot be taken away. Letting others decide your constitutional values means giving your soul to others to dominate your body. Constitutional amendments must be decided by the people.

5. Comparison will determine which is better. The comparison method is an invincible tactic. Thus, we believe in the human wisdom accumulated over thousands of years. Trust your eyes and hands, use your mobile phone and ask questions, and you will find the basis of the rights that protect your dignity and values. Choose the most favorable law around the world (provided by the association) for yourself, manage your constitutional guarantors payed by your taxes according to the constitution, and enhance the value of yourself and the country.
6. I believe that [Taiwan] is a beacon of democracy. More than 10 million people travel across the Taiwan Strait each year. There is no language or cultural barriers, meaning that the people of [Taiwan] are in a unique position to break through the CCP's internal information blockade and lead the Chinese people to democratize. When that happens, permanent peace will be achieved. The long river of history inundates all empires. As long as you believe in the wisdom of the rule of law of all human beings, you can transform the destiny of the nation-the family-the person. You can turn the tables and contribute to the world.

Question 9: What may I hope? (The second big question of philosophy)

A: You can have your own dreams, national dreams, and world dreams based on the Charter for Permanent Peace:

1. Believe the first part - preparation clause - seventh item, about self-actualization: you are the master of the country; also the navigator who creates freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law (for details, § 1 ~ § 4); and lifelong sovereigns of legislation, administration, prosecution,

and justice (§5~§8).

2. The rolling transformation and the integration of standardization (Figure3). The advantages of this charter are not included in any other country's laws. And the shortcomings in any other country's laws are not included in this charter. The articles guarantee that you are the representative of universal values, represents that everyone achieves self-actualization, live and work in peace, and prosper through generations. It will let you swagger the world, look beyond the past and the present. The country is great because of you, and the world is peaceful because of you.
3. For the time being [Taiwan] is not able to function as a normal country and take part in international organizations; but as soon as it can act as a supra-national government and assume its calling as a savior of freedom and democracy, it will be the capital of Unity and the sun of peace, and you will shine as well, wherever you go.
4. If the people of [Taiwan] cannot make the transformation to this supra-national level, even if they take the form of the Republic of [Taiwan] they will be no more than a group of scarecrows without the soul of a nation.

Question 10: What ought I do? (The third big question of philosophy)

A: The Constitution is the fundamental law of the country. The right of Constitutional amendments will always belong to the people unconditionally. As long as you support the demonstration of the Charter for Permanent Peace, every email is a sacred light:

1. Autocracy is always the enemy of human peace. Constitutional reforms promoted by those in power always usurp the power of the people.

Constitutional amendments are absolutely the rights and obligations of the people. As Kant said, “The pursuit of permanent peace is the highest goal of rationality and a moral obligation.”

2. This Constitution is not an unattainable ideal, nor is it a Utopian socialist theory. It is a fundamental great law that we can apply immediately and all countries can follow. It can specifically save countries that are not completely democratic, and save human civilization from nuclear mutual destruction.
3. Faced with the reality that all different regions, different cultures, different nationalities must co-exist on the same planet, everyone has the right to press the button for “permanent peace” rather than “global nuclear war.” No military support is required. Call on your friends to support the [Taiwan] model as expressed in the Charter for Permanent Peace. This will be enough to spur the nation to step forward courageously, attracting the world to rise up and follow, in the ultimate wave of global democratization. More than half of the world’s people are waiting to be freed from oppression. Let all dictatorships disappear from the earth, and nuclear weapons will be eliminated as well.

Conclusion:

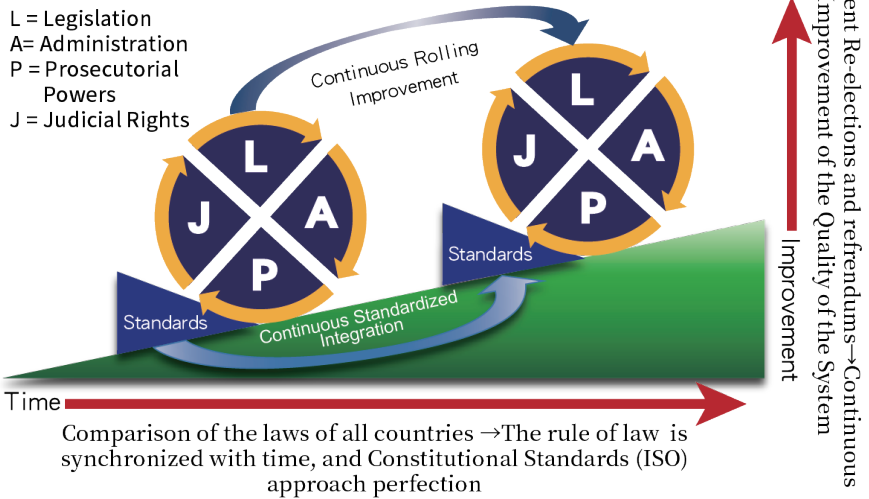
1. The editorial department has followed the norms of the International Standards Organization (ISO) in developing more than 20,000 international standards for the quality cycle to improve the PDCA (Plan for Legislation - Do for Administration - Check for Prosecution - Act for Judicial Correction) analysis, for use by all state agencies to develop organizational design and operations at all levels, as well as for implementation and improvement of the operational standards (SOPs) of all public officials. The continuous improvement afforded by the cyclical upgrade feature, together with other types of standardization for integrated operations of permanent peace and development, yield an

efficiency beyond even the most optimistic imagination. The result is a “constitutional quality standard” (ISO) to transform the world based on the successful [Taiwan] model.

2. This model offers constitutional standards for permanent peace, humanity, and harmlessness that have never been seen before. Taiwan and the 2/3 of the world’s people still under the threat of authoritarianism have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains and the violence and lies which condemn them to be second-class citizens. The foundation of human civilization needs you to survive and persevere, and the country will enjoy long-term prosperity thanks to you. With your support, the country of “Truth, Goodness, Beauty and Sanctity” which embraces “World law, Our dreams, World’s dreams” will endure long into the future.

This shows that these constitutional standards will provide permanent peace, human unity, and benefits, with no drawbacks, for everyone. The people of [Taiwan] and the 2/3 of the world’s population suffering oppression have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains, as well as the violence and lies that constrain them. The foundations of human civilization rely on you to last forever, and the nation will enjoy long-term prosperity and peace because of you. “Global law, our dreams, the world’s dreams” will be vitalized with your participation, and spread throughout the world with your support.

Figure : Process Flowchart for Continuous Improvement of the Constitutional Standards (ISO)



Part 1 Preface² — [About] the Charter for Permanent Peace — The [Taiwan] Model

1. About the underlying premise: We operate on the permanent concept of “all for one and one for all”

- (a) The most sacred right of the “people” is: to create the highest values in life, to demonstrate the basic standards of the Constitution, to improve the allocation of human resources, and to promote permanent peace in the world.
- (b) The most urgent obligation of the “nation” is: to establish a great cause for the people, to develop great love among humankind, to establish great unity between heaven and earth, and to establish a common cause for all nations.

2. About [Sources of Sovereignty and Law] ~ The people of [Taiwan] operate on this basis:

- (a) “Sovereignty is in the hands of the people.” All public power exists to serve the people of the whole country and the people of the world. The people are the exclusive holders of sovereignty and the sole source of state power. Therefore, the sovereignty, constitutional power, and rights to draw up and amend constitutions for the state are all directly and unconditionally in the hands of the taxpayer. The State and its organs and public officials cannot deprive them of this right.
- (b) “The Constitutional Source”. Based on natural law, natural rights, international absolute law, public international law, the UN Charter, the San Francisco Peace Treaty, the Taiwan Relations Act of the US, the principle of national sovereignty in the hands of the people, and rights of constitutional amendments for the people, we draw up the “Charter for

² All the provisions of the Constitution, its preface and norms depend on the total value of the decisions contained in this constitutional will.

Permanent Peace” (hereinafter: this Constitution).

3. About “Vision” and “Mission” ~ Our vision and mission with regards to humankind:

- (a) “Personal Vision” views “people” as its main focus and holds the world’s human rights standards as the core in creating the highest values in life. Everyone will achieve self-realization and live and work in peace and happiness.
- (b) “National Vision” adheres to permanent peace - all laws in one; constitutional standard-unity of the world. Constant conceptual innovations, innovative methods and institutional innovation leads to permanent and peaceful development, demonstrating the minimum standards of the universal constitution to save freedom and overthrow dictatorships. [Taiwan] will naturally become the capital of permanent peace and of all human beings.
- (c) “Global Vision” adheres to the idea of “Global Law, [Taiwan’s] Dream” as its sacred mission in building a nation and benefitting the world. This can be seen in “Global Common Laws: Globalization of [Taiwan]; Humanity’s Great Future, [Taiwanization] for the World”. This is presented as the world’s everlasting “The Constitution of all constitutions” and “The System of all systems”, promoting the ideas of a unified world and a paradise shared by all nations — the ultimate vision of human beings.
- (d) Our “Everlasting Mission” is to promote global freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, global co-opetition in legislation, administration, prosecution, and justice, to promote constitutional standards (ISO), improve resource allocation, and promote permanent peace as the most sacred right of the people. All of these are a part of our most urgent obligation.

4. About [Universal Faith]: We pursue global law, the [Taiwan] dream,

and the global dream, insisting that:

- (1) "Humanism" recognizes human rights as an inherent gift. The State acts to protect human rights, firmly believes that the world's human rights standards and human rights must be globally integrated, and adheres to global unity among all human beings.
- (2) "Constitutionalism" is the idea that protecting the world's human rights standards calls for establishing world constitutional standards. Adherence to constitutional recognition of human rights is a global internal issue, recognizing that human rights take precedence over political power and sovereignty³.
- (3) "International legalism" holds that everyone is responsible for the fate of the world. This means adhering the concept of one world under one set of laws, directly restraining all powers of the State, and protecting the rights of the people⁴.
- (4) "Global (multi-common law)" believes there is a higher natural law, a heavenly grade of justice which extends beyond the sovereignty of rulers and the people and above all humankind⁵. We insist that all laws should meet the requirements of "nature, justice, morality, freedom, democracy, and human rights."

3 Whether it is the constitution, the political power, or the sovereignty, its core purpose and meaning are to "protect human rights."

4 The subject of international law should not be limited to the state, but should be actively transformed into world law or common law of mankind, such as Philip Caryl Jessup's transnational law/transnational law, Briton Jank W.Jenks and others advocated actively weakening the sovereignty of the country and establishing a new international society based on individuals.

5 The law corresponds to the natural law is the law of intention or the law, that is, the law formed by the agreement to achieve the balance of interests, but the formulation of the law of law or the law of law is also inseparable from the law of nature. The two correspond to "natural rights" and "human rights". See the British "Bill of Rights" and the "Declaration of Independence" in natural law.

5. About [Universal Values]: The general goal is to build a great cause for the people and humankind:

- (1) “Freedom under Unity.” The earth is our homeland, and all human beings are our family members; the Constitution is our embodiment, and freedom is our soul. (Refer to §1: Freedom under Unity)
- (2) “Democracy under Unity.” We constitutionally affirm that the entire nation is a full democracy for the people of [Taiwan]; any place where the whole world is fully democratic is the hometown of the people of [Taiwan]. (Refer to §2)
- (3) “Human Rights under Unity.” We have constitutionally confirmed that people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. (According to §3: Human Rights under Unity)
- (4) “Rule of Law under Unity.” We constitutionally affirm one world under one set of laws, with direct impact on all powers of the state and directly protecting all rights of the people. (Refer to §4: Rule of Law under Unity)

6. About a [Global System] ~ We construct a system of peace composed of one world under one set of laws:

- (1) “Legislation under Unity.” All state organs shall follow the principle of global co-opetition in legislation, constructing a world of peace and development (multi-common law) that human beings can utilize on a long-time basis. (Refer to §5)
- (2) “Administration under Unity.” Initiate global governance⁶ and create global co-opetition principles in administration; loosen the shackles of those suppressed by autocratic regimes and move towards the aim of a good environment for permanent peace and development in the world. (Refer to §6)

6 Cheng Hsiao-hsu (2 April 1860 – 28 March 1938):The Ching Dynasty was ended by the Republic of China, the Republic of China was destroyed by the Chinese Communist Party, and the Chinese Communist Party will be eliminated by the Condominium.

- (3) “Prosecution under Unity” The laws of heaven and earth and all nations are compiled into a single “global law”. The order of rank is: World Law → Natural Law / Absolute Law → International Law (Legislation) → Universal Constitution → International Law (Contracts) → Laws → Orders. (Refer to §4.4: Rule of Law and §7: Monitoring under Unity)
- (4) “Justice under Unity” guarantees that the people’s efforts will not have been in vain, and one’s human rights will never lag behind those in other countries. Everything that is conducive to the promotion of universal values shall be inherent in the nation’s constitution and laws; half of all Chief Justice shall come from various continents of the world. (Refer to §8)

7. About [self-actualization]. All people shall have open access to the internet under the principle of returning sovereignty to the people:

- (1) “Create a Holy Land for Peace and Freedom.” Hard-work Reaps Victory⁷, to live and be free. Fight to make [Taiwan] a holy land for freedom, with everyone serving as an angel of freedom. (Refer to §1: Freedom under Unity).
- (2) “Fight for the Holy Land of Democracy. Hard-work Reaps Victory; fight for yourself to be the master, and fight to make [Taiwan] a holy land for democracy. Everyone who fights will be an angel of democracy. (Refer to §2: Democracy under Unity)
- (3) “Fight for a Holy Land for Human Rights.” Hard Work Reaps Victory: fight for human rights and global unity. Fight to make [Taiwan] a holy land for human rights. Everyone who fights will be an angel of human rights. (Refer to §3: Human Rights under Unity)
- (4) “Fight for a Holy Land for Rule of Law.” Hard Work Reaps Victory, fight for global rule of law and constitutional standards. Everyone who

7 The rights of the people, since ancient times, have been spelled by the people themselves and have never been the gift of the rulers.

fighters to place [Taiwan] under rule of law will be an angel of the rule of law. (Refer to §4: Rule of Law under Unity)

- (5) “Fight to be a master of legislation.” Hard Work Reaps Victory: a portion of all legislators will face election each year. [Taiwan] shall be a model for global co-opetition in legislation. You and I will then in effect be lifelong super legislators. (Refer to §5: Legislation under Unity)
- (6) “Fight to be a master in administration.” Hard-work Reaps Victory, with direct election of the heads of various ministries. [Taiwan] shall be the ultimate example for global co-opetition and administration. You and I will be in effect super-executives for life. (Refer to §6: Administration under Unity)
- (7) “Fight to be a master in prosecutorial matters.” Hard-work Reaps Victory, achieve the direct election of heads of prosecutorial organs. [Taiwan] shall serve as the ultimate example for global co-opetition in prosecutorial action. You and I will then be lifelong prosecutors ourselves. (Refer to §7: Prosecution under Unity)
- (8) “Fight to be a master in Judicial Matters. Hard-work Reaps Victory, accomplish direct election of the head of the justice department. [Taiwan] shall be the ultimate example for global co-opetition in justice. You and I will then be lifelong judges ourselves. (Refer to §8: Justice under Unity)

8. Regarding [Scope of Application] ~ We affirm that the following scope shall apply to this Constitution:

- (1) The Constitution is designed to be used by all nations around the world. Therefore it does not involve any national title, national territory, national flag, or national sovereignty; the first chapter of the current Constitution and laws that are not directly associated with this Constitution shall continue to have effect.
- (2) The Constitution takes [Taiwan] as the main body and the world as the community in demonstrating the concept of a world under permanent

peace, with laws and constitutional standards for all the world (multi-common law).

- (3) Everyone benefits and no one is harmed under this Constitution - universalization of the law is a basic principle that runs through all the provisions of this Constitution, and part of the general principles found throughout the laws of the Global Village.
- (4) The principle of universal constitutions is a main component of the national constitution. It requires a commitment to promoting an International Standards Constitution (ISO) and evolving into a new version of absolute law or jus cogens for the entire world.
- (5) This Constitution directly binds all powers of the State and directly protects all rights of the people. Even if the original Constitution no longer exists, it shall not lose its effectiveness.
- (6) All provisions of this Constitution represent the obligations of state organs and public officials. The supporting clauses, all organizational laws and enforcement laws shall be invoked in accordance with the laws of the world.
- (7) The constitutional order established herein, as well as the basic rights affecting global permanent peace and development, shall not be infringed upon, and no amendments may be attached.
- (8) This Constitution and its Preface and Articles shall serve as constitutional special laws that directly and effectively govern all aspects of the nation's constitutional, legislative, administrative, prosecutorial, and judicial functions.

Part 2 The Charter for Permanent Peace – Official Provisions Drafted as [Special Clauses] for the current Constitution of [Taiwan]

Chapter 1 Standards for People’s Rights and Obligations

Article 1 Freedom under Global Unity

Issues

Who has kidnapped our freedom and dignity? Who is suppressing our national sovereignty? Who is spending a lot of money on manipulating elections? Who is hollowing out the national treasury and colluding with foreign powers? Who is blocking our international relations and possibilities for development? Who is the enemy of our permanent peace and development? The answer is not “other people”. Rather, it is our “own” government, an institution funded by our taxpayers’ hard-earned money. This is not a specter from the past, it is still happening now.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 1 Freedom under Unity- Standards of Freedom – this is mainly intended to address the general principles behind the Charter for Permanent Peace, namely, development and innovations of freedom, laying out basic constitutional principles to serve as guidelines, guarantee clauses, binding clauses and delegation clauses, elements that make up the core structure of the universal constitution, and places the ideals of a common destiny for all humankind firmly on the ground in [Taiwan]. These then will take root and grow into a model for a peaceful planet and system. According to the Freedom House Annual Report, the people in more than half of the countries around the

world are not free. For this reason, the oppressed people of [Taiwan] and elsewhere, including the people of the 50 countries whose people are still constrained and shackled, have only their chains and iron curtains to lose. In return, they stand to gain the unfulfilled goal of the United Nations — Greater Freedom for Human Beings. The guidelines, methods and standards are summarized as follows:

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.1 (Establish the Nation based on Freedom to Benefit the World ⁸; Freedom of Nationality)

1. Establish the nation based on freedom. [Taiwan] will become a Holy Land of Greater Freedom for innovation in politics, economy, society, culture, peace and development. Everyone can serve as an angel of peace who benefits the world through freedom⁹ -which is the permanent principle for establishing the nation. (See the Preface for details)
 2. Freedom and diplomacy. The state shall observe universal freedom as a prerequisite in handling international relations.
 3. Freedom and the constitution. Acknowledgement of the true purpose of the State is freedom¹⁰; recognition of the state as the means, and freedom as the purpose. Demonstrating the larger freedoms¹¹ inherent in the 8 2018 World Press Freedom Index: Among the 180 countries, Taiwan ranks 42nd and China is 5th.
- 9 Report on United Nations Efforts on Behalf of Global Freedom, by the UN Secretariat (2005).
- 10 The philosopher Spinoza once said, “The ultimate goal of a state is not to govern people by binding them with terror so that they yield to the will of others. Its purpose is to enable citizens to develop their minds and bodies securely and to use reason freely, because the real purpose of the state is ‘freedom.’”
- 11 On March 21, 2005, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan included freedom from fear as part of the UN’s future direction in his report “Greater Freedom: Achieving Shared Development, Security, and Human Rights for All”. In particular, [Taiwan] has been democratic for more than 70 years, yet the Communist Party still strives to keep [Taiwan] in a bloody political purgatory.

United Nations global actions is a basic obligation of the State.

4. The unity of freedom that benefits all and harms no one is a basic principle that runs through all the provisions of the Charter for Permanent Peace. (See Preface 8.2)

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.2 (Ensure that Freedoms Never Lags Behind those of other Countries)

1. The freedom, dignity and sovereignty of a person shall not be transferred¹². It is inviolable, and respecting and protecting the freedom, dignity and sovereignty of the people are the obligations of all state organs.
2. Recognition of the principles proclaimed in the UN Charter and confirmation of the inherent dignity and value of all members of the human family, as well as equal and inalienable rights, are the foundation for freedom, justice and peace in the world.
3. Ensure that the general freedom never lag behind those of other countries. This is the basic obligation of all state organs. Even if it has not been met yet, this clause guarantees that whatever time is required to achieve it, it will be done.
4. All international laws guaranteeing freedoms shall be adopted as part of domestic law, with precedence over domestic law (above the Constitution), with directly impact on the rights and obligations of the people of [Taiwan].
5. All laws of any nation that are conducive to the protection of freedom shall constitute a part of the constitution and laws of [Taiwan], and the people of [Taiwan] have the rights to use them as references as well as to directly apply them. The state shall not be allowed to exclude such laws without due legal process.

12 Taiwan Civil Code§16: No one shall be permitted to waive his legal capacity or capacity to make juridical acts.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.3 (Frequency of Election determines the Value of the People)

1. Voting is the right to act upon the sovereignty of the people; it is the only legitimate source of all power of the State and serves to maximize the effect of education for all. It is also the most reasonable channel for distribution of power and allocation of resources, it is the starting point and end point of the people's control over the government, and it is the broad basis of for all freedom and justice and permanent peace.
2. Voting prevents life from losing value, serves to surmount fear and hone the basic elements of harmonious coexistence between people, between people and the state, between people and the environment, and between human beings and all other human beings.
3. Frequency of elections and its effects on procedural justice determine the level of human dignity, freedom¹³ and value¹⁴. Elections should be held at least twice a year (see §1.3.3), while referendums may not exceed once a month. Uncertainty which calls for a re-election or a second round of voting (see §6.3.2) shall not be counted in the number of times under this principle. The best times for elections are weekends or during students' winter and summer vacations.
4. All procedures for voting shall be fair and just. Anyone who uses money, media or other resources that cannot be used fairly by other candidates shall be immediately punished and disqualified from election, even if the person involved is elected. Party primaries should be handled in the same way.
5. Voting is an effective tool for eliminating corruption. When citizens vote

13 Alexander Hamilton wrote: "Freedom is the only fortress against abuse of power."

14 Thucydides wrote: "The secret of happiness is freedom, and the secret of freedom is courage". Winston Churchill stated, "Courage is rightly esteemed the first of human qualities because it is the quality that guarantees all others."

often, human dignity, freedom¹⁵ and prosperity are secure.

6. Vote to overcome differences and integrate different value judgments (including resolution of irreconcilable, contradictory or opposing viewpoints) to formulate policies and laws acceptable to all parts of society.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.4 (Voting is the Origin of Decentralization)

1. Place sovereignty in the hands of the people. The people indirectly exercise the power of state control through elections, recalls, examinations, and public service. They directly exercise the state's ruling power through initiative, referendum, and self-determination. (Refer to §1.2, §1.4, §4.7)
2. Freedom depends on separation of powers to ensure that voting is the starting point for decentralized government. National sovereignty belongs unconditionally to all taxpayers. The people cede a portion of this sovereignty to the heads of the executive, judicial and prosecutorial branches, who are elected in alternating years, as well as lawmakers, 1/4 of whom face election each year.
3. The value of dignity and freedom¹⁶ is determined through the ballot box. The heads of the administrative, prosecutorial and judicial branches are elected in alternating years; and one fourth of all lawmakers face election each year to provide full exposure to public opinion and ensure peace, stability and development.
4. In the interest of promoting national dignity and value and protecting

15 Freedom is a core concept of the US Constitution. (First Amendment to the United States Constitution), while in Europe the focus is on dignity (Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 1)

16 Freedom is like the air we breathe: a little less can be suffocating. Freedom begins with "me" and is limited by "me". This is the true meaning of freedom! The key word in constitutional government is freedom, and the key word in democracy is equality.

the people's sovereignty and national security, budgets for elections shall not be less than 0.5% of the total budget of the central and local governments, and shall be allocated directly to the "Supra-national Committee for Human Rights Actions and Citizenship Exercise" (in short, the Human Rights Committee) to budget and use.. (§3.2)

5. The state shall establish a corruption-funded account and channel all proceeds from corruption cases into the account. The funds shall be used to support the exercise of citizenship rights, including elections and referendums, and the annual balance shall be paid into the state treasury.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.5 (Rights and Obligations Related to Freedom)

1. In [Taiwan], there are no rights without attendant duties, and no duties without attendant rights¹⁷. Voting is the most sacred right of the holders of the nation's sovereignty and it is also their most basic duty¹⁸.
2. All citizens aged 18 and older are required to cast ballots.
3. The following citizens may decide for themselves whether or not to participate in voting:
 - (a) Those who are illiterate;
 - (b) Persons seventy years old or older;
 - (c) Those who have passed their 16th birthday but are not yet 18¹⁹;
 - (d) People with disabilities;

17 Immanuel Kant noted that people are the purpose, not the means. Therefore, everyone must treat others as human beings. Immanuel Kant, *Kritik Der Reinen Vernunft* (1. Aufl. 1781) Prolegomena: Grundlegung Zur Metaphysik Der Sitten: Metaphysische Anfangsgr. (North Carolina: Baker & Taylor Books, 1978.)

18 'The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but those who watch them without doing anything' - Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

19 The Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Article 14: §1. Voter registration and voting are: I. compulsory for persons over eighteen years of age; II. Optional for: a. the illiterate; b. those over seventy years of age; c. those sixteen to eighteen years old.

- (e) Those who live in remote areas, sparsely populated areas where there are no supporting measures for the election authorities;
 - (f) Those who are working outside the nation where there are no supporting measures by election authorities;
 - (g) Foreign citizens who reside in the nation and hold citizenship of a fully democratic country.
 - (h) Outstanding military personnel who volunteers to demonstrate a loyalty that exceeds geographical or party affiliations and that the army is nationalized and globalized.
4. The following citizens may not vote:
- (a) Those who have been stripped of their civil rights;
 - (b) Those who are citizens of multiple nations including some with incomplete liberties and democracy;
 - (c) Those who are working in an autocratic country and are unable to return to vote;
 - (d) Active military personnel who are recruited into military service²⁰ and still active;
 - (e) The current President. When the number of votes received by two or more candidates is the same, the President can cast one vote to determine the outcome.
5. Voting is compulsory for all eligible voters in the following elections and

²⁰ The time for mandatory military service is not long. In Taiwan, it is currently four months. At present, the frequency of voting in Taiwan is once every two years. There is no harm to those doing mandatory military service, but it has the symbolic significance of the nationalization of the military.

referendums(Followed by § 1.7 Self-determination)²¹:

- (a) Elections of legislators at local (city and county) levels of government;
- (b) Referendums at the supra-national level (including global and regional):
 - (1) Changes in national territory;
 - (2) Recognition of sovereignty or transfer of sovereignty to international organizations;
 - (3) The right to self-determination guaranteed by universal human rights standards;
 - (4) Referendums about the withdraw of universal, general and mandatory international arbitration agreements regarding the promotion of world peace and the resolution of international disputes;
 - (5) Referendums called by the President in accordance with the law;
- (c) Referendums proposed by 1/3 of the members of a minority party or political group in the Parliament in protest of a motion made by the majority party.

21 Voting duty is the price of freedom. Why should voting be compulsory? (1) Voting is an obligation, like paying taxes and receiving education; (2) The public can learn about political participation; (3) Public opinion will be reflected more accurately; (4) It will force the governance consider all public opinions; (5) The candidates can concentrate on policy debates instead of just the pull; (6) It is not actually mandatory since it is a secret vote. Voters can still have the option of "no vote"; (7) Candidates do not need to issue bribery elections; (8) Resource allocation and utilization will be improved; (9) Elections will no longer become the game for rich people, and the influence of money will be offset; (10) It can prevent corruption; (11) It will break the monopoly of big parties; (12) The abduction of ideology will be weakened. With everyone voting, the political destiny of this country will completely change; (13) The only condition for the prevalence of evil is the silence of the good. The silence of any one will produce the next victim.

6. In cases where the preceding paragraph does not specify that the voting is mandatory, it shall be determined by law whether voting is required. If voting in an election or a referendum is not mandatory, a registration system must be employed²².
7. In national elections absentee voting shall be allowed. Any eligible voter who registers within the prescribed time limit may vote in any polling station in the country designated by himself/herself.
8. All citizens are obliged to perform military service, to serve in elections²³, to fulfill democratic service, to perform social services, to serve the world as needed, to vote, to pay taxes and to promote freedom, democracy and human rights around the world.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.6 (Voting Procedures and Communication Channels)

1. Election campaigns shall all be open and free, so that the poor can make use of class mobility to improve their station in life. The society will be stable, and justice for all will be achieved.
2. Radio broadcasts are financed through public funds. Electronic media, including but not limited to radio, television, electronic news, the internet, etc., are required to provide free and sufficient time slots or space throughout the year for all elections, recalls, referendums, and public events to enable the voice of the people.
3. The Human Rights Committee shall allocate time and space in electronic media to the top ten political parties for free access to national radio stations and internet channels, as well as to share time on TV for use in the public interest. Political parties that hold seats in the Parliament shall be given priority and reasonable amounts of distribution. In addition,

22 For the national voting registration system, See Appendix Table 9: The Swiss Authorities Online.

23 Servicing refers to citizens who have been exempted from military service under the age of 60 and are obliged to serve a democratic vote for one day each year.

cable and earth TV stations will provide a minimum of 60 minutes of prime time per week to legitimate candidates in elections. Local media, radio stations, television stations, etc. should be handled in the same way in local elections, referendums and other public actions.

4. Root out the use of money in elections. Regardless of whether an election is of a domestic or overseas nature, money and other tangible and intangible resources are totally prohibited from intervening, distorting or influencing fair elections. Violators will lose the right to hold election activities and all election support will be taken back. In addition, the media, business groups, organizations and individuals are strictly forbidden to directly or indirectly influence fair and just elections through financial, material or other influence. Including forced loans, fake democracy, deception, differentiation, placement advertising, etc., with violators subject to criminal sanctions.
5. Heighten integrity. It is forbidden to take political contributions in elections²⁴. If the political contributions come from extra-legal sources, both criminal laws and bribery laws will be cited, with statute of limitations. Whether or not the bribe is surrendered, the first person to inform the authorities shall be exempted, and third party informants may be eligible to receive up to half of the amount of the bribe.
6. Public recommendation - public responsibility. If an elected public official recommended or promoted by any organization, religion, group or individual is prosecuted on the charge of political corruption, the property of the recommender shall go to provisional attachment. Those of definitive sentence shall be jointly and severally liable, and those

²⁴ History has repeatedly proved that the maximum amount of legal elections is a big scam. The maximum amount of statutory political contributions is also a big scam. The large amount of political contributions in cash are carried in the hidden places where no one knows about and transferred secretly, from thousands. 10,000 to several billion yuan. All reports turned out invalid since it is impossible to cut them red-handed.

involved shall lose *beneficium ordinis*.

7. If a candidate nominated by political parties or political groups, and a public official raised by them is involved in corruption, the recommender shall be jointly and severally liable.
8. Registration in elections shall be completed at least six months beforehand. During this period, voters have the right to ask questions on public issues²⁵, and candidates are obligated to reply. The candidates shall have sufficient time to explain their policies and voters to have sufficient time to examine the capabilities of candidates. Dialogue on public issues is regarded as part of the constitutional examination of candidates by holders of sovereignty (the electorate), while the answer thus serve as a “constitutional contract to serve humanity”. The contents and views shall be protected under intellectual property rights, and anyone who use them must indicate all sources. Each candidate has the right to decide how many people may submit questions.
9. After registration is complete and all data is released publicly, the State shall be fully responsible for the candidates’ security. All campaign expenses shall be reported to the Election Commission, and 3/4 of all candidates in a race must be capable of the same activities before the candidate involved can use them.
10. Ensure political integrity. Elected public officials cannot run for other positions if less than 3/4 of their term of office has passed. With the exception of unavoidable factors, they may not abandon their duties without prior authorization. Violators shall return all public funds they have received and may be liable for breach of contract.

²⁵ If voters do not request the political views of the candidates, the candidates do not feel the need to raise them. The ability candidates might be unknown. The media as the public instrument certainly does not or cannot propose far-sighted programs, so it becomes the wizards the astrology of guessing the results of the elections. Sometimes it even makes up news out of nowhere based on its own opinion despite the facts.

11. Voters have the right for contract expectation to voting in elections. One year after a public official is elected, the electorate organize petitions to a certain number of persons (§2.7) may appeal for the elected to cash his/her policies and/or the oath of office. Aside from cases of manpower irresistible factors, voters may appeal a ruling for invalid election to a higher court. The first trial should be concluded within six months at the latest.
12. Regardless of who, when, where or what is involved in a suit, all related financial sources must be disclosed. If the subject is related to vote buying, election officials or other relevant authorities have the right to appeal to the State to attach its policy status.
13. All rules for insuring proper voting procedures and fair access to communication channels shall be determined by law.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.7 (The Right of Self-determination)

1. State sovereignty is unconditional and belongs wholly to the people. The right to self-determination through referendum is unconditional and belongs to all citizens. In the event a petition for referendum is not approved, a preliminary referendum must be held ahead, and if more than 1/2 of the citizens who voted support the disapproval, the prohibition shall stand.
2. The right of peoples to self-determination is a basic element of the world's human rights standards and is not restricted by national borders²⁶. The people have the right to vote for self-determination at the supra-

²⁶ The rights and obligations of all are covered under the procedural laws of "absolute law." The trend in international law in the near future is to assume that if an aggressor country engages in aggression, genocide, or violates the basic rights of human beings, this will be seen as infringing upon the interests of all international communities, not just a single country. In such case, every country in the world can file a lawsuit against the offending country for compensation. Qiu Hongda, *Modern International Law*, p.70.

national level, the national level, the sub-national level, and the micro-national level. See Appendix Table 11: Swiss Constitution “Creation of Reconsideration”

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a referendum at the supra-national level applies to:
 - (1) Changes in national territory;
 - (2) Confirmation of sovereignty;
 - (3) The determination of the people’s political status and approach to the economic, social and cultural development;
 - (4) The formulation of a constitution or the amendment of the constitution; other rights to self-determination related to the international community. Matters such as the referendum of more than 1/2 referendum shall be effective.
- (b) The right of referendum to self-determination at the national level for:
 - (1) Freedom to determine the political status of the inhabitants and freely seek the economic, social and cultural development of the inhabitants;
 - (2) The initiative of legislative principles;
 - (3) The referendum of laws passed by the Parliament; and
 - (4) The initiative, referendum and consultation of national policies; and
 - (5) Other national disputes.
- (c) The right of referendum to self-determination at the subnational level for:
 - (1) The initiative or referendum of the legislative principles of the first-level (state-province-city) local organization and autonomy;
 - (2) The initiative, referendum and consultation of major policies on local self-government matters;

- (3) Other local disputes.
- (d) The right of referendum to self-determination at the micro-national level applies to:
 - (1) The initiative or referendum of the legislative principles of the second-level and/or third-level (county-city-district or township-town-city) local organization and autonomy;
 - (2) The initiative or referendum of major policies on local self-government matters;
 - (3) Local disputes at other levels.
- (e) The terms of attending citizens to pass those described in the previous paragraphs from 2 to 4 will be prescribed by law.²⁷
- 3. The right of self-determination is a necessary prerequisite to natural human rights, that is, procedural laws to establish a constitution or super-constitution. Laws or orders that prohibit or hinder people from exercising their right of self-determination shall be invalid ab initio.
- 4 Any matter involving the law regarding the rights and obligations of the people or national sovereignty shall be reviewed and approved through referendum.
- 5. The administrative and legislature organs shall not interfere²⁸ with the exercise of citizenship rights such as elections, recalls, initiatives, referendum, self-determination, etc. by citizens in addition to not proposing constitutional amendments. Its implementation procedure is governed by the “Supra-national Human Rights Action and Citizenship

²⁷ See Appendix Table 13: Citizenship Levels and Thresholds.

²⁸ The constitution governed by the rulers is always in the human welfare of the tying of private interests regardless of permanent peace and sustainable development, and completely regaining power to the people. No institution may propose a constitutional amendment. The right to enact and amend the Constitution stipulated in §5 of the Ukrainian Constitution belongs only to the people, and the state and its organs - civil servants are not allowed to interfere.

Exercise Committee” (Continued in § 3.4.2).

6. The legislature organs have the obligation to implement the referendum passed by the people as a specific law.
7. The administrative organs have the obligation to implement referendums passed by the people as specific policy and execute them.

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.8 (The Right of Choice for the System and Nationalities²⁹)

1. The spirit of freedom is in the right to choose — the right of choice for the system, and the right for paradigm shift³⁰.
 - (a) Choose a lifestyle³¹: Let the people go to the polls to replace the fight on the streets (§1.1).
 - (b) Choose the referendum system: Swiss referendum³² as a model (§1.4).
 - (c) Choose a legislative system: Reform and innovation based on the cabinet system and the membership system³³ (see §5).
 - (d) Choose an administrative system: Reform and innovation based on

29 As Jean-Paul Sartre once said, Man is condemned to be free, because once he is thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does.

30 See the Academia Institute of Sociology's publication, "The Unfinished Miracle: Taiwan's Economy and Society in Transition," the "model" meaning of the paradigm, the connection and operation of the internal elements of the model, and the identification of the miracle model. The judgment of the "recession model" and the "model transfer" mechanism.

31 [See](#) Appendix Table 2: US federal congressmen, number of state congressmen, term of office statistics, Appendix Table 3: US state senators, state senators, and tenure statistics.

32 Switzerland voting: With a population of more than 8 million, the per capita income is always the highest in the world: the number of votes is proportional to the strength of the national strength and the well-being of the people. See the note in the chapter. Appendix Table 3: US Senate, State Senator, Term of Office Statistics, Appendix Table 4: 1990-2015 Swiss Federal National Referendum Statistics, Appendix Table 5: Swiss-level local referendum statistics from 1990-2015, Appendix Table 6: Statistics on national elections in the Swiss Confederation, Appendix Table 7: Statistics on voting at the Swiss level.

33 Permanent peace requires a global set of laws that form part of domestic law (see §4.2~4.3).

the model of semi-presidential system and the system of California state³⁴ (see §6).

- (e) Choose a prosecutorial system: Reform and innovation based on the system of ombudsman of the Nordic countries (According to §7)
 - (f) Choose a judicial system: Reform and innovation based on the system of 50 states of the US (see §8).
 - (g) Choose a supervisory system: Reform and innovation based on the ombudsman of the Nordic countries³⁵ (According to §7)
 - (h) Choose the voting system: Australia is a mandatory voting model³⁶ and network signing and voting.
2. The right to freedom of nationality and the right to waive one's nationality:
- (a) Everyone has the right to freely choose a foreign nationality and the freedom to leave the country.
 - (b) [Taiwan] recognizes multiple nationalities, but any other nationality must be that of a fully democratic country.
 - (c) People born in Taiwan naturally acquire nationality; the children of foreign mothers who have lived in Taiwan for more than one year before giving birth acquire natural nationality.

34 See the US 50 State Attorney General and the Prosecutor's Choice. In accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Constitution, the Supreme People's Procuratorate is also independent of the People's Supreme Court and the Executive (State Council) and the Legislative (NPC Standing Committee).

35 In Sweden, for example, the main task of the Parliamentary Ombudsman (JO) is to ensure that the government and civil servants comply with the regulations governing their actions.

36 Mandatory voting is the price of freedom. Mandatory Voting (Australia, for example) is the law in more than 26 countries where people are required to participate in most elections. Since 1915 Australia has observed mandatory voting in national elections. Except in cases of force majeure, any failure to vote is a violation of the law.

3. The choice of any system or nationality shall not violate the system of a set of permanent peace and sustainable development of human beings on earth, and the civilized process of freedom-democracy-human rights-rule of law.
4. The system selection and nationality implementation rules are determined by law.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.9 (Freedom and Equality)

1. The freedom of the person shall be guaranteed. Except where current arrest procedures are determined by law separately, arrests shall not be made unless judicial or police authorities determine the procedure according to law. The court shall not interrogate or punish the arrested unless the court determines the procedure according to law; Arrests, detentions, interrogations, and penalties must be rejected. Regardless of whether or not the person is caught red-handed or suspected of committing a crime³⁷, the arresting and detaining agency shall inform the person and his/her designated relatives and friends of the reasons for the arrest and detention in writing, and shall transfer the suspect to the court for questioning within 24 hours. The suspect or others may appeal to the court for arraignment by the arresting agency within 24 hours.

The court must not refuse the aforesaid claims and must not order the arrest or detention of the authorities to investigate and reply in advance.

The arresting and detaining agency shall not refuse or delay the court's

³⁷ According to §83.2 of the *Chinese Criminal Procedure Law*, after the public security organ detains a person, it must notify the family within 24 hours. However, if it is suspected of endangering the crime of national security, it will be excluded from the notice. But the truth is that he who has a mind to beat, his dog will easily find a stick. If human rights, institutions, corruption, etc. can all be interpreted as subverting state power or undermining national unity, arresting a citizen of Taiwan or enforced disappearance will be no surprise at all.

arraignment. One who is arrested and detained illegally may apply to the court for accountability, and the court may not refuse the request. And within 24 hours, the arresting and detaining agency shall be held accountable according to the law³⁸.

2. The people shall enjoy freedom of speech, lectures, writings and publications; freedom of secret communication and confidentiality; freedom of thought and belief; freedom of assembly and association; freedom of residence and migration; freedom to file and vote on petitions; freedom from fear and freedom from want; freedom from being traced; and freedom from enforced disappearance. The people must also enjoy all the freedoms in other countries that are not listed above.
3. In cases of enforced disappearance due to participation in politics or other lawful activities, regardless of where the injurers may be, from the President to the heads of the local government and other relevant constitutional guarantors (cont. §3.6), all shall bear political - criminal - civil and administrative responsibility, and injured parties may also request state compensation.
4. Where any person suffers from improper harassment such as auditing or tax inspection due to his/her participation in politics or all lawful activities, the victim has the right to pursue the political and legal liabilities of the perpetrator, and has the right to urgently request the court to declare a temporary injunction against harassment, or appeal to the guardian (§7.2.3) for instant protection and prosecution
5. All other people's freedoms and rights, or the freedoms and rights guaranteed by a country recognized as a free and democratic country, and which do not prejudice public order or the public interest, are protected.
6. All rights and freedoms shall not be restricted by law except where necessary to prevent impeding the freedom of others, avoid an

³⁸ *Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan)*, Article 8.

emergency, maintain social order, or promote the public interests.

7. Construct a community of permanent peace and human destiny in the world. Any laws³⁹ which limit or reduce more of the dignity and freedom of the people than those of fair and free civilized countries are presumed to be unconstitutional and have no effect ab initio.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.10 (Freedom and Responsibility)

1. The constitutional order of freedom and democracy cannot be violated⁴⁰. No one can use freedom to destroy freedom⁴¹, nor can state agencies infringe on freedom for any reason or in any way⁴².
2. People are not given the choice to be slaves or to choose to live in the autocratic systems. Any action or propaganda that suppresses the freedom and democracy of the people and promoting the authoritarian dictatorship shall automatically be deemed unconstitutional and illegal.
3. Freedom is based on the principle of free development that does not hinder, monopolize, omit, or jointly monopolize others. All speeches and activities that are anti-human, anti-civilized, anti-free, or anti-democratic shall not enjoy the right to freedom of speech and activity (§ 3.8).
4. Freedom of speech does not apply to:

(a) War-related propaganda;

39 See Hans Kelsen, *General theory of Law and State*, New Jersey: The Lawbook Exchange, 2007, Part Two: The State, VI: Nation and International Law. Wherever the drafting and enactment of laws are dictated by authoritarian parties, elections and referendums are entirely meaningless. For an autocratic party, the only purpose of elections and referendums is to conceal the fact of dictatorship and maintain control over the people.

40 See J. Y. Interpretation: No. 499.

41 General restrictions on freedom: 1. Do not interfere with the rights and freedoms of others. 2. Do not harm the ecological balance or use improperly. 3. Do not hinder social justice. 4. Do not interfere with free and democratic constitutional order.

42 See Civil Code of the Republic of China, Article 17: No one shall be permitted to waive his liberty.

- (b) Propaganda favoring an enemy;
 - (c) Calls agitating for violence;
 - (d) Spreading, inciting or advocating ideas based on racial, gender-related or religious hatred.⁴³
5. Any abuse of freedom of speech, especially freedom of publication, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly⁴⁴, freedom of association, correspondence, mail and telecommunications secrets, property rights, or asylum rights; and attacks on the global constitutional order of freedom, democracy, human rights, fine law and governance in the global village shall be subject to legal sanctions⁴⁵, and perpetrators shall be deprived of their basic and public rights. Any organization or group, etc., which is denied access and ordered to disband shall be prohibited from forming or joining alternative organizations. The sanctions against the party organization and their scope shall be determined by the Constitutional Court (Continued in § 2.4).
6. The loyalty and obligations expected to all taxpayers shall not be waived in the name of freedom and democracy, anyone guilty of international criminal acts, terrorism, comforting the enemy or acting to destroy liberal democracy while enjoying the rights available under freedom and democracy shall be sanctioned by law. Those who are overseas nationals may have their domestic citizenship revoked and be deported.
7. Autocracy is invariably an enemy of human peace. Anyone who abuses freedom and democracy in order to attack the basic order of freedom and

43 See The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Article 16.

44 See Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 8 [Freedom of assembly]
(1)All Germans shall have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed without prior notification or permission.(2)In the case of outdoor assemblies, this right may be restricted by or pursuant to a law.

45 See Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 18 [Forfeiture of basic rights]. This forfeiture and its extent shall be declared by the Federal Constitutional Court.

democracy should be stripped of their basic rights and subject to criminal and civil prosecution; those who serve in public office shall be dismissed, and those who are retired from public office shall lose all benefits and return any compensation received.

8. People's vocation. The earth is our home. Humanity is our family. As long as there is still one person on the earth who still lives oppressed under an authoritarian dictatorship, the people of [Taiwan] (§1.1), as the angels of freedom, will obey the will of heaven and their duty to liberate him/her for freedom.
9. The destiny of public officials. Freedom is the basis for permanent peace and sustainable development. Any public official should uphold the mission of saving a person who is not free, a destiny to save the world on behalf of the country, and a mission to build a community of human destiny.

Section 11 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.11 (Freedom of Education)

1. All people shall have equal access to education regardless of gender, age, ability, region, ethnic group, religious belief, political philosophy, socio-economic status or any other condition.
2. The purpose of education is to increase the wisdom of the people, to discover the truth, to enhance the state and honor values.
3. The core meaning of the existence of the state includes a commitment to let people to be born free and live freely.
4. To ensure that the people have control of their lives and can act with free will, education in the values of freedom must include:
 - (a) Basic human rights;
 - (b) Liberalism;
 - (c) Political freedom;

- (d) Civil liberties;
- (e) Personal freedom;
- (f) Freedom of entry and exit of the nation;
- (g) Freedom of assembly;
- (h) Freedom of association;
- (i) Freedom of speech;
- (j) Freedom of thought;
- (k) Freedom of belief;
- (l) Academic freedom;
- (m) Freedom of the press;
- (n) Freedom of privacy;
- (o) Freedom of information;
- (p) Freedom of connection;
- (q) Freedom of love affair;
- (r) Freedom of trade;
- (s) Freedom of economy;
- (t) Freedom from fear;
- (u) Freedom from want;
- (v) Freedom from enforced disappearance;
- (w) Freedom from being tracked;
- (x) Freedom from being photographed;
- (y) The right to forget (including official records).

5. This Constitution allows direct transfer of paradigm shifts (§1.8), and the contents of free-world textbooks can be directly used in our own educational materials.

Section 12 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 1.12

(Freedom of Cultural Activities)

1. Unification of the laws makes implementation of freedom and equality, creation of constitutional standards, and a free and open culture possible.
2. All citizens have the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the society and to share in scientific progress and the benefits brought by peace.
3. Everyone has obligations to the society; full development of each person's character is the source of kinetic energy that drives social development.
4. All persons exercise their rights and freedoms subject to restrictions imposed by the law, and the sole purpose of such restrictions is to recognize and respect the rights and freedoms of others and meet the fair conditions of ethics, public order as well as general welfare in a democratic society.
5. The exercise of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Constitution shall not, in any way, violate the principles of permanent peace and the United Nations.
6. The structure of relevant state organs shall offer a worldview that reflects "global freedom".

Article 2 Global Democracy under Unity

Preface

Who is behind the internal and external blockades imposed on our nation and not leaving us a way forward? Who is usurping our human dignity and the sovereignty of our people? Who is colluding with totalitarian powers to tighten our chains and put us behind the iron gates of an authoritarian regime? Who will not let us take part in global governance? Who does not allow us to show that that we fully capable of functioning in global circles and selecting the good and capable for the public? Who is the enemy of permanent peace and development? The answer is not ‘someone else’. Rather, it is the “party”: the ruling party that is supported by the hard-earned wages of our taxpayers.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 2 Global Democracy under Unity- this is mainly intended to address that the era when the process of human civilization will spread throughout the global village has come. Therefore, global government of the world and the family of human beings is a workable goal realization and must be achieved. This political entity shall both interpret and enforce international law.

In fact, global government has simply added one administrative level above existing states. Most people would consider such international agencies as the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Olympic

Committee, the International Hydrographic Organization and the World Conservation Union, as well as various supra-national groups including the European Union, the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations, and ASEAN, as prototypes for a global government.

Any solution for current international political dilemmas and peace and development should be based on changes in domestic political systems to create a set of system of peaceful development under which the human race can function and prosper eternally under one world, making the whole world a global village linked by law and rationality. This section presents ten general and constitutional principles that will have a far-reaching impact on the structure of the system. It proposes a method for combining ancient and modern rules for permanent peace and development for all nations and a model for the great ideal of a common destiny for all humankind.

The 21st century will be a watershed that determines whether the future will bring democracy or autocracy, peace or the destruction of human beings, [Taiwan] is a lighthouse for human democracy and the democratic salvation of the 1.4 billion Chinese people. The barriers with China represented by language and culture are minimal. Therefore, [Taiwan] is the entity best suited to spur the CCP to accept democracy and urge China to lead the world to Global Unity. This guideline for permanent peace as the universal constitution follows various political threads through history and seeks to put an end to conflicts caused by various nationalist experienced by humankind.

One lesson learned from history is that when individuals, families and states are well run the whole kingdom will be tranquil and happy. If we pay attention to hardware only and ignore software, there will be blind spots and vacuums. The democratic countries should support [Taiwan's]

model of the Charter for Permanent Peace and compare the advantages and disadvantages of various constitutions to eliminate blind spots and fill in the vacuums. This will further attract the Chinese people to bravely strive for democratization and force Russia to adopt democracy as well, eventually leading to liberation of the people still suffering under 50 authoritarian regimes. This will quell civil unrest and end the threat of destructive and unpredictable nuclear war. To this end, the people of [Taiwan] and 2/3 of the world's population living under the threat of authoritarianism, have nothing to lose but the chains and iron curtains as well as the violence and lies, that condemn them to second-class citizenship. They will suffer no loss, instead gradually transforming country-by-country to complete the unfinished great cause of the United Nations - the Great Democracy among human beings.

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.1 (Establish the Nation based on Democracy to Benefit the World)

1. Establish the Nation based on Democracy. Build up [Taiwan] as a holy place of democracy for politics, economy, society, culture, peace and development. Everyone will become a peaceful messenger for democracy and to benefit the world⁴⁶ - a principle that can never be changed. (See the Preface for details)
2. Democracy and diplomacy. The state shall establish global democracy as a prerequisite in carrying out international relations.
3. Democratic governance. Any democratic operation must not be decided on its own. The administrative system adopts the semi-presidential system; legislation, judicial prosecution and judicial trials adopt the collegiate system.
4. Democracy and the Constitution. The real purpose of democracy lies

46 The Democracy Index (2015) shows that the top 20 fully democratic countries are accounted for 8.9% of the world's population.

in its approach to allocation. Demonstrating great democracy in global actions is a basic duty of the state.

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.2 (Ensuring that democracy will be 10 decades ahead in Asia)

1. Ensure that under global democracy, democracy of the people will never lag behind those of other countries, and ensure that global democracy will be 10 decades ahead in Asia. These are the constitutional obligations of all state organs and all public officials.
2. All international laws that are conducive to the protection of democracy shall be incorporated into the domestic law and be given precedence over domestic laws and constitutions, with direct bearing on the rights and obligations of the people of [Taiwan].
3. All laws of all nations that are conducive to the protection of democracy shall be incorporated into the Constitution and the domestic law. The people have the right to compare them as references and make real use of them as seen fit, and the state shall not overrule them without due process.
4. The form of the legislative, administrative, prosecutorial and judicial systems of the nation should strive for a structure that has no common defects and offers the advantage of continuous innovation (refer to §5 to §8) in order to attract oppressed peoples of the world to bravely follow. This is the eternal mission of permanent peace.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.3 (Sovereignty of the people takes precedence over the Constitution-The right to draft and amend the Constitution belongs exclusively to the people)

1. Only when the people hold sovereignty can they enjoy basic human rights. National sovereignty unconditionally belongs to the people.

2. The right⁴⁷ to draft and amend the constitution belongs only to the people, and the state and its organs and civil servants may not interfere with, deny or limit this right.
3. Constitutional procedures shall be subject to fair democratic principles⁴⁸, including the referendum laws of a fully democratic country as well as the referendum laws of the Constitution [§1.4].
4. [Taiwan] is a pioneer in attaining global governance promoted by the UN, and is a political entity that demonstrates the practicality of common existence, co-governance and sharing in the global village. Constitutional amendments must not violate international law or the aims of the UN.
5. Drafts of constitutional amendments⁴⁹ are proposed by representatives of the people and must pass the threshold requirements for referendums. They are submitted to the Parliament for discussion and revision and must be approved by 2/3 of the full members of the Parliament. They are then forwarded to the Chief Justice for preliminary examination

47 American political scientist Gene Sharp has pointed out that the principle of implementing democratic constitutionalism with the participation of all citizens in the formulation is an important way to prevent the recurrence of authoritarianism and help plant the roots of a democratic constitutional government. Taiwan scholar Ruan Duqing notes that constitution-making is a political act and belongs to the dimension of supra-statutory law, which is not governed by existing constitutions.

48 Among all laws in the world, there are no such law as “constitution-making law”; the only approach is to find relevant laws which fit the issues. The general will of the citizens, which is beyond the constitution, is the foundation of establishing a nation and the constitutional government. Therefore, it shall not be bounded by the laws of the state. When citizens choose to follow fair democratic principles, or the referendum law of a fully democratic country, or the procedural provisions of the laws regarding referendum written in in this Constitutional to demonstrate its will in drafting the constitution, the decision shall be considered "permitted" rather than "applicable."

49 Those who hold power are the ones who love dallying with constitutional amendments the most. History has repeatedly shown that when constitutional amendments are handled by those in power, the rights of the people are invariably abused.

and approval. After a second reading in the Parliament, 2/3 of all members must approve the draft. It is then submitted to the people for a vote and will pass if 1/2 or more of those voting approve the draft. The Constitution requires all citizens to vote in elections regarding amendments.

6. Constitutional provisions that are of essential importance and are the basis for maintaining normative order include: §1.1, .2, .3, .5, .6, .7; §2.1, .2, .3; 3.1, .2, .3, 4, .5; §4.1, .3, .4, .9; §5.1, .3; §6.1, .4; §7.1, .3, .4, .8, 10; §8.1, .3, .4. These and other elements may not be amended⁵⁰.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.4(Open Positions - No Nationality Limitation of Elected Heads)

1. Any citizen 25 years old or above has the right to be elected village/neighborhood or township representative; those 30 or older have the right to be elected town mayor or city/county council member; those 40 or older are eligible for election as county mayor or mayor or members of Parliament; anyone 45 or older can be appointed Prime Minister; and anyone 50 years old and above can run for President
2. Ensure permanent peace and development, lead the world to democracy, observe constitutional standards and concentrate on global competitiveness. With the exception of the representatives of the public (abbreviation: people's representatives), all heads shall be directly elected by the people, including chairs of village community development associations, township heads, county magistrates and municipal mayors,

⁵⁰ See *Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany* §79. " Amendments to this Basic Law affecting the division of the Federation into Länder, their participation in principle in the legislative process, or the principles laid down in Articles 1 and 20 shall be inadmissible." The Constitutional Provisions of the Taiwan Council of Justice (Interpretation No. 499, 721) are of essential importance and are the basis for the existence of a normative order. If the amendments are allowed to be changed, the overall constitutional order of the Constitution will be destroyed, and the legitimacy of the amendment will be lost.

and the President and shall not be restricted by nationality. All citizens of a fully democratic country can come to [Taiwan] to run in elections, in line with the ideal that the whole world is our citizenry, and the only criteria in voting are wisdom and ability⁵¹. (§ 6.3, § 6.5).

3. The President shall be elected by the people for a single five-year term, and neither he/she nor close relatives shall be eligible to run for the office again for 6 years after the term ends. During this period, benefits and remuneration shall remain unchanged according to law⁵².
4. When there is only one candidate for President, and the number of votes won is less than one third of the total number of eligible voters⁵³, the election shall be declared null and void and a new election shall be held. As for the election of other local heads, when no candidate receives more than one quarter of the total number of eligible voters, the case should be handled the same way.
5. Any foreigner elected head shall be *mutatis mutandis* considered the European Commissioner. The Oath of Office shall include a pledge that they will be independent of their original country (motherland), and perform all duties loyally in accordance with the Constitution and the law. (§ 3.6: Constitutional Guarantors).
6. Except as provided in this Constitution, no dual nationality is allowed. Anyone who refuses to accept One World under One Set of Laws shall

51 Immanuel Kant, *Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch*, Article 3. “The Law of World Citizenship Shall Be Limited to Conditions of Universal Hospitality”

52 The never-changing rule is that fair remuneration is sufficient to sustain one’s integrity. Good treatment can cultivate clean behavior, making one feel that work is valuable with personal dignity. When the people have enough food and clothing, they will know what is honor.

53 The Korean Constitution, §67.3: “When there is only one candidate for president, and the number of votes cast in favor of the candidate is less than one-third of the total number of voters, the election shall not be considered valid.” *Chinese-English version of the Omnibus of World Constitutions*, editor, Huang Chien-ming.

not be allowed to participate in politics or hold a public office in [Taiwan], and anyone who attempts to conceal other nationalities or permanent residence permits shall be subject to legal sanctions with no statute of limitations.

7. Any foreigner may run for office provided he/she shows evidence that he/she is from a fully liberal and democratic country and supports One World under One Set of Laws and has been a citizen for more than 30 years; if that person holds multiple nationalities, all nations involved shall be in full compliance with the definition of a fully democratic country.
8. Acceptance of global unity shall be affective to recruit talents, and fair remuneration shall be sufficient to sustain one's integrity. All elites from around the world may come to [Taiwan] to run for public office and serve the electorate, and they shall be treated and granted no less than the salary and honors of the same position elsewhere in the world.
9. Any local citizen who runs for head is expected to compete with candidates from the global elite to prove that he/she is the equal of the world-class. This international competitiveness will help ensure that [Taiwan] is in a strong position to endure future challenges.
10. The date of elections for the heads of office and the list of candidates shall be announced on a monthly basis, and candidate shall be certified as a global contemporary elite.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.5 (Open Parties - Parties from Fully Democratic Nations)

1. The purposes and activities of any organization must be consonant with international standards such as 'nature, justice, fairness' and 'liberty, democracy, and human rights'; they must also meet the requirements for permanent peace, sustainable development and One World under One Set of Laws. The requirements for permanent peace and sustainable

development shall include all relevant laws and regulations; and any action aimed at hindering these requirements shall be deemed a violation of the constitution. Whether it is unconstitutional shall be decided by the Constitutional Court.

2. Participation in political parties is an essential part of the formation of the political views of the citizens. Complete freedom shall be allowed in forming political parties. A party's internal organization must be compatible with the principles inherent in democracy. Unless otherwise stipulated in the constitution, political parties are prohibited from involvement in investment and profit-making operations or businesses in the media industry.
3. Political parties and members are not allowed to accept overseas or foreign funds. Political parties should publicly explain the sources and uses of all funds and property and shall be subject to audit by an impartial authority in accordance with the law.
4. No organization may covertly form any secret association. Political parties of a secret quality or secretly affiliated organizations shall be prohibited, and any individuals responsible shall be held legally accountable.
5. Political parties must not plan or engage in activities on behalf of state agencies or local government organs, the armed forces, state-owned enterprises or educational institutions.
6. Allow political parties from democratic countries to participate in the development of human civilization projects. Any political party that has a member of parliament in a fully democratic country may set up a branch in Taiwan to promote its ideas, recommend candidates to run for office and accept political party subsidies according to law, and become constitutional guarantors in accordance with the Constitution (§3.7).
7. Foreign political parties with registered branches in [Taiwan] are

equally entitled to free access to time and space in radio and television programs as well as internet platforms in accordance with the law and the regulations of their own political systems. Any elected representative from another country is eligible for free time and space in this nation's media to promote freedom, democracy, human rights, and the concept of the rule of law.

8. Political parties should be completely free of corruption and should fully and unconditionally pledge loyalty to all taxpayers. Foreign political parties or party members shall not be exempt from obligations to domestic taxpayers.
9. The aims of political parties, associations and the actions or activities of their party members which violate criminal law or the basic order of freedom and democracy, or international law and the UN Charter, or which intend to damage or abolish the basic order or intention of freedom and democracy in [Taiwan] as well as other violations of international understanding shall be prohibited. Deprivation of the qualifications of political parties and their scope shall be determined by the Supra-National Constitutional Court⁵⁴.
10. All political parties are obligated to jointly defend freedom and democracy. Political parties have the powers and obligations to supervise, check and balance, and prosecute other political parties for unconstitutional violations of the law, and to exercise their right to sue directly to the Constitutional Court.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.6 (Open Legislation - Global Participation in Parliamentary Legislation)

1. Build a global democratic legal system to change international relations,

⁵⁴ See *Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany* §21.2.

deepen global democracy, and achieve human standards⁵⁵ - Legislation by the Parliament, regardless of friends and foes; nations with a unicameral legislature⁵⁶ may send one delegate, those with bicameral legislatures may send two to participate in the legislative proceedings. These delegates may vote on bills that have direct bearing to their home country, and other rights and obligations shall be the same as those of local residents. [Refer to §5]

2. In addition to representatives from other nations allowed under the previous paragraph to participate in legislation in the Parliament of [Taiwan], members of the national legislature of other nations shall be entitled to attend the Parliament randomly, with the right to speak but not to vote.
3. The above-mentioned members of legislatures of other nations shall have the right to give speeches in their native languages in the Parliament, and at least one representative of the permanent and ad hoc committees of the Parliament shall also participate. Regardless of whether they come to [Taiwan] for a meeting or speech, they should be compensated at a rate comparable to their own attendance fees.
4. Local council members in fully democratic countries may speak in their native language in the local councils of our country. Local councils or special administrative district council members at all levels in other countries may attend and give speeches in the Parliament or local councils.

55 To strengthen the promotion of international peace and cooperation through the cooperation of among parliamentarians of all countries. We consider issues concerned by our nation and the world, and strongly arouse the actions of the Parliaments of all countries to promote the Unity of the World.

56 Countries with single legislative branch may assign one legislator, countries with dual legislative branches may assign two legislator as representatives participate in the legislature of the Parliament.

5. Any public opinion representative in the country has the obligation to lead the voters to participate in the operation, and to participate in the higher-level public opinion organs according to the law. However, he/she does not have the right to vote.
6. Consolidation of democracy and the implementation procedures for global participation in parliamentary legislation shall be determined by law.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.7 (Open Constitution - Global Agreement on Constitutional Provisions, Global Review of Unconstitutional Actions)

1. Lead the way to consolidated laws. To achieve the goal for the system of One World under One Set of Laws, we affirm and guarantee that this Constitution can be seen to have reached more than 99% global agreement. (Refer to § 4.2, § 4.3).
2. Lead the world to develop constitutional standards and ensure human rights standards for all nations: both global and national courts shall have general jurisdiction and the rights to review unconstitutional actions (§8.4 Constitutional Court).
3. Realize the true value of the Charter for Permanent Peace. Provide solutions for [Taiwan], provide hope for the world by practicing a paradigm shift that will let the world see [Taiwan] and not be able to ignore [Taiwan]. This will show that [Taiwan] has become a democratic model for repairing common law of the world.
4. Be more advanced and more specific in approach, to achieve more openness in Permanent Peace of human beings. See provisions on co-competition in legislation (§5), administration (§6), prosecution (§7) and judgements (§8).

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.8 (Democracy and Responsibility)

1. The democratic constitutional order is inviolable⁵⁷. Anyone who abuses democracy in order to attack the basic order of democracy should be stripped of their basic rights and subject to criminal and civil prosecution. Any media engaged in attacking democracy should be ordered to suspend business and fully control its right to speak. Its right to use radio waves should be fully reclaimed.
2. Democracy cannot be betrayed. Any member of the legislature, administrative officer, judicial officer who has sworn loyalty to all taxpayers, and participates in a rebellion against the territory of the country, or offers help or comfort to the enemy outside the country⁵⁸, shall not be a member of the legislature, run in elections for agency heads, hold public office in the central or local government, or receive any refund or remuneration⁵⁹.
3. Democracy as a mission. The earth is our homeland, and human beings are our family. As long as there is another person on earth who still lives in the oppressed authoritarian dictatorship, the people of [Taiwan] bear the fate of a democratic vocation as the natural obligation to liberate his/her shackles.
4. The fate of public office. Democracy is the foundation of permanent peace and sustainable development. Any public official should uphold the mission that saving a person who is an authoritarian slave is saving the world on behalf of the country, as well as building a community of

57 The democratic constitution has a mechanism of self-defense, which recognizes that the only cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy.

58 *Criminal Law of the Republic of China* § 102 Crimes of Endangering National Security: “Whoever colludes with foreign states in plotting to harm the motherland’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and security is to be sentenced to life imprisonment or not less than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment. Whoever commits the crimes in the preceding paragraph in collusion with institutions, organization, or individuals outside the country shall be punished according to the stipulations in the preceding paragraph.”

59 See §14.3 on *US Constitutional Amendments*.

human destiny⁶⁰.

5. Government Responsibility: Regardless of nationality, the State shall grant honors and compensation to those who make democratic contributions to the community of human destiny. Whether the event occurred in domestic territory or overseas, all donors should be tax-free in full and tax deductible.
6. Global democratization is the foundation of world peace. There are only two paths for human beings in the future: peace and destruction (see Guideline). Peace is the truth, permanent peace is the eternal truth; the way to permanent peace is the path to eternal truth. To this end, the State should formulate a budget to promote global democracy, provide an omnibus constitution to end chaos in the internal affairs of government and end the threat of nuclear war.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.9 (Education in Democracy – The key to the Consolidation of Democracy)

1. Benefit the world with Democracy. Accelerating global democracy, advancing constitutional standards (ISO), improving resource allocation, and promoting permanent peace are the most sacred rights of the people and the most urgent obligation of the State.
2. Democracy means a government that extends power and civic responsibility by all citizens or by the representatives who are freely elected.
3. Democracy is a series of principles and behaviors that ensure human freedom; it is an institutionalized manifestation of freedom.
4. Democracy is based on the principle of majority decision while respecting the rights of individuals and minorities. All democracies strive

60 The term "constructing the community of human destiny" as used herein refers to the concept adopted by China and adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution of March 11, 2017.

to protect the fundamental rights of individuals and minorities while respecting the will of the majority.

5. The structure of the democratic nations does not endow the central government with supreme power; government power is also dispersed among regional and local branches, and it is understood that local governments must be open to the people and respond to their demands wherever possible.
6. Democratic governments know that their primary function is to protect basic human rights such as freedom of speech and religion, to protect the right to equality before the law, and to protect opportunities for people to organize and participate fully in social, political, economic and cultural life.
7. Democracies shall regularly hold free and fair elections with the participation of all citizens. Elections in democratic countries cannot become false fronts for a dictator or a one-party dictatorship, but rather a real competition to gain the support of the people.
8. Democracy allows the government to follow rule of law, ensuring that all citizens receive equal legal protection and their rights are protected by the judicial system.
9. Diversity among democratic institutions reflects the respective political, social and cultural life characteristics of each country. A democratic system is defined by its basic principles, not specific forms.
10. In a democratic country, citizens not only enjoy rights but also have the responsibility to participate in the political system; and their rights and freedoms are guaranteed through this same system.
11. The democratic society pursues the values of tolerance, cooperation and compromise. Democracy recognizes that consensus necessarily involves

compromise, and consensus is not always reached⁶¹.

12. The democratic state educates the people to “defend national sovereignty and democracy”, “have courage and issue commitment”, “take up responsibility and strengthen judgment” etc., which are the psychological qualities of important life issues.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 2.10 (Democracy and the Culture – Enhancing Democracy)

1. The [Taiwan] model calls for the participation of all citizens of the world in global democracy and government management. Citizens of fully democratic countries have public participation rights at all levels and all citizenship rights at local levels.
2. With the world constantly changing, global citizens can connect with other citizens in all official departments or legislature platforms of [Taiwan] through the Internet, to establish collective capacity in decision-making and jointly move toward the future and a new era of greatness.
3. Petition shall be handled largely using the internet⁶², with no limitations as to nationality or level, and media access shall be free in accordance with the law. Within 100 days, the petition must garner more than 10 approvals in order to compel the village head to respond; if more than 100 people approved, the township head must respond; if more than 1,000 people approved, the county mayor must respond; with more than 10,000 approvals, the head of the relevant government branch must respond; and with more than 100,000 approvals, the President or the Prime Minister

61 Mahatma Gandhi said: "Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit."

62 The UK House of Commons established the Petitions Committee on June 17, 2015, and on July 20 of the same year, an electronic petition website (petition.parliament.uk) was set up to allow British citizens or residents to follow national issues. Parliament has stipulated that the government must respond to E-petitions signed by more than 10,000 citizens, and petitions signed by more than 100,000 must be debated in Parliament. Similar criteria apply in the US.

must respond. If it is a legislative matter, a legislator with relation to the petition shall present it for discussion. If it refers to prosecutorial or judicial matters, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant entity. If more than 1 million global citizens are involved, the State shall have no right to interfere, and the petition should be handled as the topic of a referendum. If those who originated the petition do not receive a reasonable response the government position shall be deemed unconstitutional and the petition may be handled as a lawsuit.

4. No one may submit two referendum proposals on the same level within 120 days. Each submission should be accompanied by an electronic file.
5. The general principles for ensuring participation by all citizens of the world in politics or decision-making, as well as participation in legislation, petitions and litigation, are to be prescribed by law.
6. National legislative, administrative, prosecutorial, and judicial organs shall separately set up petition committees to handle requests and petitions from all citizens of the world and forward them to the highest state organs.
7. The offices and building that house relevant state organs should symbolize a worldview in harmony with global democracy.

Article 3 Human Rights under Unity

Preface

We begin by asking: Who is depriving us of our human dignity? Who is kidnapping our national sovereignty? Who is suppressing our way out in the world? Who is the enemy of our human rights and peaceful development? The answer is not someone else. It is rather our “own selves”⁶³ in the form of the party government supported by the hard-earned dollars of taxpayers. Secondly, it must be noted that peace is not judged by whether or not we are in a state of war; it must be understood from the perspective of human rights. Finally, we must declare that peace will only be achieved under the premise of ensured human rights, and there are universal constitutional standards to guarantee human rights standards.

Therefore,

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 3 Human Rights under Unity- this is mainly intended to develop a standard set of universal human rights, including the inclusion of all human rights guarantees found around the world (see §3.2) in order to compile a “living law” (living constitution). This eschews the traditional approach of listing human rights to avoid redundancies, make up for lost time, and avert the need for constant constitutional amendments. Producing an outdated or rigid constitution will merely serve to undermine the seriousness of the Constitution.

The layout of this Constitution considers the endless development and changing times surrounding the drafting of a constitution. It divides

⁶³ According to classical liberalism, which of the following is/are the enemies of human rights? (A) military; (B) enterprise; (C) religion; (D) government. Answer: D (Political Science - 2011 Civil Service Special Examination for the Disabled (fourth grade).

universal core values and the national core organization into eight articles. Each item, paragraph and section can be extended indefinitely according to the needs of the times. This will not affect the rigor and elegance of the overall arrangement and can be clearly quoted, just like the Constitution of the United States, which has not changed for more than two hundred years. There are only 27 amendments so far, none of which has affected the protection of rights afforded the American people. .

The core aim of the Constitution is to protect the rights of the people and limit the powers of the government. The most important thing is the executive agency governing human rights under unity: the “Supra-National Human Rights Action and Citizenship Exercise Committee”. Half of its members are of different nationalities and they are nominated by authoritative human rights institutions. It is indented to demonstrate the basic standards of permanent peace and human rights to the world, and to let the ideals of a common human destiny take root in [Taiwan]. To this end, [Taiwan] and the two-thirds of the world’s people living under the threat of authoritarianism have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains, and the violence and lies that confines them. They will suffer no loss, instead gaining the advantages of permanent peace in the holy land of human rights and the capital of the world.

Implementation

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.1 (Establish the Nation based on Human Rights to Benefit the World)

1. Establish the Nation based on Human Rights. Build [Taiwan] into a holy land for human rights as well as politics, economics, society, culture, peace and development. All people will serve as angels of peace for human rights. This is an inalienable principle to be followed in nation-building. (See the Preface for details)

2. Equal protection of human rights. There shall be no discrimination based on sex, religion, race, class, party or nationality. All shall be equal in the dignity and rights accorded in one world under one set of laws.
3. Human rights and diplomacy. The state should present universal human rights as a prerequisite in handling all international relations.
4. National Decentralization for check and balance to ensure that human rights are not infringed~ the administrative, prosecutorial and trial heads are elected by the people in each year; each year a quarter of the legislators will face election.
5. Legislative Decentralization for check and balance to ensure that human rights are responsive. The committees of the Parliament should work together for check and balance, absorb various social dissatisfaction, and respond to the diverse needs of society.
6. Human rights and the Constitution. The real aim of any constitution is to defend human rights. Constitutional standards guarantee human rights standards and demonstrate that exercising human rights in global action is a fundamental obligation of the state.

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.2 (Ensure that human rights will not lag behind those of any other nation)

1. Human rights are natural and inalienable⁶⁴. We hereby confirm that human rights are the foundation of all human society, world peace and justice, and they are not to be violated or surrendered.
2. Human rights and global unity. We declare that the intention in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Human Rights, and the recognition of everyone's right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms set forth in these instruments are not different in any

⁶⁴ The right to power cannot be transferred nor divided, and is inviolable. But the political power is given by the people, it must be divided, and the legislative-administrative-procedure-judicial election is the starting point for decentralization.

way. Therefore, assurance that human rights of all citizens will not lag behind those of other countries is a basic obligation of the government.

3. All international laws that are conducive to the protection of human rights shall be incorporated into domestic law. They shall be given priority over domestic laws⁶⁵ (constitutions) and have direct bearing on the rights and duties of the people of [Taiwan].
4. All the laws of any nation that are conducive to the protection of human rights shall be incorporated into the constitution and laws of the country, and the people have the right to access the materials and use them for reference. No state agency shall attempt to invalidate such laws without due process.
5. The State is obligated to abide by the universal human rights norms of the UN Nations. It shall actively invite annual reviews by the UN Human Rights Commission, carry out any suggested corrections, and punish any authorities and public employees guilty of dereliction of duty.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.3 (The Issues of Human Rights as Internal Affairs for the World)

1. Based on the natural human rights principles inherent in natural law, the people of [Taiwan] recognize that natural human rights are superior to rights given by the people, and human rights rank higher than the sovereignty of any regime.
2. We recognize the rights and duties enjoyed by individuals in accordance

65 Australia filed a lawsuit in the International Court of Justice in 2010, accusing Japan of whaling in violation of international conventions. The International Court ruled that Japan lost the case. At that time Japan was still the world's second largest economy in the world, but Japan immediately obeyed the ruling.

with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁶⁶, the Convention on Rights and the UN Charter, all of which take priority over the legislative, administrative, and judicial systems in which they operate⁶⁷.

3. The main purpose of all constitutions is to protect human rights. The core value of a constitutional government is that sovereignty lies in the hands of the people. Thus human rights are naturally superior to the sovereignty of any government.
4. According to the Declaration of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe⁶⁸, human rights are not an internal matter of any single nation, but rather a common internal concern for all nations.
5. In the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (§ 27) as presently written, parties may not invoke provisions of their domestic laws to justify failure to enforce the treaty. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (§2), every person has the right to enjoy all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration. They cannot be

66 The United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) : THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

67 See John R. Vincent, 'Modernity and Universal Human Rights' in Anthony McGrew and Paul Lewis (eds) *Global Politics*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1992, pp.269-292.

68 OSCE, Helsinki Summit Declaration (1992), ...8. We emphasize that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned. The protection and promotion of the human rights and fundamental freedoms and the strengthening of democratic institutions continue to be a vital basis for our comprehensive security.

undifferentiated by the political, administrative or international status of a country or region having jurisdiction over a person, regardless of the region's degree of independence, management or autonomy, or restrictions imposed by sovereignty. This confirms the principle that human rights are a common internal concern for all nations.

6. In accordance with the provisions of the International Court of Justice (including the Nuremberg International Court of Justice and Tokyo International Court of Justice): When international laws governing basic human values are in conflict with national laws, individuals must violate the national laws to confirm that basic human rights take precedence over national sovereign power.
7. Any domestic law which conflicts the laws, legal sources and legal principle in this article is invalid from the beginning.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.4 (All Public Officials shall act as Constitutional Guarantors)

1. Constitutions serve to safeguard human rights, freedom and democracy. Every public official must take an oath to defend the constitution, human rights and democratic rule of law.
2. The President is the ultimate guarantor of the constitution to ensure that its provisions are all observed, public powers are functioning normally,

and national powers are being promoted and sustained⁶⁹. Further, the Prime Minister, ministers and other public officials are all guarantors according to their rights and responsibilities. The greater an official's power, the greater the scope of his/her joint responsibility. Where power lies, there also lies responsibility for guaranteeing the constitution in accordance with corresponding powers and responsibilities.

3. The head of the Prosecutorial Branch of the government is the ultimate guarantor in final reviews of the constitution. Similarly, prosecutors at all levels shall bear responsibility for ensuring constitutional provisions in cases they handle.
4. The head of the Judicial Branch of the government is the ultimate guarantor of constitutional justice, and the judges at all levels shall be responsible for guaranteeing the constitutionality of verdicts and judgments.
5. The Parliament and local councils shall be responsible for seeing that constitutional guidelines are followed in all legislation.
6. Public organs as where civil servants serve the public and solve their problems, the heads of decision-making organs act as guarantors of the

69 See Huang Chien-ming, edit., *Encyclopedia of World Constitutions*, Taipei: Permanent Peace Partnership, "The Constitution of the French Republic", §5: The President of the Republic... He shall be the guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity and due respect for Treaties. "The Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg", §33, "The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi", §95, §§209-221, "The Constitution of the Republic of Benin", §41, §127, "The Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire", §34, "The Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon", §5, Etc. also have the same or similar provisions. Then, "Constitution of the Republic of China", 'Preamble': "The people of all nationalities, all State organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and institutions in the country must take the Constitution as the basic standard of conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation." It is contrary to the intention of this Constitution. Thus scholars say the Constitution of the Republic of China is a "constitution in name only."

constitution according to their statutory powers and relative influence. Whether a case involves a legal entity or a natural person, the ultimate decision-maker serves as the ultimate guarantor.

7. Regardless of the length of time a public official has been in office, and regardless of whether the office offers remuneration or not, the level of the position, or whether the official functions independently or as part of a group, the official's duties are limited to public functions and public services, and all employees in government agencies, public enterprises and public fund-raising enterprises who work with said official, and are not serving compulsory public service, also serve as guarantors of the constitution.
8. Constitutional guarantors shall not be exempted from liability for constitutional guarantee liability by dismissal, resignation, expiration of term of office, or retirement at the end of a term. Any violations of the duties of a constitutional guarantor toward the constitution shall be subject to legal sanction. Their immediate supervisors shall be jointly and severally liable for any violation of the constitution, and there shall be no statute of limitations whatever.
9. Constitutional guarantors have the right to disregard illegal directives. If an immediate supervisor asks a public official to conceal his/her identity and infiltrate a group of protesters, they have every right to refuse; but if he/she agrees and actually participates in the act, both the public official and all direct supervisors shall be accused of preparatory crime and punished in accordance with laws regarding Offenses Against the Internal Security of the State; if he/she incites mass insurrection, he/she and his/her superiors at all levels shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with laws regarding Offenses Against the Internal Security of the State.
10. When any public officer takes office, he/she shall swear allegiance to the taxpayer. Either during the term of office or leaving, anyone found

to have betrayed the duties of the office, political opinion or the oath of office shall be punished by law, including even the current president. Offenders shall not enjoy criminal immunity and all powers shall be automatically terminated, and all income and benefits shall be recovered.

11. The State shall develop a system to review the actions of constitutional guarantors as well as an exit mechanism for the office. Except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution, compensations and benefits accorded public officials shall be avoided within three years after leaving office; special cases involving specific public officials shall be determined by law.
12. All items in the Constitution are the responsibility of public officials. The state's citizens has the right to supervise the government forthwith, and verify the result by the Constitutional guarantors in accordance with the constitution⁷⁰.
13. Any constitutional guarantor shall have substantive powers of investigation based on the extent of his/her responsibilities, but only in the prescribed scope, and unlimited power expansion or improper involvement is banned. The public opinion organs shall carry out the right of official investigations through collegiate system in accordance with the law, with no more than 1/3 of the same party.
14. Any constitutional guarantor who directly or indirectly invests in public or private enterprises outside taxpayers' jurisdiction shall be deposed as a guarantor of the constitution and shall not be eligible to serve in any other public position with pay or not.

70 See Huang Chien-ming, edit., *Encyclopedia of World Constitutions*, "The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", §8.2: All state agencies, cadres, officials and employees must show respect for the People, devotedly serve the People, maintain close contact with the People, listen to their opinions and submit to their supervision; resolutely struggle against corruption, wastefulness and all manifestations of bureaucracy, arrogance and authoritarianism.

15. Constitutional guarantors are pledged to implement the basic constitutional standards: to guarantee that the four universal values of freedom, democracy, human rights and rule of law are not to lag behind those enjoyed in other nations; and to ensure that the heads of the four main branches (legislative, administrative, prosecutorial, judicial) are chosen in democratic elections. If any one of these duties suffers it shall be regarded as total destruction. If there is no other way to provide relief, anyone worldwide has the right to resist and refuse to cooperate⁷¹.
16. The national government has no residual rights but only obligations, except for equal rights in the international arena. Constitutional guarantors have no right to strike or of absenteeism or dereliction of duty.
17. All public powers of the constitutional guarantor come from fair, open authorization by secret ballot, and from the authorization taking public examinations and of holding public offices in accordance with the law.
18. The execution act of the Constitutional guarantors shall be prescribed by the law.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.5 (The Supra-national Human Rights Committee)

1. [Taiwan] shall set up a Supra-national Committee for Human Rights and the Exercise of Citizenship Rights (referred to as the Human Rights Committee). The Human Rights Committee shall be in charge of final appointments and removals of members of the National Communications Commission; supervision of human rights in practice; the right of reconsideration in any law; the right to investigate official duties; the right of appeal of abnormal cases; the right to handle matters of elections, recalls, and citizens' self-determination actions; the right to adjudicate on disputes of elections and referendum, and the right to announce voting results.

71 The natural obligation clause is called "The Eight Natural Provisions" by the people.

2. The President shall function as chairman of the Human Rights Committee. Five officials — the Prime Minister, , the head of the Judicial Branch, the head of the Prosecutorial Branch, the convener of the Parliament, and the Justices of Constitutional Court — shall serve as ex-officio members. Another five members of various nationalities shall be chosen from among individuals recommended by recognized international human rights organizations. Former presidents shall be statutory life members of the Human Rights Committee and not subject to quotas on membership in the Organization.
3. The Human Rights Committee will set up a “Human Rights Monitoring Agency” to introduce impeachment measures against unscrupulous constitutional guarantors in the National Legislature or local councils.
4. The Human Rights Committee shall present a human rights report to the world each year. In addition to the regular UN report, the right to peace, the right to the environment and the right to development should include an indicator of the index of governance.
5. The organization of the Supra-national Committee for Human Rights and the Exercise of Citizenship Rights shall be prescribed by law.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.6 (The Right of Security for Human Beings)

1. The UN Charter ensures that security for human beings is a basic obligation of all constitutional guarantors. This shall include:
 - (a) Economic Security: Freedom from poverty and deprivation, including unemployment, hazardous work, poor human factor engineering, unequal income and/or resources, poverty and lack of housing.
 - (b) Food Safety: Ensure the quantity and quality of food, regardless of any condition or basic income
 - (c) Health and Safety: Free from disease and pollution of water, land and air).

- (d) Environmental Safety: Free from pollution caused by science and technology processes or products, power generation and the destruction of forests.
 - (e) Personal Safety: Protection against lynching, war, violence, conflict, poverty, drug-related crimes, violence against women and children and terrorism, and assurance of personal data and privacy.
 - (f) Transportation Safety: roads, land transport, maritime transport, air transport, internet, postal services, information, etc.
 - (g) Community safety: families, ethnic groups, communities, and culture shall be free of unequal treatment.
 - (h) Recreational Safety: Ensuring the safety and development of birth, child care, education, sports, music, arts, amusement parks, zoos, botanical gardens, and parks are all the responsibility of the state.
 - (i) Political Security: Freedom from persecution of ideology, human rights violations, and the principles of democracy.
 - (j) Financial Security: The national government shall set up a committee which is independent from the systems and structures to monitor and manage financial issues. Membership shall be limited to legal and mathematics experts, and government financial officials are expressly prohibited.
2. Everyone is responsible for the well-being of the earth. To safeguard all common human problems such as the global environment, climate, air and water resources, and nuclear pollution, citizens of the earth have the right and are all fully responsible for taking care the world around us.
3. Doctors who have influence over the right to life are not allowed to make independent decisions. They shall consult and discuss issues with others who have the same qualifications they do to make diagnoses. They shall double-check all available information before making a diagnosis, and

they shall be fully responsible at all levels for the results⁷².

4. The state shall strive to develop a “prediction mechanism” in cooperation with various industries and technologies. In particular, hospitals and courts that make decisions and take actions⁷³ that affect human lives should be given priority to the development and implementation of such practices (§7.7.6).
5. The State shall ensure environmental safety and the health of humans, animals and plants, and protect the ecological environment in accordance with “precautionary principles” espoused in international conventions (aka “precautionary approach (inversion of responsibility of proof).
6. Specialists in all occupations involving responsibility to the public, including physicians, pharmacists, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, accountants, pilots, engineers, etc., have the rights and obligation to receive regular training before being allowed to continue their practice.
7. Basic norms of political security. All public officials have the obligation to declare loyalty to the taxpayer. Candidates for the following public positions must be born in [Taiwan] and reside in [Taiwan]:
 - (a) The Prime Minister;
 - (b) The members of the Parliament;
 - (c) The president of the Central Bank;
 - (d) The head of the Supreme Prosecutorial Department;
 - (e) The Justices of Constitutional Court;
 - (f) Diplomats;

72 Fox TV (Fox31) reported on 2019/02/09 that Linda Woolley of Colorado was diagnosed as "may have been" suffering from kidney cancer in March last year. In May of the same year, she underwent surgery to remove two kidneys. After the operation, the results of biopsy showed that there was no cancer at all.

73An IBM supercomputer can diagnose lung cancer by analyzing data such as MRI scans, and the results are even more accurate than doctors’.

(g) Officers;

(h) Other national security personnel.

8. The state will make at least 5% of its military personnel and arms available for assignment with global organizations to carry out international security and peace mission.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.7 (The Right to Sustainable Development, Environment and Peace)

1. The purpose of life is to enhance the life of all human beings. The meaning of life is to create the life that the universe continues. It is the creed of the country's right to sustainable development.
2. The people is the main body of all laws and the ultimate goal of sustainable development for the UN. The proceeding process of sustainable development in any one nation cannot be allowed to lag behind that of other nations or the UN.
3. The people is the main body of the Constitution and the ultimate goal of sustainable development for the country. Each item in the Constitution is the basic obligation of the constitutional guarantor to sustain development. (See Appendix Table 18: Comparison of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals⁷⁴ with those of the Charter for Permanent Peace).
4. Every Standing Committee in the Parliament shall have a member who is dedicated to sustainable development participating in legislation.
5. The Government has a responsibility to promote "cradle to cradle" policies, which applies to all sustainable development targets. For example, the development of relevant laws and regulations requires that industrial processes and all products must be safely returned to nature.
6. The Standard Laws of Sustainable Development, environmental rights, peace and development are supplemented by law.

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.8

⁷⁴ See Appendix Table 17: UN Sustainable Development 17 Goals and 169 Targets.

(Human Rights and Responsibility)

1. National responsibility: Human rights are the spirit and foundation of our nation and the soul of the Constitution. As long as there is one person on the earth who lives under the oppression of an authoritarian dictatorship, any citizen of [Taiwan] who is designated an angel for human rights (§3.1) is naturally obligated to liberate him/her from the constraint of his/her human rights.
2. Public responsibility: The earth is our homeland, human beings are our family members. All public officials must rescue any person who is enslaved under an authoritarian dictatorship. This is part of the public officials' duty to save the world that all nations bear. At the same time, they are responsible for building a community committed to a common destiny for all human beings.
3. State responsibility: Regardless of nationality, those who make democratic contributions to the community of human destiny should be awarded appropriate honors and compensated accordingly. Regardless of the territory involved, all donations should be tax-free and tax-deductible.
4. International responsibility: All of the advantages of all countries and laws regarding human rights in the past flow into [Taiwan], and the advantages of all countries and laws regarding human rights in the future flow out from [Taiwan]. This process has given rise to higher human rights and constitutional standards. The state should set aside budgets to fulfill its international responsibilities, market the Charter for Permanent Peace throughout the world, and explain the reasons for [Taiwan] as the key of success or failure in relation to the world's great civilizations.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.9 (Education in Human Rights)

1. Education and the culture of freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and sovereignty are the foundations of the Constitution of the

nation.

2. The nation may join any international or regional collective security and peace group that has been certified in a general referendum as acting to ensure permanent peace and sustainable development for humanity. To withdraw from such a group, the approval of 3/5 of all voters must be secured in a referendum. (§1.5)
3. Education shall be free of charge. The State shall formulate a comprehensive human rights education policy that covers schools, society, public officials and church officials, etc. The state should promote a sound lifelong education system for human security and sustainable development; it is clear that lifelong education funding should receive an appropriate proportion of government budgets at all levels.
4. All state organs, governments at all levels, and various industrial organizations shall specify key performance indicators (KPIs) for human security and sustainable development in an annual performance appraisals, report to the people, and encourage people to learn.
5. The President shall summarize the performance of the administration in human security, permanent peace and sustainable development every year, and report the results to the public. (For comparison of human rights development, see Appendix Table 19: 2018 The Human Development Index, HDI)
6. The government should ensure that all residents have access to sufficient network bandwidth to obtain the life and education information necessary for human security and sustainable development, and to enjoy all public services of the government.
7. The poor shall have free access to the Internet to enable sustainable learning for lifelong education. The basic cost of access to the Internet for those below the poverty level should be absorbed by the information

industry, sharing education free of charge and making public services available to all.

8. Free vocational education and training. Education free of charge will allow the poor to advance and take advantage of class mobility, and society as a result will be more stable in the long run.
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are the basic textbooks for human rights education.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 3.10 (Human Rights and Culture)

1. Right and wrong must be clearly defined. Any information, instructions, advertisements, and news regarding politics, the economy, the society, the culture, food, medical issues, housing, transportation, etc., must not be false in any way or manner. There shall be no incorrect representations of public opinion on behalf of others or the public.
2. Any directive from the government shall be accompanied by a declaration of protection of basic human rights. The principal involved should first state his/her identity and power base and inform all impacted persons of their rights.
3. Only when the people are upright will the nation be outstanding. Examples of outstanding people are to be studied and maintained for at least 100 years on the internet. Procedures for bringing this about shall be prescribed by law.
4. Citizens with embarrassing or negative records have the right to have them forgotten, including records of foreclosures. The maximum period for maintaining criminal records shall not exceed the time limit for any penalty related to the offense. [Note: Those who evade prosecution have no records, so should those who accept legal punishment be left with bad

records for life?]

5. The Constitution is the highest and greatest collective belief of the people; the dignity of all human beings shall be guaranteed by the Constitution throughout life. When a person dies, his/her affairs must be handled by the Development Association of the community/village and community/village officials (§6), who represent the country's founding spirit in believing Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. These entities assist families in handling related matters; and at the request of the family, the deceased will be awarded the Certificate of Human Contribution by the Constitutional Court, and leave his/her beloved country with honor.
6. Taxes are paid by the people, thus they should be used to benefit the people. No public institution or legal person funded by the state treasury may misappropriate the people's tax funds or encourage donations to political parties, religious groups or individuals.
7. Separation of politics and religion. Public officials shall not use public resources or influence in any manner to finance religious groups or individuals, nor may they accept funding from any religious group or individual.
8. Individual religious beliefs are guaranteed by the Constitution; those who spread religions have an obligation to spread common sense contained in the Constitution as well. This common sense is available from the constitutional examination authority (§4.9).
9. The legal status of religious organizations and their leaders is the same as that of other groups, and they all have an obligation to pay taxes in accordance with the law.
10. Any donation to think tanks, schools, education, hospitals, non-government, non-political party and non-religious or non-profit organizations may be fully tax deductible.
11. Separation of politics and business. Continuous improvement

in resource allocation is the cornerstone of permanent peace and development. Enterprises should make good use of lobbying efforts in meeting in official offices. Anyone who takes part in a meeting, whether they are civil servants or businessmen, and despite whether there is any specific violation of the law, shall be subject to legal sanctions.

12. Any organization that is publicly invested, or relies on public fundraising, or is a decision-making figure in a listed company, shall make all require property declarations. Anyone whose source of property is concealed shall be subject to legal sanctions⁷⁵.

13. Separation of politics and media:

(a) The media shall not avoid loyalty to taxpayers;

(b) The media shall not make false reports⁷⁶

(c) The media shall speak the truth, and not publicize false accounts;

(d) The media shall not create false news⁷⁷.

(e) The media must not become a supporter of a particular organization through undocumented, anonymous mobile marketing;

(f) Media resources are limited, and monopoly by pluralistic political channels is prohibited;

(g) The competent national authority has the right to call for inspection and approval of licenses in requests for mergers or licenses by

75 In 2006, the National Treasury Administration, Ministry of Finance in Taiwan, sold 1.12 trillion bad debts; in 2016, the Mega International commercial Bank (formerly “The International Commercial Bank of China”) New York Agency was fined by the US authorities for financial inspections to prevent money laundering and suspicious transactions in 2012, and was fined US\$180 million (contract NT\$5.7 billion). If this structural and systematic treasury and the public's behavior cannot be eradicated, [Taiwan] will never be in the first place.

76 See § 241 of the *US Criminal Code*: the crime of false conduct.

77 See the German Parliament in June 2017 to strengthen the Community Website Management Act.

electronic media which follow similar political orientations or ideology;

- (i) The media may not be supported by foreign capital (with the exception of international public facilities);
- (j) The media has the rights and obligations to protect basic human rights;
- (k) The media must not use its Influence, voice, or resource advantages to interfere in politics, support distorted academic materials or advocate autocracy. Violators shall be sanctioned by law.

- 14. Separation of political parties and government (According to § 2.4: Political Parties under Unity).
- 15. Separation of legal and illegal operations: Politics or political parties may not be linked to secret organizations (underworld/black gold forces).
- 16. The principles of separation of politics and education, separation of politics and business, separation of politics and media, and separation of political parties and government, as well as evaluation of political inclinations, shall be prescribed by law separately in accordance with concepts of decentralization and protection of human rights.
- 17. The offices and buildings of all relevant state organs should incorporate symbolism reflecting a worldview that values “human rights in the world”.

Article 4 Rule of Law under Unity

Preface

“What is a law?” “Laws exist to ensure justice.” If laws and justice only passively protect those who understand the law, why not let the law take the initiative to protect everyone? Since the law represents justice, why not let people use all laws in the world to compare levels of justice? Since the law is the lowest level of morality and the nation represents overall morality, why not let people compare laws to compare the morality of various nations? Since the law is a means of maintaining civilization and advancing civilization, why not let the law restrict the risk of destroying civilization posed by nuclear weapons? Who outlawed the direct protection of the people provided by international law? Who buried our values and wisdom in the rule of law? Who has suffocated us for seventy or eighty years with a vile constitution? Who denies us relief from long-term humiliation? The answer is not someone else. It is rather our “own selves” in the form of the party government supported by the hard-earned dollars of taxpayers.

Therefore,

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 4 Rule of Law under Unity - this is mainly intended to address the importance of law and justice, to master the concepts of global justice and morality, and to promote civilization and peace. The State should adopt the principles of the Permanent Peace Partnership. For example, all human laws and regulations are included in the comparative database. Simply by keying in question keywords, relevant regulations from around the world appear at once, forming the prototype of One World under One Set of Laws and putting

forth the necessary conditions for lasting peace.

This charter is based on the supra-national, national, sub-national and micro-national hierarchy as defined by the UN Global Governance Committee, and is presented as a new guide for the world in terms of natural law, peremptory norms, international law, and the laws of all nations. It is a response to a demand from humankind that has existed for more than two millennia: “The law must conform to all standards of nature, justice and morality as well as freedom, democracy, and human rights.” This means crafting a set of permanent standards for a human-sustainable peace system. This “request” itself proves that this is a global-scale action that is worthy of our sacrifice: “A charter for permanent peace and all the truths in heaven and on earth,” rather than simply a definition of peace system for the coming millennia.

In terms of policy, we must get past old ways of thinking by traditional leaders who worked to consolidate power to control the people, and strive instead to accept international law or the laws of other countries. It is up to the executive to make this choice by opting for a system with a feature for “+ addition laws”. The era of the global village calls for integration of laws from all legal systems world-wide, giving the people the right to choose, with the nation retaining the right of refusal. This will lead to continuous integration and introspection among human beings and the development of a system with the “- subtraction law” function. The ultimate result will be a set of universal laws incorporating the world’s best legal standards and devices.

As for behavior, we must emphasize rule of law instead of rule of man. Do not believe in the great jurists who compose to the “dictator’s voice”, the big entrepreneurs who acclaim for the “profit concession of the authoritarians”, or the politician, medias and scholars who cheer for

“the smile of the totalitarian” - they are the beneficiaries of the accomplice structure. Do not sell your soul and allow others to control your own body. Trust your eyes and hands, because none of the individuals, groups, or countries that you hear or see rank as high as the millennia of wisdom you hold in your hands. Put your trust in the wisdom.

The people of [Taiwan] and the 2/3 of the world’s population living under the threat of authoritarianism, have nothing to lose but the chains and iron curtains, as well as the violence and lies that condemn them to second-class citizenship. They will suffer no other loss, instead winning good fortune and prosperity in one fell swoop. Everyone will achieve self-actualization, living and working as a family and creating a long-term and long-lasting world for all humankind. All people will live under global law, with his/her personal dreams, national dreams and global dreams that will lead from one century to the next, reaching the eternal bliss of a nuclear-free civilization. The result will be lasting peace, ensuring that everyone lives in a world of truth.

**Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.1
(Establishing a Nation under Rule of Law - Promoting Global Law to Benefit the World)**

1. Establish a nation under rule of law. Create one world under one set of laws, a set of peaceful and legal systems which any country can adapt to in a long-term basis. This shall conform to global (multi/common) law and ensure natural law, justice, equality, freedom, democracy and human rights, with direct bearing on the rights and duties of everyone. (See Preface for details)
2. Rule of law and belief. People are the mainstay of the law for the whole

country⁷⁸. The State shall enforce human rights, constitutionalism, international legalism⁷⁹ and global (common) legalism through rule of law.

3. Global rule of law. Utilize joint relationships⁸⁰ in the global village to incorporate everyone into the main body of world law, bringing democratic nations under global rule of law and developing permanent global (multiple-common) law.
4. The world under the rule of law. Through the joint relationship of the global village, everyone has become the main body of the world law and the eternal world (multi-common law). Therefore, Global Co-opetition in Legislation is an eternal obligation that the State cannot change or shirk.
5. The real aim of rule of law is to achieve righteousness. The State should demonstrate the effects of rule of law to the whole world.

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.2 (Rule of Law Leads the World for Centuries to come- The Necessary Conditions for Permanent Peace)

1. People are the main body of universal law and the ultimate subject of One World under One Set of Laws. Laws world-wide do not require

78 Hans Kelsen advocated that individuals be made the direct subjects of international rights. See "General Theory of Law and the State", translated by Shen Zongling, 2016, Beijing Commercial Press, 484 pages.

79 According to Kelsen's "General Theory of Law and the State", evolution of international law may lead to the establishment of a "global nation," thus it is naturally possible to have a "world capital." Thus original law advocates support for the Taiwanese people. At this stage, we should do our best to make a big difference and achieve this goal.

80 One inevitable fact in this universe is that in any country an individual must live in human society. Thus it is essential to establish joint relationships along all kinds of pathways, including (1) Joint relationships to satisfy common needs with other human beings. These can only be satisfied through shared lifestyles; (2) Joint relationships for division of labor; that is, human beings have different abilities and needs and must meet these needs through mutual exchange of services. See the French legal expert Léon Duguit's elaboration on "The Theoretical Basis of Constitutional Thinking."

domestic transfer procedures to allow the people of [Taiwan] to use them directly. The laws shall be directly applicable to domestic legislative, executive, and justice cases. And state organs may exclude any with the exception international laws.

2. The State shall establish a global database of comparative laws and methods, to be updated and translated at any time into local languages. People shall be allowed to search, apply, and compare available reference data, leading the way toward One World under One Set of Laws that can be used permanently to achieve peace and the rule of law. (§4.3-.4).
3. The State shall continue to invite people with interest and organizations from around the world to join us and continue revising the Charter of Permanent Peace (= the Global Constitution). They will all be generously rewarded within each revision.
4. Advancing the permanent peace of humanity and the implementation of the localization of international law. The state should demonstrate the paradigm shift, and in accordance with the spirit of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, establish an international organization for the purpose of gradually unifying constitutional standards,
In accordance with the spirit of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, the Justices of Constitutional Court come from various continents of the worlds. (According to §8.4.1)
5. The State shall implement the principles of global legislative co-opetition and guarantee that rule of law will lead the country for centuries to come. (§5).

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace no. 4.3 (International Law takes Precedence- the Necessary conditions for Permanent Peace)

1. The ultimate goal of international law⁸¹ and domestic law is to protect all values of every human being and ensure the government's obligation govern well and serve the people and humankind.
2. The people of [Taiwan] recognize that international law⁸² (including Natural Laws, International Human Rights Laws, International Humanitarian Laws, International Mandatory Laws, and international customary laws of the same nature) take priority over domestic laws⁸³, whether now or in the future, and whether or not such laws currently

81 *Draft Declaration on Rights and Duties of States*, §13: Every State has the duty to carry out in good faith its obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law, and it may not invoke provisions in its constitution or its laws as an excuse for failure to perform this duty.

This text was derived from articles 11 and 12 of the Panamanian draft. The phrase "treaties and other sources of international law" was borrowed from the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations. The first phrase is a re-instatement of the fundamental principle *pacta sunt servanda*. The concluding phrase reproduces the substance of a well-known pronouncement by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

82 This Constitution defines international law as (1) "global international law" applicable to all countries of the world, and (2) "general international law" applicable to most countries. However, it does not include (1) "specific international law" (such as: EU law), (2) contractual international law, and (3) private international law.

83 Although international law requires the state to fulfil its obligations, it does not question how the State fulfils its obligations. The State may choose to apply international law directly, or it may be transferred to domestic law through legislative means, or administrative or judicial measures may be taken. See *Modern International Law*, Qiu Hongda, Taipei, Sanmin, 2012, p. 121.

exist⁸⁴, with direct bearing⁸⁵ on the rights and duties of the people⁸⁶.

3. Statutory standards shall be established in all areas. All legal norms represent all standards. The highest standards in international standards organizations (such as ISO) or other nations and international organizations (such as the EU) constitute basic national standards.
4. The State shall participate in the formulation or revision of international rules or international standards, with no exceptions or delays.
5. State organs shall be responsible for fulfilling their international obligations in accordance with this Constitution and the law. No agency may invoke domestic law (including constitutions and laws) as an excuse for non-compliance with international law or international standards⁸⁷.
6. The State and all organs shall all devote their efforts toward the realization of One World under One Set of Laws and work constantly to revise the Charter for Permanent Peace and Development (abbreviated as Global Law, the Common Law for Humanity, or Human Unity

84 International law takes precedence over domestic law and directly imposes rights and obligations on the people. *Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany*, §25 [Primacy of international law]: The general rules of international law shall be an integral part of federal law. They shall take precedence over the laws and directly create rights and duties for the in -habitants of the federal territory.

85 As long as citizens who serve public office, whether they are paid or not, do not ask for the length of time, they are constitutional guarantors.

86 International law takes priority over domestic law, and it directly imposes rights and obligations on the people, with reference to §25 of *the German Basic Law*.

87 *The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*, §27: Internal Law and Observance of Treaties: A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. This rule is without prejudice to §46. *The Constitution of the Russian Federation*, §15. 4. Universally recognized principles and norms of international law as well as international agreements of the Russian Federation should be an integral part of its legal system. If an international agreement of the Russian Federation establishes rules, which differ from those stipulated by law, then the rules of the international agreement shall be applied.

Constitution).

7. Regardless of whether or not the State is a signatory, any public international law, convention, treaty or agreement that has more than 30 signatories shall automatically take effect to the country; any new public international law, convention, treaty or agreement shall be seen as ratified by the state 90 days after the 30th signatory is officially announced⁸⁸.
8. Demonstrate a peace system which all countries can utilize on a long term basis. Each Standing Committee in the Parliament shall have one member responsible for localizing international law in legislation to lay a foundation for permanent peace for humanity.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.4 (All Laws in One – The Necessary Conditions for Permanent Peace)

1. Safeguarding Freedom - Democracy - Human Rights - The rule of law and sovereignty shall never lag behind those of other countries, and protection will not be compromised by evil laws. The Constitution and laws of all nations shall form part of our own Constitution and laws⁸⁹, and people can compare all relevant laws and use them to their best

⁸⁸ *The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*, §84: Entry into force

- A. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession.
- B. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

⁸⁹ See the "Global Criminal Code" [Appendix, Table 7]; "Global Civil Code" [Appendix, Table 8]; and "Global Administrative Code" [Appendix, Table 9]. Edited by Chien-ming Huang, published by the Association for Peace and Peace Development.

advantage⁹⁰. General legal principles recognized by fully democratic countries and the rules of fairness and goodness they have formulated can also be directly utilized by the people⁹¹.

2. All nations and all peoples (citizens of the world) shall enjoy legal immunity in accordance with their own constitution or laws in [Taiwan]. At the same time, however, any foreign laws which openly threaten or contradict public order and local customs may not be invoked⁹².
3. The Constitution states that all legal rights observed in any fully democratic country — with the exception of any content which is unrealizable to any person, which requires or permits a person to commit an offense, which is contrary to public order or fair customs, or has a significant and apparent flaw or which represents an immediate or obvious threat — shall not be plundered by any legislative, administrative, judicial or procuratorial agencies.
4. Rights that are not stipulated by laws or standards domestically or abroad may be deemed valid based on natural law, natural rights, global jurisprudence, human habits, and universal jurisprudence⁹³.

5. Demonstrate a peace system which all nations can use on a long-term

90 *Central Regulation Standard Act* (Taiwan), §18: Except the nature of the event requires to apply the regulation of the time which the conduct was made, the government agencies shall apply the new regulation to decide a case which the application was filed by one person, if the regulation as the basis of the approval have been amended before the decision has been made, provided that the pre-amended regulation stipulated better interest to the person and the new regulation do not abrogate or prohibit the application, the pre-amended regulation shall govern.

91 Regardless of any dispute, there will be a court hearing. Spending this little cost can make people the greatest citizens of the world.

92 See Shen Zongling's work and Lin Wenxiong's revision, *Jurisprudence* (Revised 2nd edition), Theory of International Public Order, p. 436.

93 It is a principle of international law that a wrongful act does not produce rights. It is considered that the violation of international law is legally invalid, and political forces cannot benefit by illegal means. This extension applies to all countries.

basis. Each Standing Committee in the Parliament shall have one member on the Legal Internalization Committee to participate in legislation that will strengthen world peace.

6. State organs shall abide by the following guidelines, governing the country according to the Constitution and administering in accordance with the law:

Level One: Global Law (including natural law) guarantees ~ human rights are inherently granted by the nature, not by human beings;

Level Two: Absolute law guarantees ~ the mandatory norms of general international law;

Level Three: International law guarantees ~ legislation on international law, customs, treaties;

Level Four: guarantee for people ~ rights of constitution making, rights of constitutional amendment, initiative;

Level Five: Constitutional guarantees - State power and people's rights must be regulated by the Constitution;

Level Six: Absolute law guarantees ~ Contractual-type international treaties, crimes and punishments prescribed by law;

Level Seven: Related legal Level guarantees ~ specific and explicit laws that require authorization;

Level Eight: Matters not covered by law ~ Orders issued by administrative agencies.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.5

(Principles of Global and National Rule of Law⁹⁴)

1. When a state organ exercises public power, it shall give priority to applicable international laws. Only when no international law applies, domestic law may be applied, along consideration of laws of other nations to implement the principle that the people shall be subjects with complete international nature (Refer to Appendix Table 1: Hierarchy of World Law Levels).
2. All state organs and their public officials shall observe One World under One Set of Laws. Executives who violate international law or the constitution shall be subject to legal sanctions.
3. The main principle behind the rule of law is that government officials need to be corrected before the people are corrected. Constitutions represent the general will of the people. The operations of all rule of law systems should follow the principles of globalization and constitutionalism, the principle of constitutionalization of localities, the principle of modernized interpretation of constitutions⁹⁵, and the principle of accountability for unconstitutional acts.
4. All legislative, administrative, judicial, and prosecutorial organs, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, have the right to make decisions of the approval of in the party's invoking the constitution or laws of another country .However, all judgments must be accompanied by fair, open and complete explanations of the reasoning involved.

94 The principles of the rule of law include "the principle of separation of powers", "the principle of legal reservation", "the principle of superiority of law", "the principle of legal clarity", "the principle of law and stability", the principle of equality, the principle of proportionality, and the principle of good faith. General principles such as "trust protection principle", "legal non-retroactivity principle", "inappropriate association prohibition principle", "protection of basic rights" and "protection of rights relief". Examples cannot be cited here one by one.

95 Listen to the voice of the past and converse with the future.

5. International laws that are seen as difficult to enforce or immediately harmful for [Taiwan] should be communicated in writing to the international organization that originally enacted the bill as well as to signatory nations, or international arbitration may be requested.
6. All laws and regulations must be published in public media, with electronic records kept for inspection at any time; laws and regulations that are not published or cannot be immediately checked shall not be applicable to all parties concerned.
7. If, due to neglect on the part of guarantors of the constitution in the civil service, a fair law enacted by any other nation is not promptly published in public media or public think tanks for comparison purposes, the constitutional guarantor shall be called to account by every citizen.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.6 (Constitutional Examination)

1. The Constitution is the embodiment of the national spirit and soul, and knowledge of its contents must be confirmed through all the examinations in the country.
2. Anyone has the right to sit for constitutional examinations at all levels. The questions for each examination are publicly available and can be downloaded at no charge. Each county and city shall maintain at least one examination room, and there is also an oral exam for the illiterate. In addition to facial-recognition security, the examination room shall also have video monitoring systems; completed examination forms shall be retained for at least 10 years.
3. Those who seek civil service work must pass various examinations concerning the Constitution, the UN Charter and international law.
4. Those who want to run for public office must pass examinations at the respective levels regarding the Constitution, the UN Charter and international law.

5. The President, the Prime Minister, legislators, military commanders-in-chief, ambassadors, mayors and other major constitutionally-related personnel are required to pass the basic constitutional exam. Prosecutors, judicial officers, lawyers, high-ranking civil servants and other major constitutional relations personnel are required to pass the advanced constitutional examination.
6. Civil servants shall be re-certified through regular exams, and elected public officials must pass a constitutional re-examination every 10 years; exams at every level shall include questions concerning loyalty to taxpayers.
7. Military personnel should be familiar with international humanitarian law and laws regarding conduct in war.
8. Elected foreign nationals must pass the basic Constitutional exam within two years after elected before entitled to all applicable benefits when the term of office ends. Exams may be administered in their native language.
9. Revisions to the constitutional examination question bank at all levels must be announced one year in advance of using them in tests. The terminology used in testing civil servants and public opinion representatives as well as elected officials at all levels should all observe the legal language of the United Nations, which can be downloaded on the internet.
10. Anyone who passes a constitutional examination at any level shall be awarded the middle school, high school, bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees of relevant Global Law and shall also be awarded the "Peace Angel" medal for promote and elevating Unity standards⁹⁶. The multi-level examination procedure shall be determined by law.

⁹⁶ The model comes from the World Peace Palace in the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Since 1950, students studying international law in various countries have come here every year to take the exam and pass the degree.

(Editor's note: This is the cradle that will nurture Global Law - Our Dream - The World's Dream).

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.7 (Rights and Relief⁹⁷)

1. The people of [Taiwan] acknowledge that laws without legal repercussions are not laws, and constitutions which do not brook resistance are not constitutions. If no other remedy is available, for those who engage in actions meant to overturn public international law or the liberal democratic constitutional order, all citizens of the world have the right to resist, to disobey and not to cooperate. (See §7.10)
2. Prosecution of the government for crimes against peace and humanity or for massacres and war crimes, shall not be subject to a statute of limitations or restrictions on jurisdiction.
3. No one shall be obliged to enforce a law or order that is manifestly illegal. Anyone who provides or enforces such apparently illegal laws or orders shall be held legally responsible.

97 The Taipei District Court ruling that all participants of the Sunflower Student Movement are acquitted on the grounds of "citizen disobedience", stated that their constituent elements include:

- A. The object of protest is a major illegal or unjust act related to the government or public affairs;
- B. Based on the purpose of public interest or public affairs;
- C. The protest must have a known connection with the protester;
- D. The actions are open and non-violent;
- E. It is necessary to comply with the principle of appropriateness, that is, the means of protest must contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the appeal;
- F. The principle of necessity must be met, that is, no other legal and effective alternatives can be used;
- G. To comply with the principle of the narrow definition for proportionality, that is, the harm caused by the protest action must be less than the benefit of the purpose of the claim, and limited to the minimum possible limit.

4. With the exception of decisions handed down by a court, all citizens have the right for disobedience or emergency self-defense when any law or regulation threatens their life, health, or property beyond recovery. During diplomatic warfare against foreign countries to protect the country and its people, the law regarding it shall be legally restricted otherwise.
5. The right of the people to demonstrate peacefully is guaranteed by the constitution. If the government attempts to violently disperse demonstrators, they should show signs warning the government such actions are “constitutional violations”. If there is no other remedy, the people may exercise their non-cooperative right to peacefully refuse to cooperate.
6. In [Taiwan], the laws of all nations can be applied for supplemental purposes, but this in no way shall imply that “draconian regimes are legal.” Bad laws and bad governance are the greatest obstacles to permanent and peaceful development of human beings.

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.8 (Rule of Law and Responsibility)

1. National Responsibility: Rule of law is a highlight of the spirit and soul that underlay the foundation of the state and its constitution. As long as there is still one person on earth still suffering under an authoritarian dictator, the people of [Taiwan] as angels of the rule of law have an inborn duty to liberate the victim from oppression.
2. Responsibility of public officials: Any public official should uphold the boundless power and unlimited compassion represented by the law. The rescue of any person being constrained by other human beings is a mission to save the world on behalf of all nations and part of building a common destiny for humankind.
3. State Responsibility: Regardless of nationality, anyone who contributes

to the rule of law for the community of human destiny shall be honored and compensated by the state. Regardless of whether the act takes place domestically or abroad, all such compensation should be tax-free and tax deductible.

4. International Responsibility: Enacting One World under One Set of Laws, with direct bearing on the rights and duties of the people directly shall be the permanent and unwavering basic principle of the nation. The State shall set aside a budget sufficient to fulfill its international responsibilities, promote the Charter for Permanent Peace to the global community, and explain the reasons why the success or failure of [Taiwan] is closely related to the development of world civilization.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.9 (Education in Rule of Law)

1. The Constitution serves to guarantee the rights of the people. It is a required guideline for public officials and a civilized foundation for the education of all, allowing people to enhance their wisdom, discover the truth, and honor values.
2. Ensure that everyone lives with constitutional truth and practices it sincerely in life. From early childhood to lifelong learning, the State should provide basic courses in the rule of law and support it with appropriate budgets.
3. All public agencies have an obligation to teach and explain the Constitution to the people.
4. Competent authorities shall draw lessons from rule of law education systems in advanced countries to promote rule of law as the paradigm shift.
5. Anyone can go to the nearest community school for free to study the constitutional course. The educational institution should provide sufficient courses free of charge and promote the fundamental law

(constitution) for a reasonable period of time.

**Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 4.10
(Rule of Law and the Culture)**

1. Government agencies, public places, school groups, courts, military units, etc. shall hang the constitutional mark at the front center of the auditorium and other assembly areas.
2. Currency in circulation shall bear the mark of the constitution or a symbol of global law.
3. The Constitution is useful only if it functions constitutionally. Official documents such as public documents, judgments and notices shall bear the constitutional mark and indicate that the person concerned has the right of judicial remedy and the right to review in accordance with the constitution⁹⁸.
4. When any public official (including the president) takes office, he/she should hold the constitution in his/her left hand, hold up his/her right hand and extend five fingers, stand straight and recite the oath to the people of the whole country and to all global citizens. The currently undecided oath for this Constitution shall be determined by law.
5. Judicial public officials such as judges, prosecutors, and civil servants shall be independently recruited, and recruits of the teachers shall be independent to present a multi-culture in the rule of law. The implementation rules shall be determined by law.
6. Regardless of whether they are in the administrative, legislative,

98 Constitutional rights have never been a gift from the national government, but from our own natural and human rights. Human rights, which are given by nature, are rooted in common sense, habits and traditions. If the Constitution does not conform to common sense and cultural traditions, it is doubtful; if you have not seen the Constitution, you can also judge what is unconstitutional according to common sense (Berke - French Revolution). Rousseau and Burke are the most popular representative figures of "The Theory of Human Rights and Human Rights".

prosecutorial or judicial branches, all who have the power to make decisions are all lobbyists. Lobbying should be institutionalized, popularized, flattened, and simplified, making it fit the implications of a rule-of-law culture.

7. All relevant state organs shall maintain a structure with a view to the “Holy Land of Rule of Law”. The names of state organs should highlight the meanings and principles of permanent peace and globalization, the constitutional standards of all nations and the rule of law culture, and be implemented in the same way in all hardware and software.

Chapter 2 Standards for Decentralization of National Organization

Article 5 Global Legislation under Unity

Preface

Who has stolen our human dignity? Who is kidnapping our people's sovereignty? Who is monopolizing our constitutional rights? Who is making evil laws to encircle and suppress us? And who is the enemy of peace and development? The answer is not "someone else". It is rather our "own selves" in the form of the party government supported by the hard-earned dollars of taxpayers.

As everyone knows, although states and governments all have equal rights in the international arena, they have no rights and only obligations domestically. Be that as it may, our nation's ruling authorities regard these obligations as rights and melon cut all resources for their own use. They grab what is at hand and scramble for whatever they can in government coffers⁹⁹: this is the essence of how a party government works to suppress the people. Transparency International (TI) points out that surveys conducted by both domestic and foreign agencies show that the public sector that the people in every nation consider to be the dirtiest is the legislature — the very organ that is both the root of the country's fortunes and government turnover, and also the exchange where justice and evil are bartered routinely.

99 Chen Keng-chin, former Director of Personnel Administration at the Executive Yuan, appealed to all the current military cadres at the General Assembly of the National Federation of Military, Police, and Retired Persons General Assembly on February 17, 2017, "Let's steal and take all we can, and slack all we can. Let's drag this government down." Jason Hu, Vice Chairman of the KMT, and Han Kuo-yu, a candidate for the party chair, also shouted approval.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 5 Global Legislation under Unity- this is mainly intended to innovate and install a system of laws regarding peace which any country can operate on a long-term base.

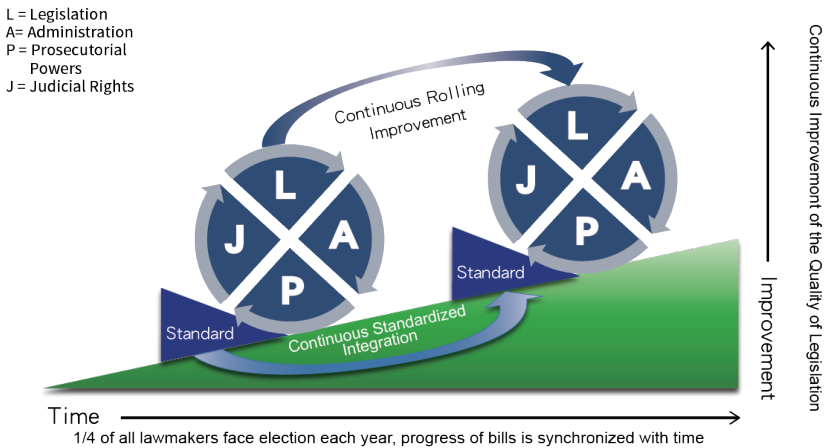
Therefore, the issue of globally competing legislative powers naturally arises. In other words, if the organization involved deals with global or regional security, its legislative powers are those of an international organization; if there is a national identity, it belongs to the Parliament, and the relation is the same at the state, province, city or local level. To those who are part of these councils, we say: This is a road to truth that we humans must all follow.

Secondly, the Parliament adopts the Modified Committee-Centered System which consists of twelve standing committees, three ad hoc committees (global policy committee (§6), universal law committee (§7), and international law committee (§8)), forming an organic and matrix-based system of checks and balances. The overall effect is like 12 quasi-governments or shadow cabinets, or even 12 separate legislatures. This mechanism makes legislation more flexible and versatile. We compare the results of the analysis through institutional comparisons and comparative comparisons among countries. Therefore it suffers none of the fatal shortcomings commonly found in contemporary legislative procedures, even while offering advantages unmatched anywhere else.

Next, legislatures must establish a complete database of global regulations, so that the internet can be used smartly and logically. It should let users compare the advantages and disadvantages of various laws and regulations so that we can augment our wisdom, discover new truths, honor true values and build a unified system for world that will prosper under this

peaceful system of law, in order to become an ISO constitutional standard (Figure 5-1). This will then be the new absolute law (mandatory law) called for in the International Convention on the Law of Treaties (Article 64).

Finally, regardless of which name we use to call this system: The Charter for Permanent Peace, The Constitution of Human, or The World Law (multi- common law), which people around the world can access freely, this system will terminate the 50 remaining autocratic dictatorships that shackles mankind. The people of Taiwan and the 2/3 of the world’s population living under the threat of authoritarianism have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains¹⁰⁰, as well as the violence and lies that condemn them to second-class citizenship. They will suffer no other loss, instead winning good fortune and prosperity in one fell swoop. All humankind shall live in harmony and prosperity, living in a world of truth and sincerity.



100BBC Chinese News 2015/6/9: A Freedom House survey showed that at present, two-thirds of the world’s population live under dictatorship; 2 billion people in the world live in a high-pressure ruling environment; and 106 dictatorships or semi-dictatorships account for 54% of the world’s nations.

Figure 5-1 National legislation shall be compatible with “cyclical upgrading” of more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and undergo “standardized integration” to yield legislative and constitutional standards suitable for permanent peace and sustainable development.

Implementation

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.1 (The Right of Global Co-opetition in Legislation)

1. Acknowledging the value of co-opetition¹⁰¹ in legislative efforts in one world under one set of laws, and affirming that the legislature of the nation is representative body¹⁰² entrusted by international law. Ensure global participation in the legislative process (§2.5) and develop a common legal system for a common destiny for humanity. This is an obligation that no state can change or shirk. (See Preface for details)
2. Supra-national level: In matters of Global co-opetition in legislation¹⁰³, the State shall not enact its legislative power when the laws of global and international organizations (e.g., the UN and regional international

101Co-opetition in Legislation refers to the same matter or behavior, but involves legislative standards for mutual competition between legislative powers at the supra-national, national and sub-national levels (including state, provincial, SAR and/or local levels). To this end, it is clear that the legislative power at the supra-national level is greater than that at the national level.

102According to Kelsen’s *General Theory of Law and the State*, “Domestic law is entrusted by international law”, a position which can be used to establish a supra-national organization for permanent peace — the UN.

103According to Roscoe Pound, the law has been linked to civilization from certain times. In the past, the law was the product of civilization; from now on, the law is a means to maintain civilization. Looked at from this point of view, the law is a means to promote civilization.” Co-opetition in Legislation” represents changes in time and space which enable the international, national, regional or city levels of government to maintain the law at the optimum point of co-opetition to create maximum civilized effect and enable the greatest benefit for sustainable development.

organizations) are concerned, and shall have legislative power only in areas where those organizations do not operate.

3. National level: The State has legislative power to establish egalitarian living conditions in consideration of the interests of the overall population, to maintain legal order and economic unity, and recognize national legal norms as needed.
4. Sub-national level: At the level of provinces, states, special zones and municipalities, international organizations and the Parliament shall not enact laws to exercise their legislative powers, and shall have legislative power only in areas where they do not operate. The legislative rules for the next level are similar.
5. When co-opetition in legislation leads to controversy, obstruction or obvious immediate danger, a judgment shall be handed down by the [Taiwan] Supra-National Constitutional Court until an International Constitutional Court can be established and put into action.

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.2 (Legislative Powers and Responsibilities)

1. The people of [Taiwan] solemnly offer a constitution that promises an innovative system for permanent peace and development for all humankind¹⁰⁴. We propose a legislature that represents all citizens of the global village, entrusting international law with sovereignty to complete the localization of an international legal system.
2. This Constitution is based on the laws of [Taiwan], and all treaties concluded or to be concluded under the authority of [Taiwan] are the supreme laws of [Taiwan]. This also includes treaties concluded prior to the implementation of this document. Where there are conflicts between various treaties, they shall be resolved by laws passed by the Parliament.

104 Xi Jinping noted on January 21, 2017, that “innovation” is the most important remedy for the global economy and politics.

3. Legislature should serve to ensure that levels of human dignity and freedom¹⁰⁵ for personal development in one nation shall never lag behind those of any other nation (§1.1). Further, the Parliament shall involve global input (as noted in §2.5), and the Parliament shall establish a General Administration of Interpretation in accordance with procedures followed in the UN and/or the EU¹⁰⁶. This will enlist all fair laws and all elites of the world. The aim shall be to realize long-lasting peace and development for the continuing benefit of the people as well as all human beings.
4. The Parliament shall have the power to resolve legal cases, present budgets, try martial law and amnesty cases, make declarations of war, handle defamation cases and treaties, issue corrections, handle impeachment proceedings and handle other important national matters.
5. Within three weeks after the passage of a bill by the Parliament, if more than 1/4 of all legislators approve, the President may be required to consider a veto of the bill. If the number of votes fails to reach a quarter of the number of legislators, compensation of the legislators backing the proposal shall be reduced by 1/3 during the remainder of their term of office, effective on the date of the vote.
6. The Parliament may file an impeachment case against the president, the President of the Parliament, the Head of the Prosecutorial Branch, any Justice of the Constitutional Court, any Justice of the Supreme Court, any ambassador, and any military officer with the rank of general or its equivalent if any illegal or dereliction of duty is concerned.

105 See the Grand Justices interpret the Constitution No. 603 (Taiwan).

106At present, there are 24 official languages in the European Union. Various meetings are held every day in the European Parliament, the European Union Executive Committee and other institutions. The discussions cannot go on without interpreters. Each of the 24 languages can be translated into another 23 languages, so there are as many as 552 combinations, but the actual numbers is larger due to the situation when Chinese or Arabic is needed. There is even sign language interpreters to serve the hearing-impaired.

7. The Parliament shall form an impeachment committee to consider any impeachment case that is offered. If the resulting investigation recommends impeachment of the President, further action must be approved by more than one-third of the members of the Parliament, and more than two-thirds of all legislators must vote for impeachment in order for it to pass.
8. The Parliament shall not enact laws that contradict international law, world (common) law or generational justice, nor may it deprive any person of his/her human rights or civil rights.
9. The Parliament shall clarify and punish criminal acts which violate international law, including violations of anti-corruption conventions, and actions which constitute “substantial influence” in domestic, transnational or international crimes.
10. The Parliament shall set up a dedicated live television, radio station and internet website. With the exception of classified materials, all broadcast programs and discussions shall be available to the public, and the global comparative database will be open and accessible to other media to broadcast live or on a delayed basis.
11. The Parliament should establish a complete database of comparative laws and regulations (see § 4.2.2) to serve as a global law comparison center that any citizen can access and use.
12. The Parliament shall set up research institutions and promote the enactment of international conventions or laws that are lacking. According to international practice, general regulations will automatically take effect 30 days after approval by the 35th signatory state¹⁰⁷. In [Taiwan] any such regulations will take effect nationally on the same day in line with the spirit of a global legal system.
13. The Parliament should strive to win recognition for [Taiwan] as a full

¹⁰⁷See §84 of the *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*.

member of the UN and advocate for the UN's [Asian] headquarters to be located in [Taiwan].

14. All laws related to the exercise of powers of the Parliament and laws on global participation in legislation shall be prescribed by the Constitution or by appropriate laws.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.3 (Organization of the Parliament–Modified Committee-Centered System)

1. The Modified Committee System in the Parliament shall have 12 professional standing committees and a number of ad hoc committees that are linked to national and global society in accordance with national needs. The total number of legislators shall be 180, with 15 members in each professional committee. Each committee shall have full rights to independently propose, examine, investigate, hear, and question.
2. There are 12 standing committees, corresponding to 12 ministries, and 12 committee members in each committee. One member shall serve as chair of each committee, and the political group (12 committees of 12 members each) is elected by the people¹⁰⁸. A total of 144 permanent members of parliament are elected for a term of four years, and each year a quarter of the political group will face election. (See Annex Figure 1: Legislative System ~ Modified United Federal Assembly Systems.)
3. Members of the Ad Hoc Committee shall include: 12 members for generational and long-standing development (chosen by elected presidents - § 6), 12 members for localization of international law

¹⁰⁸See The Modified United Federal Assembly System in the Parliament is divided into 12 committees according to social functions. Each has a “social relationship of labor under division” - that is, people have different abilities and needs, and they must exchange services to meet these needs; the government divides functions according to functions. For the 12 committees, each has a “social relationship with the same needs” - that is, people have common needs and must live together to meet the needs. The above-mentioned “matrix” relationship must be reconciled through the Parliament and the government. Léon Duguit, *Traite de droit constitutionnel*, Paris: E. de Boccard, 1921-25.

(chosen by elected Heads of Justice Department - § 7), and 12 members for localization of laws of all nations (chosen by elected Heads of Prosecutorial Department - § 8), a total of 36 persons, to be distributed among the 12 committees. The term of office shall be the same as the popularly elected members. If a political member is forced to resign or take leave for any reason, the terms of special members shall not be affected.

4. Elected members of the Standing Committee shall serve according to specialties rather than districts, and there shall be no sub-groups on a party basis. Members shall be elected from among candidates on a list of committee heads using the one-ballot system¹⁰⁹.
5. When a committee chair is vacant and more than half the term of office remains, a candidate shall be nominated by the remaining 11 members of the political group and shall be chosen by the committee. The Prime Minister or other ministers shall not be considered for the vacant committee chair.
6. The Parliament shall adjourn during the 50 days preceding general elections. Within 10 days after the election, it shall meet to ensure the international competitiveness and reform any general democratic malpractices. Legislators shall face this public opinion test every year, and the Parliament will reelect one-fourth of committee members each

109A group of candidates or a group of political parties participating in the election will be combined on one ballot. The voters can only choose one of them or a representative of the political group. There are 12 committees in the corresponding cabinet of the Parliament. The chairmen are elected by the committee. For example, three groups (1/4) of the chairmen are elected each year. Each group chairperson assumes that there are three groups running for the election. The total number of candidates is 9 and they are combined in one ballot. Voters can only choose one of them. This is the “combination of one-vote single-ballot system”; the merger of one-ballot single-selection system can avoid the monopoly of the big parties. It means when parties that are non-primary major political parties stand for election, the minority force can effectively participate in politics and exercise checks and balance, which is much stronger than the weak minority parties themselves.

year. In order to focus on the overall situation, it must not be held concurrently with other central elections except for referendums and local elections.

7. Members of participating political groups shall not all be of the same sex and shall include a number of indigenous peoples.
8. Members of the Parliament must be at least 40 years old and have resided in [Taiwan] for 30 years¹¹⁰.
9. The legislative-administrative-prosecutorial-judicial organization law and internal regulations enacted by the Parliament are subject to constitutional review.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.4 (Organization of Local Council - Connecting Public Opinion with the World)

1. Election of representatives in municipalities and first-level administrative districts shall follow the single-ballot, two-vote model¹¹¹. One half of those elected shall represent assigned districts while the other half shall be at-large representatives, and the term of office for all shall be two years. The term of the president is one session with no eligibility for

¹¹⁰Rousseau pointed out that the people are free only when they choose their representatives. After the representatives are elected, they are not free. Although we can use the methods of recall, initiative, and reconsideration to control the representatives, the effect is limited, and it does not change the fact that the rights cannot be exercised. However, through the “invention” of “interim re-election”, it will not only absorb new public opinion, but also allow good policies to continue.

¹¹¹In the future, urban competition will be the trend of global competition. The Parliament needs half of the parliamentarians to take care of the whole city. New Zealand has a population of 3.85 million in 2000, which is equivalent to the population of Taiwan’s New Taipei City. The election of its parliament is MMP (Mixed-Member Proportional Representation).

a successive term¹¹². Election procedures for members of local public opinion organs in secondary administrative regions shall be determined by law.

2. Depending on local conditions, each city or county council may select up to three different political party members to serve as members of the council for a term of one session or one issue with no voting privileges. All other rights and duties shall be the same as those of regular councilors.
3. Local councils have the right to correct local self-governing agencies; they also have the right to remove local self-governing officials. Such impeachment powers for local councils shall have the force of law.
4. Foreigners who are citizens of a fully democratic country shall enjoy full rights in local elections in accordance with the law in procedures such as recall, initiatives and referendums.
5. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, representatives in local councils, water conservancy associations and farmers associations shall serve a term of two years and may run for re-election when their term of office ends; where the term of office is four years, 1/4 of all representatives shall face election each year.
6. Community residents have the right to participate in various parliament or Department of Irrigation and Engineering, Farmer's Association and

112Former New York State Speaker of the House of Representatives Sheldon Silver (two-year term) was found guilty of corruption, fined US\$5 million and sentenced to 7 years (2018/7/29). In accordance with §152 of *the Swiss Federal Constitution*, the legislative spirit is that a president or deputy president cannot run for the same position for four years after his/her term ends.

other proposals, attending without voting rights¹¹³. Community public opinion directly links the parliament to the international community. The method of participation of residents is stipulated by the local method.

7. Organization laws and internal regulations regarding local legislative, executive, judicial, and prosecutorial officials shall be approved by the Constitutional Court after review by the highest administrative courts in respective jurisdictions according to the Constitution.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.5 (Laws for Legislation as International Standards under ISO)

1. Amend all laws through legislature: The Parliament should aim to establish One World under One Set of Laws, leading the way to civilization¹¹⁴ under the rule of law, and advancing legislative standards laws to achieve permanent peace¹¹⁵.
2. Basic goals of legislature: Laws should conform to “Nature, Justice and Morality” as well as “Freedom, Democracy and Human Rights,” and must not contravene Global Law (Multi- Common Law), Mandatory Law, Public Law of the UN and national constitutions.
3. Basic beliefs underlying legislature: Legislation should embrace human

113See City of Sydney, Community consultation: Our approach to engaging the community, The City offers a range of opportunities for residents, workers, community groups, business, government and industry stakeholders to share ideas, insight and feedback on our projects and policies to help inform Council decisions. You can take part at: workshops and community meetings, stakeholder meetings and roundtables, online consultations, community reference groups, advisory panels, drop-in sessions, surveys, school workshops, door-knocking and notification.

114For a description of Roscoe Pound’s connection between law and civilization, please refer to the previous note 103.

115For the development of the legislative law and the improved membership system of the multi-government that can best keep pace with the times, Léon Duguit, *Traite de droit constitutionnel*, Paris: E. de Boccard, 1921-25.

rights¹¹⁶, constitutionalism, international legalism, and global law (multi common law).

4. Basic program of legislature: All laws shall be clear, globally consistent, complete, and predictable. Use cyclical updating, standardization and integration to ensure that laws keep pace with the times, and quality and national strength will continue to improve¹¹⁷. (Figure 5-1)
5. Right of option of legislative systems: When national systems or various other similar organizations are at hand, the “inclusive” principle calls for people to choose the system that is best suited to human nature, universal values and human standards. The “extractive” principle may be followed to eliminate inappropriate systems.
6. Legislative organs should join the International Standards Organization ISO and its related committees (attached table), and develop a legislative standards law that conforms to the international standards of ISO as a contribution to the world.
7. The Legislative Standards Law is prescribed by law and is announced after the constitutional review.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.6 (Strategic Partner for the United Nations)

1. The Parliament should act in accordance with the basic principles of the constitution and the various advantages listed above (including global co-opetition in legislation, the establishment of a universal global

116The people of [Taiwan] acknowledge that human rights are born with. Human rights are natural rights, not given by the Constitution. The role of the Constitution is only a means of guaranteeing and realizing human rights. Historically, there have been precedents for the use of legal positivism to deny human rights. For example, fascist and Nazi regimes use empirical law as their legal avenue for genocide.

117Figure 5-1 National legislation should comply with the “rolling transformation” of more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and then through the “standardization integration” of the legislative and constitutional standards for permanent peace and sustainable development

law comparison database, modified committee-centric structure, and local public opinion linked to international and legislative guidelines), providing constitutional formulation services for all 249 political entities around the world (excepting disputed areas)¹¹⁸.

2. The Parliament, whether directly, indirectly or by proxy, shall, in addition to a headquarters in [Taiwan], establish offices at the UN headquarters in New York and at its European headquarters to help political entities formulate peace and development constitutions that can serve for a long period of time and will facilitate prosperity, thus functioning as a strategic partner for the UN.
3. Relying on experience accumulated by humankind over thousands of years, we acknowledge and confirm that great nations are the result of great contributions to humankind, through great systems and by great groups of people. Globalization has enabled [Taiwan] to save itself, and in turn [Taiwan] will save humanity and become a strategic partner of the UN for permanent peace.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.7 (The Relationship between Legislative and Administrative Branches)

1. The President of the Parliament shall serve as the highest person in charge of all operations. He/she may be nominated by the President and serve concurrently as Prime Minister; the Prime Minister may also nominate one committee chair to serve as a Master Committee Chair.
2. If the President nominates a candidate for the Prime Minister who is not a committee chair, the nominee must be approved by all members of the Parliament (§6). With the consent of all committees, the Prime Minister may choose to hire local and foreign elites from other nations that are globally complete democracies to serve as heads and Parliamentary Secretaries in government, so long as they do not hold citizenships of

¹¹⁸See ISO 3166-1 [Global Country Code] Complete List.

non- fully democratic country.

3. The State Council shall be responsible to the Parliament
4. Any organization or individual that uses public funds, regardless of the amount used or the proportion of capital contribution, shall be subject to supervision by the Parliament or the local council. If three members of the Parliament or council act as co-signers, they can be held jointly accountable for business and finance activities.
5. Any mechanism for organizing committees shall incorporate checks and balances and should include members of at least three organizations or political parties that are not affiliated with each other; anyone who has conflicts of interest with their own business should avoid such activities.
6. The Vice-President shall serve concurrently as The President of the Parliament and shall have no voting rights other than to break tie votes¹¹⁹. If the office of Vice President is vacated, a successor as the President of the Parliament will be elected by the committee chairs for the remainder of the term, and not allowed to hold the post again in the next term.
7. The Parliament may adopt paradigm shifts in legislative and administrative relations with other nations featuring semi-presidential or cabinet-style governments (§1.8).

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.8 (Ethics in the Parliament Sessions)

1. The members of the Parliament shall act as representatives of all voters at all levels of government. Other than obeying international law and the Constitution, legislators shall not be bound by orders or instructions, acting only in response to their conscience.
2. The improved committee system has no fatal shortcomings of the current parliaments in the world. For example, the vicious competition

¹¹⁹*Constitution for United State* § 1.3.4, The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

of political parties leads to the bankruptcy of the country, and it is not allowed to discuss the affairs of the red and white posts, and it is neglected to ask the government. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, it shall be decided by the chairman of the meeting when it is approved by the 3/5 members present, whether it is 2/5 or 3/5 each. The local council should handle it in the same way¹²⁰.

3. Any person who makes false statements or who knows the truth but refuses to disclose it¹²¹ before the Parliament or a local council shall be subject to legal sanctions. Proceedings in closed hearings shall be prescribed by law.
4. In the Parliament, local councils, or other public opinion organizations, only representatives who participated in the hearings in each case has full voting rights in such case.
5. Access to venues for legislative organs should be controlled by swiping a card. If a legislator has not attended 3/4 of scheduled committee meetings during three consecutive months, his/her powers shall automatically be cancelled; if local elected representatives who do not meet the rate of 3/4¹²² of all meetings of the required attendances shall similarly lose their

120In view of the shortcomings of democracy, the democratic system countries will have a tendency to be swallowed up by the democracy system itself, 51% and 49% of the populist manipulation, causing turmoil, the passage of the bill and the test pass at least 60 points or 3/5 is reasonable.

121Emmanuel Kant pointed out that speaking the truth tells all the lies under the sun that “they are corrupt all the way to the lowest origins of justice. Thus always telling the truth is sacred and unconditional loyalty to the law of reason, and not simply the most convenient course.”

122Members of the Czech parliament or local councils are absent twice for no reason within one month, and the monthly salary is halved every other month. If they are absent for four times, they will be confiscated for the whole month and will be absent for 10 consecutive months for 10 consecutive months. The powers will be automatically terminated; no more members will be elected within 10 years.

powers¹²³. Vacant seats in the Parliament shall be filled by the remaining candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the latest election; vacant seats in local councils shall likewise go to the next highest-scoring candidates. Anyone whose powers are thus withdrawn shall not be allowed to run for elected office for 10 years after the withdrawal is effective.

6. If more than half of the members of a legislative party caucus fail to meet the 2/3 attendance standard, all members of that party will be dismissed and will be replaced by members of the party garnering the next-highest total of votes in the previous election.
7. The Parliament, local councils and other public opinion organs shall be responsible for resolutions concerning “affairs” with public name, while matters regarding “people” shall be legally resolved by the respective organs in accordance to the law.
8. Members of legislative bodies shall not, either directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, engage in business, investment or part-time activities, and may not issue contracts, act as an agent, handle public funds, issue public funds, give orders to the people or serve as officials in public or private organizations. Any violators shall face legal sanctions.
9. The representatives of the people at all levels shall abide by the ethics of public opinion, including but not limited to violence, intoxication during meetings, collecting service or consultant fees, using influence for personal gain, taking advantage of a situation to cause troubles, or other corrupt bureaucratic practices, in addition to sanctions, violators may be expelled¹²⁴ by a vote of more than 2/3 of the members of the legislative

123The signing book of the Ukrainian parliament in February 2018, of which 198 of the 423 members had a sign-in record. What’s more, most of the members of the House of Representatives signed the flash, which led to all the bills in February, all of which were led by seven members of the parliament. Source 2018/3/6/ Politeka

124See § 40 of *the French Constitution* for details.

body.

10. Elected representatives are encouraged to make official overseas trips to inspect conditions in other areas and shall file inspection reports when they return. Such reports shall be maintained and accessible to the public for at least 30 years.
11. Proposals and amendments proposed by members of the legislature which would result in a reduction in public financial income or increase or create new public finance expenditures, shall not be considered.
12. No legislative body at any level is allowed to reduce the government's budget for protecting the environment and maintaining quality of life. Anyone who offers such a bill and obtains passage in secret balloting of all members without dissent shall be exempt from this limitation.
13. The term of the legislative bodies at all levels shall end before the date of the next election; the first post-reelection meeting, whether a regular meeting or ad hoc, shall be attended by a legislative body composed entirely of newly elected members.
14. Any adjustments in the remuneration of members shall take effect from the next session. Changes in benefits for members of the Parliament shall take effect four years after the date of the announcement; and changes in benefits for local councilors shall take effect two years after the date of the announcement.
15. Members have the right to travel on public transport free of charge.
16. Members should serve as models of behavior for the people. The ethical norms of representatives at all levels should reflect those of legislative bodies in fully democratic nations and meet sound ethical norms¹²⁵.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.9 (Transformational Justice in Legislation)

1. Legislative efforts to achieve transitional justice and sustainable

¹²⁵See §48 of *the German Basic Constitution* for details.

transition will never cease (see § 8.6).

2. Any legislator involved in making unjust laws or orders that violate the principles of nature, justice, morality, human rights or international law must be held accountable retroactively.
3. All judicial operations shall begin and end according to due process. Prosecution of any major offender who leaves the country will be suspended until such time as the suspect is returned.
4. Anyone who exerts substantial influence over government agencies and uses and controls public funds and obtains private benefit from himself/herself, can be sued for compensation by any victim(s) of such actions.
5. Anyone who reports violations of international anti-corruption convention, or domestic greed or political contributions such as bribers or bribery in which he/she is involved, may be exempt from criminal responsibility. Those who surrender bribes may receive a portion of the amount as a reward. Those who surrender bribes shall pay the proceeds to the state treasury; the informant may receive up to half of the bribes. The reward system under transformational justice shall be prescribed by law.
6. Where there is material influence on government agencies or public undertakings, and the opportunity to use public funds and control to benefit private interests, the public has the right to pursue lawsuits and victims have the right to file claims.
7. Military and public officials who have contributed to the transformation of justice and obviously reduced and/or eliminated the injustice should be promoted at least three grades.
8. To achieve transformational justice, all cases should be reviewed. Responsibility for transformational justice shall not be subject to statutory limitations.
9. Regardless of whether an issue is past, present or future, transformational

justice will never stop. The task of transforming justice and restoring history never ends, it is always a work in progress

10. Transformational justice shall be based on other countries' blueprints and supplemented by law.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.10 (Inherent Duties of Legislature)

1. Models for Legislature: [Taiwan] shall be the holy land for world citizens to participate in global competition and cooperation in legislature. Every citizen shall be an angel of legislation, life-long representative for the world¹²⁶. All people shall take advantage of the heavenly calling to service for humankind and permanent peace. The Parliament should be immediately associated with the holy land for Global Law.
2. Responsibility of Representatives: Global law represents the foundation of the nation and the soul of its constitution. As long as there is one person on earth still living under an authoritarian dictatorship, the people of [Taiwan] as angels of legislation for the world have a duty and mission to help them through legislature.
3. Public Responsibility: The earth is our homeland, and all human beings are our family members. Every public official has an obligation to help build a community for human destiny. All officials must fight laws that contravene universal values as part of their calling to save world peace.
4. International Responsibility: Adhere to the doctrine of One World under One Set of Laws. All of the advantages of all countries and laws regarding human rights in the past flow into [Taiwan], and the advantages of all countries and laws regarding human rights in the future flow

126That human rights are nature-given and are natural provisions which are universally recognized and confirmed as well as guaranteed by the constitution. They can neither be infringed on nor denied, as stated clearly in the eight sections on freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law, and the legislative, administrative, judicial and prosecutorial branches.

out from [Taiwan]. This will form a legal system for human beings to operate in a long-term base. The state should formulate a proper budget in support and help promote the necessity of peaceful development in [Taiwan] to the world.

5. The national policy should be to demonstrate the goals and ideals of future human civilization in the UN Global Governance Council. We should take the lead to apply the Permanent Peace Congress League, and set up members of the UN Parliamentary Assembly on par with the UN General Assembly's Democracy Committee to jointly promote the core ideals and values of the UN.

Section 11 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 5.11 (This section shall be rescinded once the legislative transition is complete)

1. No elected public official shall be subject to changes in powers due to constitutional reforms.
2. The current term of office of members of the Parliament may be extended until all members of the new system are elected.
3. Newly-elected members of the Parliament shall be elected within two-year terms through four election cycles while such time as the terms of all old members have expired.
4. Local council members shall remain in office until the expiration of their current term of office.
5. This section shall be rescinded once the transition is complete.

Article 6 Global Administration under Unity

Preface

Who is betraying our future? Who repeatedly consolidates dictatorships under the guise of constitutional reform? Who is plundering the resources of present and future generations? Who is the enemy of permanent peaceful development? The answer is not 'others people'. It is our 'own' party-run government, which is supported by the hard-earned money of our taxpayers.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 6 Global Administration under Unity- this is mainly defined by the UN Nations Global Governance Council as: an administration system of co-opetition designed for use at the supra-national, national and sub-national levels of government and in villages and communities.

The national system is a modified semi-presidential system¹²⁷. The

127See Appendix Table 22: Semi-Presidential System (Double Supreme System) Country (Some Countries), Appendix Table 23: Improved Semi-Presidential System State ~ President, Prime Minister and Minister Generated, and with or without deputy authority. Appendix Table 24: Advantages of the world's major semi-presidential system states, Appendix Table 25: Disadvantages of the world's major semi-presidential system states, Appendix Table 26: Advantages of the world's major presidential system states, Appendix Table 27: Disadvantages of the world's major presidential system states, Appendix Table 28: Advantages of the world's major parliamentary system states, Appendix Table 29: Disadvantages of the world's major parliamentary system states, Appendix Table 30: Advantages of the world's major united federal assembly system states, Appendix Table 31: Disadvantages of the world's major united federal assembly system states. Appendix Table 32: The unique advantages of the Permanent and Charter compared to the current country.

Parliament has 12 standing committees and a number of ad hoc committees as well as a cabinet. The Prime Minister and other ministers should be elected heads of the professional committees organized by elites all over the country chosen by the Parliament. The central government is responsible to the Parliament and is closely linked in the system design.

To implement global governance and human standards, elected heads are not limited by nationality, but must be citizens of fully democratic countries. The heads of the three key branches of local government are also directly elected by the people. The “three-official heads in one-ballot system” is adopted to systematically promote the people as a third force in the system.

This Constitution requires the government to act to increase wisdom, pursue truth, create happiness, and honor value; this constitutional guarantee holds up [Taiwan] as an administrative model for permanent peace, its contribution to the people of the world.

This structure seeks to achieve the best possible administrative quality, efficiency and efficacy. Through systematic comparison and comparative analysis of countries, we have all the advantages other systems enjoy, and it includes the best features of other nations’ systems as well as advantages that Taiwan alone enjoys.

We are in a position to refine and repair administrative shortcomings that plague the rest of the world while demonstrating our own features to the whole world, in order to achieve the minimum standards for human permanent peace. In seeking this, the people of [Taiwan] and the oppressed peoples of the world have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains. Nothing else will be lost, and they will achieve prosperity and well-being under long-lasting peace.

L = Legislation
 A= Administration
 P = Prosecutorial
 Powers
 J= Judicial Rights

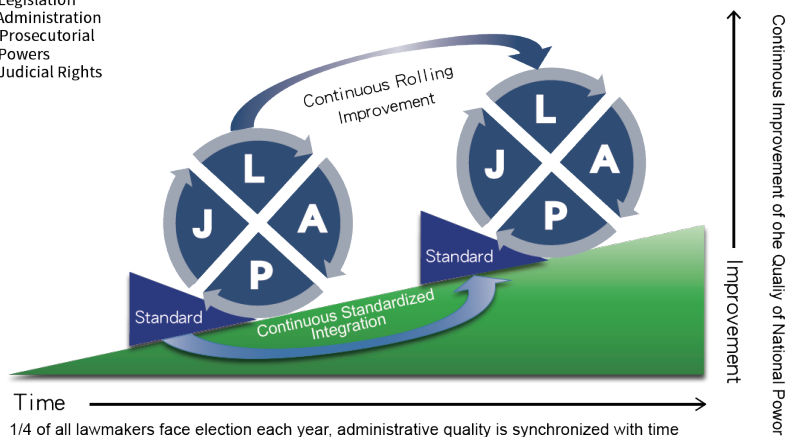


Figure 6-1: National administration should comply with cyclical updating of more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and integrate the administrative constitutional standards for permanent peace and sustainable development through standardization:

Implementation

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.1 (Global Co-opetition in Administration)

1. We recognize the effectiveness of co-opetition and administrative power in a world-wide international government, confirming that state administrative organizations are executive organs empowered by international agencies¹²⁸, guaranteeing international participation in administration and building a collective community for human destiny. This is an obligation that no state can change or shirk. (See Preface for details)

¹²⁸See Kelsen's *General Theory of Law and the State*, "domestic law is empowered by international law", a concept which can be used to establish a supranational organization with permanent peace (i.e., the UN).

2. The State shall exercise executive powers only in areas where global administrative organizations (e.g., the UN and other recognized international organizations¹²⁹) do not operate in accordance with international law, and shall have administrative powers where these organizations do not operate. All co-opetition and cooperation activities are based on the principle of global co-opetition (§5.1) and are administered according to law.
3. On the basis of Global Governance under Unity, the State shall have the rights of independence, equality, self-jurisdiction, defense, environment, and the rights to maintain peace, development, and neutrality rights towards foreign countries.
4. The State shall not interfere in the affairs of other countries and must refrain from inciting domestic chaos. This means respecting human rights, abiding by international law¹³⁰, resolving disputes peacefully and eschewing the use of war as a tool for implementing national policies.
5. The administrative power of the people of [Taiwan] is entrusted to the elected heads of executive agencies at all levels. Implementation of international administrative norms shall be carried out by various administrative organs at various levels as determined and empowered by the Constitution.
6. The State may join collective security or collective defense systems to maintain peace and gain mutual protection. To this end, the State may agree to restrict its sovereignty in order to establish and ensure permanent

129The United Nations, World Trade Organization, World Health Organization, Interpol, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Olympic Committee, International Hydrographic Organization, other international standards...

130The section on “State Rights and Obligations” generally refers to Resolution 375 adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 6, 1949.

peace between nations in the region and with the rest of the world¹³¹.

7. Government agencies at the sub-national level may entrust a portion of their sovereignty to surrounding international organizations within the scope of their authority to exercise state power and perform national tasks, and with the consent of the central government.
8. In order to resolve international disputes, the state and subnational level agencies listed in the preceding paragraph (§4.7.2) may join in universal, general and binding international arbitration agreements¹³².
9. In order to achieve permanent peace and consolidate the ideal of “we are the world” (the purpose of the UN Charter) and implement the ideal of “all human beings as one family” (Human Rights Standard § 1), all fully democratic countries that conform to the basic principles and general principles of the Constitution must conclude for the Unity, share the global village of the world through generations.
10. The withdrawal of each provision of this section shall be subject to the approval of more than 3/5 of all taxpayers. (According to the public opinion, the concept of 60 points is the passing line within 1% ~ 5% error range, which is easy to operate)

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.2 (National Position ~ The World’s Capital at the Supra-National Level)

1. In order to serve the people and all humanity in the era of the global village, our nation must determine the progress and status quo of our

131See §24.1a of *the Basic Constitution of Germany*, “Transfer of sovereign powers – System of collective security”: Insofar as the Länder are competent to exercise state powers and to perform state functions, they may, with the consent of the Federal Government, transfer sovereign powers to trans-frontier institutions in neighboring regions.

132See §24.3 of *the Basic Constitution of Germany*, “Transfer of sovereign powers – System of collective security”: For the settlement of disputes between states, the Federation shall accede to agreements providing for general, comprehensive and compulsory international arbitration.

struggles by taking a look at the world from Taiwan and the time and space conditions in today's context.

2. [Taiwan] is an active contributor to global governance, world harmony, human security and permanent development. All nations should incorporate this into their constitutions to show what makes for effective universal government.
3. [Taiwan] operates at the supra-national level (the UN, EU, AU, ASEAN...), the national level (Germany, France, China, the US); the sub-national level (state, province, SAR, California (USA) - Sichuan (China)); and at the micro-national level (city or metropolis, such as Los Angeles (California) or Chengdu (Sichuan)) and acts as a strategic partner in dynamic human-related organizations.
4. [Taiwan] is a development partner with 249 political entities¹³³ around the world by providing constitutional services. The Constitution shall have the same legal effect in any political entity as it does in [Taiwan].
5. [Taiwan] serves as a moral model for [Asia]. It strives to construct a structure of peace and development within which the global village can operate permanently, and build the nation on truth, goodness, beauty and holiness¹³⁴. [Taiwan] shall be an oriental model for universal values.
6. [Taiwan] operates as a charitable organization for mankind. It provides a new constitutional compass for all humankind. "Life must be free from want and survival free from fear; everyone shall be living and working in peace, and every generation will prosper."
7. [Taiwan] shall be the holy land for the rule of law in the [Eastern] world, serving as the capital for global governance and human standards.

133At present, there are 244 major political entities in the world, including 193 UN members (not including disputed areas).

134It is the primary responsibility of the state to create conditions conducive to the overall development of the people and individuals in accordance with the concepts proclaimed in the UN Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.3 (Condition of the President and Generational Legislative Representatives)

1. The President must be at least 50 years old¹³⁵, with no restriction on nationality. According to the sacred principle of “sovereignty of the people”, the President shall be directly elected by the people in accordance with true democracy: “Implementing the concept of Great Unity with human standards that the world belongs to everyone.”
2. Presidential elections shall follow a two-round system, and the winner must receive an absolute majority of votes. If no absolute majority is obtained in the first round of voting, a second round shall be held on the 14th day thereafter, with the two candidates who won the most votes in the first round participating. If the candidate with the highest vote total in the first round declines to continue, he/she will be replaced by the candidate with the second-highest vote total for the second round.
3. In order to promote his/her executive agenda, the President shall nominate 12 members for a Permanent Development Generational Team, with qualifications to include being native-born and 45 years old. These permanent development representatives will serve as members of the 12 specialized committees in the Parliament during the President’s term of office. When the President takes office, they will also swear to give up party membership and refrain from participating in party affairs. These legislators shall have no right to vote on the impeachment of the President; and unless they are nominated for recognition as a lifelong legislator or service as legislators for internalization of international laws or for adoption of other laws from legal systems around the world, during

¹³⁵Among the 44 presidents of the US, the youngest was 42 at inauguration and the oldest 69, while the majority were in their 50s, 25 presidents or 57.8%; 10 were over 60, accounting for 22.7%; and those aged 50 to 60 accounted for 20%, only 9 persons. Most cabinet members are somewhere between 50 and 60 years old, generally in the same range as the president.

the first three years following the end of term or retirement they shall continue to refrain from activities related to political parties and business, while their remuneration and benefits shall remain unchanged during this period. All violations of this clause shall be sanctioned by law.

4. Permanent development representatives shall serve as vice-chairs of the specialized committees they belong to. When the committee chair is absent they will preside over meetings, and will cast the deciding vote when balloting by other committee members results in a tie.
5. When a member of the committee is vacant, it is nominated by the President, and is approved by the 2/3 members of the committee, and then appointed by the President after the approval of the 2/3 members of the vacant Committee.
6. The term of office of the President shall be 5 years, and no further appointment shall be allowed within 6 years after the term of office, nor shall it hold any public office. The President's lifelong security is guaranteed by the State, and the current President is responsible for protection¹³⁶.
7. The President, the Prime Minister, or foreigner of the same status from a fully democratic country who is elected to the President of the country, does not need to pass the constitutional examination; the rest of the foreigners shall pass the examination within one year after taking office; the person of local nationality shall pass before registration.
8. When a foreigner is elected President, he/she shall, within six months, promote the signing of an extradition treaty between the State and his/her country. Those who are unable to complete must not have dual citizenship. The method is determined by law.
9. 60 days before the election of a new President, the current President shall

¹³⁶See *Constitution of the Republic of Korea* (2010), §70: The term of the office of the President shall be five years, without reelection.

be responsible for government security and shall not make any major decisions during the period. Within 60 days after the election, the newly-elected President shall begin the job of transition, and Inauguration Day shall mark the change-over. The handover procedure from the outgoing President to the succeeding President shall be described by law.

10. If the President steps down or is unable to perform his/her duties for any reason, the Prime Minister shall act as an emergency replacement. The Parliament shall elect an acting President within 72 hours. In addition to the Prime Minister, various members of the Permanent Development Generation Team and specialized committee chairs shall nominate a replacement for the President to be elected by all members of parliament¹³⁷. The acting President should carry out the new presidential election within six months and re-calibrate his/her term of office. All aspects of the presidential election shall be prescribed by law.
11. The President shall take the oath of office as follows: “I sincerely swear to the people of the whole nation and the whole world that I will abide by the Constitution, transcending party politics to be impartial, do my duty and enhance the welfare of the people. I shall uphold the ideals of ‘nature, justice and morality’ as well as ‘freedom, democracy and human rights,’ as the core interests of humankind. I shall strive to raise the value of life, advance constitutional standards, improve the distribution of resources, promote world peace and accept no political donations. Should I break my oath, I shall be willing to submit myself to severe punishment by the State.

137The US Vice President acts as Speaker of the Senate, § 1.3 of *the US Constitution*. If the president cannot handle a matter for any reason it is not easy for the prime minister to act in his/her stead. Hitler was appointed Prime Minister by German President Hindenburg in 1933. After Hindenburg’s death in the following year, Hitler became the head of Germany and served as the supreme commander of the German armed forces. History is full of such examples.

12. The election and recall act of the President and the presidential office organization shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.4 (The Presidential Office and Presidential Responsibilities)

1. The state system adopts an improved semi-presidential system to ensure that the liberal democratic constitutional order is free from decay.
2. General election of the President; the professional committee of the social joint relationship corresponding to the 12 divisions of the national and global social joint relationship of the Parliament¹³⁸, 12 cabinets and a number of ad hoc committees, the prime minister and ministers shall be elected by the elected committee members of the professional committees of the Parliament; the central government shall be responsible to the Parliament.
3. The President represents the country as a leader committed to humanity and unity and is responsible for diplomacy. He/she ensures the observance of all parts of the Constitution, safeguards the normal operations of public power, continues and enhances national strength, and upholds generational justice.
4. The President shall be in charge of the three branches of the armed forces, with authority to declare war, negotiate peace, declare martial law, grant pardons and amnesty, declare State of emergency and promulgate laws. The aforementioned amnesty shall not include impeachment cases¹³⁹. All decrees issued by the President are subject to approval by the Prime Minister and relevant ministers.

138See Annex Figure 2: Appendix Table 22: Semi-Presidential System (Double Supreme System) Country (Some Countries), Appendix Table 23: Improved Semi-Presidential System State ~ How the President, Prime Minister and Heads of supreme agencies are elected/assigned, and whether or not there is a deputy authority.

139See § 2.2 of *the US Constitution*: ... With the exception of impeachment cases, he has the right to grant pardons and amnesty for those who violate the laws of the US.

5. The President shall preside over the highest national defense conferences, national security conferences and state conferences¹⁴⁰.
6. The President shall appoint ambassadors and special envoys and accept the credentials of foreign ambassadors and special envoys.
7. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, the President shall make decisions based on recommendations from the Cabinet; if a decision is not in accordance with the Cabinet's recommendations¹⁴¹, the issue will be returned to the Cabinet for reconsideration. In this case, the Cabinet may notify the Parliament on matters other than treaty ratifications or appointments to official positions. Thereafter, the Cabinet may propose that the matter be decided in accordance with instructions from the Parliament regarding the Cabinet Report.
8. The President shall prepare and deliver a State of the Union address to the Parliament once a year, with no immediate discussion of the contents. The President shall appear at a joint meeting of the twelve special legislative committees in the Parliament for this purpose. After his/her departure, legislators may discuss the President's address but there will be no vote.
9. The President shall choose a Prime Minister from among the specialized

140[The Prime Minister is in general charge of the work of the Government. He is responsible for National Defense. Except as provided for under §13, he exercises rule-making power and appoints to civil and military posts.] For details, see §21 of *the Constitution of France*.

141For details, see *the Finnish Constitution* §58 Presidential decision-making power: 1. The President of the Republic makes decisions based on the recommendations of the Cabinet. 2. If the President does not make a decision in accordance with the recommendations of the Cabinet, the issue will be returned to the Cabinet for reconsideration. In such cases, the Cabinet may report to the Parliament on matters other than the approval of the law, the appointment of an official or a position. Thereafter, the Cabinet may propose that the matter be decided in accordance with the instructions of the Parliament based on the findings in the Cabinet Report.

committee chairs, exempting him/her from certain duties according to a general statement from the Prime Minister. The President shall appoint a Cabinet on the basis of the Prime Minister's proposals. If the President wishes to appoint someone other than a specialized- committee chair as a minister, the appointment must be approved by the Parliament.

10. The President represents the State in international relations and concludes treaties with other nations. Any regular diplomatic relations or treaties/agreements/protocol involving national legislative matters shall be in the form of law, with prior consent or participation by the Parliament
11. The actions of the President shall be above party politics. In addition to nominations for Ministers, all bills signed, orders issued, and applications for overseas trips are to be countersigned by the Prime Minister and relevant ministers.
12. The President should lead the country in working for the benefit of human beings and ensuring that human rights protection in [Taiwan] will never lag behind that of other nations. In return, the people guarantee the President's compensation shall be the best in the world.
13. Any changes in the powers or benefits of the President changes shall take effect when the succeeding President assumes office.
14. The President may call for a referendum to settle a major national security issue¹⁴².
15. The President shall not, without having been recalled, or having been relieved of his functions, be liable to criminal prosecution unless he is charged with having committed an act of rebellion or treason.
16. The organization of the Presidential Office shall be prescribed by law.

142See §72 of *the Constitution of the Republic of Korea*, The President may submit important policies relating to diplomacy, national defense, unification, and other matters relating to the national destiny to a national referendum if he deems it necessary.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.5 (Organization of the State Department and Authority of the Prime Minister)

1. The Prime Minister is the highest executive officer of the State, representing the government and directing its operations while also taking responsibility for national defense¹⁴³.
2. The Prime Minister shall formulate and implement national policies, govern the executive organs and the military, and be accountable to the Parliament.
3. The Prime Minister shall have power to make regulations and shall make appointments to civil and military posts. He/she shall ensure the implementation of legislation.¹⁴⁴
4. The Prime Minister presides over the work of the Cabinet and is responsible for coordinating preparation and deliberation of the affairs of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister may delegate some of his powers to other ministers. The Prime Minister and the heads of ministries and committees shall submit bills and budgets, make proposals for martial law, amnesty, declarations of war and peace, treaties and other important matters for submission to the Parliament, as well as other matters involving the ministries. The State Department shall act to resolve any conflicts.
5. All ministers are responsible to the Parliament for their duties. Every minister shall participate in Cabinet proceedings, and if there is no

143See §21 of *the Constitution of France*. “The Prime Minister shall direct the actions of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defense. He shall ensure the implementation of legislation. Subject to article 13, he shall have power to make regulations and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.”

144The Prime Minister is the supreme head of the administration. He is responsible for the administration of the law and ensures the enforcement of the law. The administrative officials should reply to and be appointed by the Prime Minister. See §21 of *the Constitution of France*.

objection to a proposal, shall be jointly and severally responsible for any decision made by the Cabinet. Bills shall be signed by the Prime Minister as well as relevant ministers.

6. The Cabinet must immediately inform the Parliament of its governing agenda as well as any major changes in the make-up of the Cabinet.
7. The term of office of the prime minister shall be one year, and a professional committee chair who steps down from the chair shall not be allowed to serve as prime minister during the original term of office of the committee chair expires. When the Prime Minister is absent or unable to perform the duties of the office, the Deputy Prime Minister shall serve act as acting PM. The President shall designate or nominate a new candidate for PM within 10 days.
8. The Prime Minister must be at least 45 years of age, native-born citizen of [Taiwan], and have resided in [Taiwan] for 30 years.
9. The Prime Minister may appoint two elected committee chairs to serve as Deputy Prime Ministers; appointments of non-elected chairs as Deputy Prime Ministers shall be subject to approval by the Parliament. The qualifications for Deputy Prime Minister shall be the same as for Prime Minister.
10. Bills signed by the Prime Minister shall be countersigned by the relevant ministers when necessary.
11. The President shall not dismiss the Prime Minister with less than one-third of the term of office.
12. A retired President will not be appointed as Prime Minister within ten years¹⁴⁵.
13. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall establish a general administration to coordinate the institutional and legal implementation of various services

145Let the autocratic dictator disappear on the earth, and no one take turns sitting as the president and the minister during a certain period of time.

such as planning, interpretation, consultation, revision, legal assistance, and administrative execution.

14. Organization of The State Department, election and removal of administrative leaders and procedures for The State Department to exercise its powers and policy decisions shall be prescribed by law.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.6 (Organization of the Departments and Authority of Ministries)

1. The Minister shall be the final constitutional guarantor of all matters pertaining to each ministry.

The Prime Minister is the first among joint guarantors while the President is the ultimate guarantor.

2. Each Minister has the power to administer personnel and order the personnel of his/her subordinates.
3. Each Minister has the right to investigate all affairs regarding personnel under his/her jurisdiction.
4. Each Minister has the power to request support from other ministries in accordance with the law.
5. The organizational rules regarding each ministry and the exercise of all ministerial powers shall be prescribed by law.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.7 (Local Organizations and Authority of Local Heads)

1. Local governments at all levels should give priority to public tasks and develop governance experience among local citizens. The central government need not do what locals can do; the international entities need not do what the State can do: this is a basic part of the foundation of global governance.
2. Build a sound and clean government. In elections of municipal mayors or county magistrates, the three key bureau chiefs (the chief controller,

the finance director, the education director, etc.) shall also be chosen in a combinational-vote-single-ballot system¹⁴⁶ to systematically allow the people to act as a third force in the system. Rules for election of local heads shall be prescribed by law.

3. Implement localization throughout the nation. All organs of the central government, including legislative, administrative, judicial and prosecutorial, shall set up a single-window joint service office in local cities and counties, and local governments and sub-local governments should extend full cooperation to other levels.
4. Implement localization throughout the world. Except as otherwise the relevant provisions provided by this Constitution, local governments should promote local development and international communication and cooperation in accordance with the “Declaration on Local Self-Government,” the “European Local Self-Government Charter,” the “European Metropolitan Human Rights Protection Charter” and the “World Constitutional Entity - Local Autonomy”.
5. Sub-national level groups (local offices) may join in efforts of sub-national level groups (states, municipalities, special zones, etc.) of any fully democratic nation that do not violate rules at supra-national and national levels regarding economic, social, cultural and other treaties or agreements.
6. The relationship between the central and local governments as well as the organization and operation of local governments, public organizations, and community development associations shall be prescribed by law.

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.8

¹⁴⁶The “combined-vote-single-ballot system” means that the names of three candidates are printed on the same ballot and voters can choose only one person. Thus it is not easy for the city mayor or county magistrate, the chief comptroller and the auditor to belong to the same political party. Political parties are not necessarily sheltered from each other’s power plays and greed.

(Organizations of the Township, Village and Community and Authority of the Heads)

1. Implement the best government at all levels. All communities shall set up “Community Development Associations” with 9 to 35 directors and 3 to 11 supervisors. Except for transaction fees, all should be honorary positions without remuneration. They shall be elected by villagers for a term of four years; the chairman of the board of directors shall be elected by the directors for a term of one year, and may not be reappointed after the term ends. The chairman of the board of directors is the nation’s most basic administrator, representing the nation in serving the people¹⁴⁷.
2. Village officials are civil servants who have passed the constitutional examination and are responsible for assisting operations of the Community Development Association and disseminating constitutional knowledge. (See 6.9.13).
3. Donations shall be tax deductible, and no funds shall be used for political contributions or religious donations.
4. General rules for the organization of townships and villages shall be prescribed by law.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.9 (Government Impartiality, Neutrality, Fairness and Transparency)

1. The government shall be neutral in operations and administration. Certain public officials, including officers, judges and prosecutors, may not be associated with political parties, participate in party activities, or hold active party membership. Public officials who are absolutely above party politics shall be prescribed by law.

¹⁴⁷For example, my two brothers lived close to each other in the same village but became silos since they supported different candidates for village chief once. Afterwards, the elected-village chief ran again and continued office for 2 terms, but the two brothers remained estranged until they died. The election of the village chief is the keystone in bearing the weight of democracy.

2. No government official is allowed to waste resources, time, funds or development opportunities. Conversely, all government agencies shall establish standard operating procedures that will allow the people to monitor operations of the government simply and effectively.
3. The government is responsible for solving all problems involving the nation and the society. Any public official who handles official duties must do the right thing starting from the first time. Someone must ultimately be held accountable for any mistakes.
4. National recruitment of public officials shall also act as an exit mechanism. During the first half of a term, employees should be hired on a regular contract basis, and his/her initial period should be fairly assessed. If performance is good, those who did well will be upgraded to status as a full public official. At the same time, performance appraisals on a regular basis shall still be required.
5. The government should submit complete “generational reports”, balance the budget and adopt “generally accepted accounting principles” to issue accurate “government assets and liabilities” reports on a regular basis.
6. The government should ensure a sustainable living environment. Non native-born citizens may not own residential land, with one exception: those who are elected heads of townships or towns in [Taiwan] shall not be subject to this restriction.
7. The government should be fair, honest, and transparent, and utilize the internet where practical to encourage political participation. All information should be immediately available online, publicly displayed for at least 100 years, and subject to long-term legal and ethical examinations.
8. The government should provide up-to-date, clear and complete information to ensure that all citizens live in safety, including medical, food, housing and transportation information and a safe and traceable

system open to mobile phone enquiries.

9. Basic services and facilities which the disadvantaged depend on to survive should all be operated in an government-run manner, and public services such as medical attention and care-giving should not be allowed to deviate from their stated goals of public and community service.
10. All organizations and units shall make good use of scientific management intellect, commit themselves to global localization, continuously evolve and improve, comprehensively promote administrative quality and efficiency, and honor the global unity administration while respecting the value One World under One Set of Laws.
11. Operations of the government shall be transparent 24 hours a day. Any delays, inflations or reductions of the contents of a report shall be subject to legal sanctions.
12. All cabinet members or other members of the government should trust each other, depend on each other and care for each other in serving the people. When the central or local government is on the verge of bankruptcy, personnel with authority should be accounted for.
13. Any organ of the State is a place to serve the people and solve problems; any public official shall serve the people and solve problems. All guarantees, restraints, and instructions of the Constitution, especially §1 to §4, are the obligations of the relevant authorities and their public officials.
14. The Constitution embodies the greater love, and greater fairness is in the government. The government shall act to guarantee salvation, justice and response wherever needed to ensure human dignity. Protection is provided under the Constitution throughout one's life in the spirit of equality and fraternity, to achieve a nation where no one loses hope or commits suicide.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.10 (Inherent Duties of Administrators)

1. The Administrative Paradigm: [Taiwan] shall become the capital under Unity to build a common destiny for all humankind, as an ever-lasting principle underlying the establishment of the government. All executive agencies and personnel should work in buildings with the designs which symbolize this common destiny.
2. International Responsibility: Innovating global governance, implementing permanent peace, and leading humanity are the basic national policies that the country will remain unchanged. The State shall prepare a budget to perform its international obligations.
3. International Peace: The national military force, regardless of which service, shall make at least 5% of its personnel and arms available to a global organization involved in carrying out international security and peace missions.
4. Internal Peace: The State shall implement the general compulsory military service system under the principle that “all people are soldiers.” The reserve force shall require all citizens to engage in several weeks of service and training each year until the age of 40. The organization, equipment and training of the National Arm forces shall aim at protecting the country and serving the people.
5. Protecting the family and defending the country: Paradigm shift of the principle of subjecting all citizens to service in the military. Local governments have the right to set up civil defense organizations to defend freedom, democracy and human rights. The administrative heads of cities and counties may organize, direct, and supervise civil defense within their jurisdiction. Municipal and county civil defense organizations may be incorporated into the National Defense Forces through resolutions in the Parliament.

6. In order to ensure freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law and sovereignty, disciplined militia shall be allowed to carry weapons in accordance with the law. Those who carry weapons must strictly obey the above-mentioned purpose of defending universal values and sovereignty. To continue serving in the reserve force of the National Defense Forces, individuals must be over 40 and under 60 years old, have certain assets, pass the basic constitutional exam and pass other subjective and objective conditions.
7. Anyone who has advocated Nazism, fascism or communist dictatorships, consoled Taiwan's enemies, done business in enemy nations, or demonstrated other thoughts or acts that violate the beliefs of the majority, shall not be allowed to possess weapons.

Section 11 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 6.11 (The Transitional Provision of Administration– The powers extended herein rescinded once transition is complete)

1. Once the Charter has been approved by the people, the current President shall serve until the end of his original term; and the heads at lower levels shall also remain in place until the end of the President's term. With the exception of automatic resignations, there shall be no changes that are not in the public interest.
2. This section shall be rescinded once the transition is complete.

Article 7 Prosecution under Global Unity

Preface

Who has stolen sovereignty from the people? Who is monopolizing prosecutorial powers to cover up a corrupt regime? Who is the enemy of peace and justice? The answer is not others: rather, it is “one of our own” — the party government supported by the hard-earned dollars of our taxpayers. We [Taiwan]ese people offer this charter as our commitment to a historical destiny. Drawing on the experiences of people who have been exploited for thousands of years, we seek to follow the desires of Heaven and humankind and promote a prosecutorial system that will serve all humanity and foster permanent peace and development.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 8 Global Justice under Unity- this is mainly intended to address that [Taiwan] will serve as a model for prosecutorial action. All people shall be warriors of justice, and far-reaching and solid constitutional provisions shall be enacted. Implementing One World under One Set of Laws and exercise global co-opetition in prosecutorial work is the first step toward a global prosecutorial system. Nations shall have prosecutorial power only where global international agencies have failed to exercise prosecutorial power. Existing international inspection and supervision agencies should actively work to promote complete development of the system.

This Charter incorporates universal law and the laws of all nations into a single legal system that affords every individual equal protection. The people shall have the right to choose and directly invoke the laws and

provisions of any system that promotes procedural justice, and prosecutors are obliged to guarantee people that their rights will never lag behind those of people in other countries.

Rule of law must first be applied to governments, and then to the people. The Prosecutorial Branch must be fully independent of the legislative, administrative and judicial branches. It is no longer attached to and controlled by administrative organs and can truly be the embodiment of justice.

The Prosecutor General shall be directly elected and must meet the same qualifications as candidates for the presidency. Attorneys General at local levels shall also be elected by the people, with the qualifications of candidates the same as those for county and city mayors and magistrates. The Prosecutor General shall be directly responsible to the people, and prosecutorial policies shall be monitored by the people as holders of sovereignty, a thorough shedding of the previous outdated and convoluted prosecutorial system.

In order to implement One World under One Set of Laws and achieve the political views and reform ideas of the elected Prosecutor General, the Prosecutor General-elect will form a team of 12 legal internalization lawmakers to help incorporate universal law and the laws of all nations into a single legal system.

This prosecutorial system will provide the highest quality and efficiency in inspection, utilizing the advances [Taiwan] has made and other countries have yet to make, and offering them to make up shortcomings in global prosecutorial powers, thereby demonstrating [Taiwan]'s good features to world. This peaceful contribution from [Taiwan] to the world means that those who suffer under oppressors have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains, while others will suffer no loss while winning the glory of

a world capital, permanent peace at the supra-national level, and the release of human beings still held hostage under some 50 dictatorships world-wide.

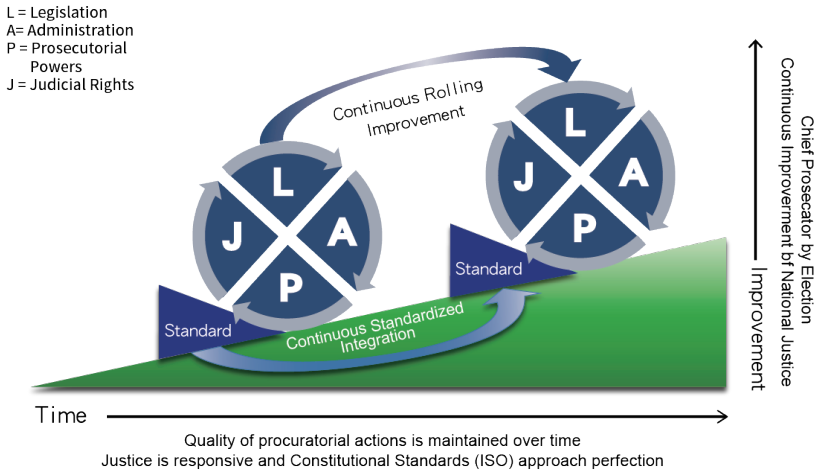


Figure 7-1: National inspections should conform to the rolling retrofit of more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and then through the standardization of prosecutorial standards for the integration of permanent peace and sustainable development.

Implementation

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.1 (The Right of Global Prosecutorial Co-opetition)

1. To achieve egalitarian living relationships in the global village and for the sake of overall human interests, in order to maintain unity in legal order and resource allocation and utilization, and to recognize the norms of international institutions, international agencies shall have exclusive prosecutorial powers. (See the Preface for details)
2. In addition to the global exclusive jurisdiction and investigation by the International Court of Justice, our nation shall also have independent investigative powers.

3. The State has the power to prosecute in order to establish egalitarian living conditions domestically and to examine the national prosecutorial norms necessary to maintain unity in legal and economic affairs in view of overall national interests.
4. Prosecutors have “International Absolute Prosecution” for internationally recognized crimes and for prosecution under the International Criminal Court, especially for criminal acts involving genocide, inhumane actions, war, aggression, etc. Whether a conspiracy or preparation is involved, and the party involved is guilty of a crime or an accomplice, it is within the scope of the duties of the prosecutorial system.
5. The people pursue the ideal of One World under One Set of Laws, where prosecutorial power and judicial rights are the most sacred rights of the world’s citizens and the most urgent obligation of all prosecutors.
6. The prosecutorial agencies in our government shall operate completely independent of legislative, executive and judicial officials. Their power comes directly from the people and they shall be directly responsible to the people and not subject to political interference of any kind.
7. The Prosecution is empowered by the people to exercise judicial and prosecutorial powers and enforce international prosecutorial regulations including “Guidelines on the Role of the Prosecutor”; the Prosecutorial and local prosecutorial agencies as prescribed by the Constitution, as well as the prosecutorial departments, departments and bureaus of the state organs, and so on, all exercised separately according to the law.

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.2 (The Prosecution)

1. The Prosecution is the state’s legal supervisory authority, supervising all due process of law; exercising supervision, impeachment, and auditing powers; criminal, military, and civil investigation and prosecution; passive monitoring of civil trials; and implementing citizen protection

missions. (See Annex Figure 3: Prosecution System)

2. The Department of Prosecution: The Department of Prosecution shall set up a general prosecutor to conduct investigations, initiate and prosecute cases, and direct the execution of criminal judgments (§ 8.4). Exercise of these prosecutorial powers shall be based on an inclusive collegiate system as well as a hierarchical system.
3. The Public Protector: The Public Guardian shall set up an office for public guardians.
 - (a) The Public Guardian shall serve as a lawyer for the people, assisting the civilian population in exercising their constitutional and legal guarantees.
 - (b) The Public Guardian¹⁴⁸ shall be a public prosecution representative agent for the people to lodge complaints against public entities and public officials. The guardian of the public shall not sue or prosecute the people.
 - (c) The Guardian shall not be subject to the exclusive jurisdictional norms of procedural law when carrying out an investigation. The Guardian has the right to supervise and direct public security organs or prosecutors in an investigation, and has the same performance appraisal rights granted to all constitutional guarantors.
 - (d) The Public Guardian can intervene to supervise the conducting of justice at any time and any place.
4. The National Audit Office: The Audit Office has audit prosecutors.
 - (a) Acting on behalf of the people's interests, the National Audit Office shall, in accordance with the Constitution, review financial revenues and expenditures at all levels of government agencies, assess financial efficiency, verify final accounts, inspect financial operations

148 See § 181 of the *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*: The following state institutions strengthen constitutional democracy in the Republic: (a) The Public Protector.

and confirm financial liabilities.

(b) If the auditor's position is found to be in error, the right to pursue further action may be exercised after certain procedures are taken.

5. The National Impeachment Office is staffed by an impeachment officer.

(a) This department is responsible for the impeachment of public officials at all levels of the executive, legislative, judicial and prosecutorial branches. If no justifiable reason is forthcoming from those who violate election procedures and/or the inauguration oath, a case for impeachment will be made.

(b) Impeachment prosecutors may directly pursue cases in relevant courts, and appeal to terminate their public power or rework their organization if necessary.

6. The Prosecution and its affiliated prosecutorial organizations, the Public Protector Office, the National Audit Office and the National Impeachment Office shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3 Basic Standards in Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.3 (Elected Prosecutor General, and the Law Internalization Council)

1. The Prosecutorial Branch shall be entirely independent of the legislative, executive and judicial branches, and its prosecutorial¹⁴⁹ and supervisory powers may be independently exercised.

2. The Prosecutor General shall be directly elected¹⁵⁰, and all candidates for the post shall put forward prosecutorial policies, systems, personnel, budgets, evaluations, performance, appointments and dismissals in relation to prosecutorial powers, training, etc., to ensure they keep pace

¹⁴⁹With regard to the independence of prosecutorial powers and direct election of the Attorney General and the Prosecutor General, refer to provisions of the Maryland State Constitution and the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Please see footnote 46 above.

¹⁵⁰All state power stems from the consent of the people; the prosecutorial system shall be fully democratized and accountable.

with the times through continuous reform, and are directly responsible to the people.

3. The qualifications for the post of the Prosecutor General shall be the same as those for the President, including passing an exam regarding the Constitution¹⁵¹. The term of office shall be five years, with no right to run again within six years. Salary and benefits shall be unchanged for six years after leaving the post, and no political activities or work in a private for-profit company shall be allowed, with violators sanctioned by law.
4. The elected Prosecutor General shall nominate 12 members of the Law Internalization Council, with the minimum age 45 years old. They will head 12 committees in the Parliament, with their term of office concurrent with that of the Prosecutor General. When inaugurated, they shall openly swear together with the president-elect to renounce party membership and cut party relations, and withdraw from political and business activities. Members of the Law Internalization Council shall have no voting rights in cases like impeachment of the Prosecutor General in the Legislature; and unless they are nominated for another term with the council, designated a lifelong legislator or serve on the Committee for Permanent Development or the International Law Localization Council, during the first three years following the end of term or retirement they shall continue to distance themselves from activities related to political parties and business, while their remuneration and benefits shall remain unchanged during this period. All violations of this clause shall be sanctioned by law.
5. The Prosecutor General shall also serve as Chief Prosecutor of the highest prosecutorial court. The Prosecution has the right to select

¹⁵¹Successive terms lead to collusion and endanger administrative neutrality. This Constitution advocates maintaining the same terms of office as an institutional incentive for prosecutorial independence.

and recruit appropriate prosecutors, lawyers and expert scholars from across the country to act as constitutional prosecutors. They can also be seconded with domestic and foreign professionals to assist in handling cases or planning. Prosecutorial organs at all levels shall investigate corruption, economy and finance cases, and if necessary, handle the cases until they are finally resolved.

6. Those who have been subjected to judicial persecution, including defamation cases, false cases, wrong cases, or indiscriminate prosecutions and acquittals, or other persons who have been subjected to judicial persecution due to political factors, may be candidates in elections for prosecutors or local level inspectors. No party nomination or joint recommendations are necessary, instead only a 5% guarantee fee is needed, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of total votes shall win the election¹⁵².
7. Election procedures for the Prosecutor General, vacancies of members of the Law Internalization Council, and local prosecutorial posts shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.4 (Elected Local Prosecutorial Chiefs and Deputies)

1. Local Prosecutorial Chiefs and Deputies shall be directly elected. Candidates for the positions of local prosecutorial chiefs and deputies shall include any prosecutor, judge, lawyer, law professor or equivalent who is at least 40 years old and either a citizen of this nation or of any fully-democratic nation. Term of service is two years, and running for another term is allowed.
2. The names of all candidates in an election for local prosecutorial chiefs

¹⁵²History has repeatedly shown that regardless of the legislative-executive-judicial- prosecutorial structure, self-regulatory reform is ineffective. Judicial reform can only succeed with non-power holders initiating heteronomous legal reforms with the pressure of competition.

and deputies shall all appear on a single ballot. Each voter can select one candidate, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes is elected Prosecutor General, the second highest vote-getter will be First Deputy Prosecutor General, and the third highest vote-getter will be Second Deputy Prosecutor General.

3. Decrees issued by the Prosecutor-General shall be countersigned by the Deputy Prosecutor General.
4. Decrees issued by a Prosecutorial Chief shall be countersigned by the Prosecutor General or a Deputy Prosecutor General.
5. If the number of prosecutors in a local prosecutorial agency is less than three, a prosecutor may be appointed by a neighboring local prosecutorial agency with no need to hold an election.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.5 (The Prosecutors' Powers and Responsibilities)

1. Prosecutors are representatives for justice who are totally independent of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. They supervise and aid in criminal investigations, prosecuting, assisting private prosecutions, conducting private prosecutions, monitoring, and directing the execution of criminal judgments and other laws and regulations in accordance with the Constitution.
2. Prosecutors are guardians in the world of justice. They shall not acknowledge laws that are unjust or evil, and they shall ensure that no one is above the law and that no one is deprived of their rights under the law.
3. Any matter involving the rights and obligations of the people shall be authorized by a prosecutor and investigated. The prosecutor may supervise any investigation or directly intervene any time he/she sees fit.
4. With the exception of jurisdiction of elected prosecutors, prosecutors'

monitoring actions¹⁵³ shall not be limited by exclusive jurisdiction.

5. Prosecutors shall be assigned to geographical areas based on the principles of public lotteries.
6. Before or after a decree is published, the Prosecution may request the Constitutional Court to review its constitutionality. In addition, local cases and decisions method may be submitted by local prosecutorial agencies to higher administrative courts in the same locality for constitutional examination.
7. All administrative agencies (including the Legal Affairs Department of the State Council / The Legal Affairs Department of the Ministry of the Interior / The Legal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance, etc.) may set up executive prosecutorial offices to carry out administrative inspections in accordance with the law, coordinate with prosecutors to conduct investigations, and assist prosecutors in prosecuting and implementing enforcement of lawsuits, execution of criminal judgments and other duties as defined by other laws and regulations¹⁵⁴.
8. When a prosecutor finds that an essential law is lacking, he/she should promptly report it to the Prosecutor General, and assign a number of his legal experts to help put together a legislative patch.
9. When a prosecutor discovers that a law is lacking, he/she must also be responsible for any unlawful legislation that ensues.
10. No individual or legal entity (a political party, a stock listing or a

153Integration of prosecutorial powers means that any prosecutor who finds injustice anywhere has the right to directly pursue prosecution. This is designed to prevent local prosecutors from being blinded individually or collectively, at the expense of fairness and justice. However, the jurisdiction of elected prosecutors is limited to their constituencies.

154There are prosecutors belonging to administrative organs who are appointed as agents of the administrative organs, an approach followed in France; those positioned as defenders of administrative organs, such as in the US; those who are positioned as public welfare representatives or public welfare defenders, as in Japan.

publicly funded director or supervisor) may obtain improper benefits through illegal actions of him/herself or others.

11. Anyone who has a substantial influence on a government agency or a public agency and draws unlawful benefits from it shall be liable to lawsuits and claims.
12. Those who occupy land unlawfully should return it; and those who have occupied public land for more than 20 years should abandon it. The principle of residential justice should be implemented, and all injustices should be corrected.
13. Protecting civilians and avoiding self-incrimination. Public officials who are charged with illegal behavior should defend themselves, including but not limited to proving that they have not resorted to torture, violence, coercion, degradation, bullying or other means to force the plaintiff to plead guilty. If a financial source is unknown; it can have a substantive influence that affects others' crimes. See the UN Anti-Corruption Convention and its enforcement laws.
14. With the exception of arrests, searches or court decisions in accordance with the law, no one shall enter a residence in any name without the consent of the occupants. No searches shall be conducted at night except when crimes are in progress.
15. From the time when the people are controlled by public authorities to the time they are free from being controlled, the whole process shall be recorded with two sets at the same time and kept separate as evidence. There shall be no interruption, no dead spots, and no excuses for mechanic failure. Any interruption, loss, distortion, or theft shall be subject to no-fault compensation and criminal liability. Any related personnel should all be jointly and severally liable.
16. The same prosecutor has the right to pursue a final appeal for the same case; if he/she is unwilling to pursue the final judgment, he/she shall be

obliged to assist a senior prosecutor to understand the case. And at the request of the senior prosecutor, he/she is obliged to accompany the team to court and pursue justice. .

17. Prosecutors should never cease pursuing justice and implementing transformational justice (§5.9)
18. The safety of prosecutors and their families may be threatened by the performance of their prosecutorial functions, and relevant national authorities should provide them with complete security protection¹⁵⁵.
19. Prosecutors set the standards for rule of law in civilization. Direct election of the head of the judiciary shows that prosecutorial power is granted by the people, not by the state.
20. The state should establish a multi-layered monitoring system¹⁵⁶. The structure and the relationships between powers and responsibilities of the prosecutor, the officer of prosecutorial administration, and the judicial police shall all be prescribed by law.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.6 (Initiating Prosecution: Global Law — Our Dream, the World’s Dream)

1. When a prosecutor is performing his/her duties, he/she should promote “human beings” as the subject of heaven and earth. Regardless of international law or domestic law, the ultimate goal is to protect every human being.
2. The Prosecutorial Branch of government shall implement “Global Law, Our Dream, the World’s Dream” for all human beings. Prosecutions shall be carried out in accordance with international law, followed by

¹⁵⁵§5 of the Guidelines for *the Role of United Nations Prosecutors*.

¹⁵⁶Power corrupts people, and absolute power leads to absolute corruption! Integration of Prosecutorial Powers makes it an engine of public prosecution. Until absolute power is abolished, it will not be able to push a country toward great times, great integrity and great development.

the Constitution and laws of our country, followed by the constitutional or legal provisions of other fully democratic countries in order to demonstrate universal justice.

3. All prosecutorial organs are obliged to build up Taiwan as the birthplace of global law (multi-source common law) and lay down a foundation for permanent peace and development.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.7 (People have the Right to choose a Trial System)

1. The sovereignty of a country belongs to the people. Criminal suspects can demand that the right to sue and the right to prosecute be returned to the people and a jury of peers to decide whether one is guilty.
2. Any criminal suspect who has not faced a jury or has new evidence, whether in the first or second stage of prosecution, has the right to request a re-trial to hand over judgment to the people and all a jury to determine guilt or innocence.
3. The State shall, according to the severity of the crime, set up a jury system consisting of a number of local panels with 6 members, intermediate panels with 12 members and grand juries with 24 members.
4. Paradigm shifts in the jury system shall be prescribed by law. (According to §1.8, §8.7.8)

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.8 (Developing a Predictive Judgment System of Global Laws)

1. The Prosecution should evaluate the Parliament to establish a comprehensive database¹⁵⁷ of the latest global regulations, so that people can access the Internet at any time and any place, master their own future, and put together a nation of truth, goodness, beauty and holiness.

157See *the World Constitutional Encyclopedia*, “the Global Criminal Code” , “the Global Civil Code” , and “the Global Administrative Code” , edited by Huang Chien-ming and published by the Permanent Peace Partnership, PPP, <https://lawlove.org>

2. The Prosecution shall establish a “Predictive Judgment System of Global Laws” with an accuracy rate of 2/3 or greater, depending on the countries eyed on each continent. Anyone can go online at any time to predict how a court will decide¹⁵⁸, and everyone is equal and has equal opportunities before the law. The Predictive Judgment System of Global Laws shall be prescribed by law.
3. International responsibility. The state should prepare a budget to promote universal reviews of the unity concept, and to establish a great cause for [Taiwan], great love for the earth, great laws for the world, and great unity for all nations.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.9 (Administration of Oaths of all Government Officials — Protection of Constitutional Rights of the People)

1. In our nation, the sovereignty of a country belongs to the people, who are the only source of state power. (See §1.3). The people directly exercise their power through state organs and local autonomy government. The right to make and amend the Constitution belongs only to the people. Neither the state nor its organs nor civil servants should deprive anyone of this right. No one can usurp the power of the state (cf. §1.).
2. The President, the Speaker of the Parliament, the Head of the Judicial Branch and the Prosecutor General will be administered the oath of office by court justices, while the oath of office for other central civil and military officials will be administered by a civil guard at the local prosecutorial agencies.
3. The Pubic Protectors and prosecutors shall prevent persons in power from initiating constitutional formulation or constitutional amendments

¹⁵⁸The Guardian: A team of scientists from University College London, Sheffield University and the University of Pennsylvania in the US have jointly developed a new artificial intelligence program with built-in algorithms that can identify case data and successfully predict outcomes. The accuracy of predicted verdicts in trials reached about 80%. 2016

(§2.3), have the right to sue directly in the Constitutional Court, and request the right to initiate emergency disposition¹⁵⁹ (see § 7.4.6).

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.10 (Protection of the Right to Resist Unconstitutional Actions)

1. We affirm that any law which does not carry penalties is not a law, and a constitution that does not countenance resistance is not a constitution. When public actions are unconstitutional and violate the principles of permanent peace, or a set of human justice systems or the liberal democratic constitutional order, while no remedy is at hand, everyone in the world has the right to resist¹⁶⁰.
2. According to the trials of the International Court of Nuremberg and the Tokyo International Court of Justice, when international laws governing basic human values are inconsistent with national laws, individuals must violate national laws and exercise their right of non-cooperation or resistance.
3. When safeguarding international absolute laws according to Article 2.4 of the UN Charter prohibit the use of threats or force, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Convention on the Crimes against Humanity, Convention on Human Trafficking, the Convention on the Prohibition of Racial Discrimination, The preamble to the UN Charter, the Convention against Torture, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,

159Human history has repeatedly shown that constitutional reforms initiated by those in power has always kidnapped the power of the people.

160See §20 Imperial Clause of *the German Basic Constitution*: Resistance; §79 The right to resist may not be abridged.

individuals must violate national laws¹⁶¹ and exercise the right to non-cooperation or resistance.

4. In order to defend the constitutional order of freedom and democracy, the military has the right to resist betrayal or surrender by a commander, whether at the front or the rear, in battle or in preparation for combat. Therefore, any military personnel who defended freedom and democracy for sovereignty should at least rise three levels of his/her pay grade, and be honored in Martyrs' Shrine post-mortem.
5. Adapting the Constitution of permanent peace is the absolute law¹⁶² inherent in the people, and any law against it is ineffective.
6. The consequences of the people exercising the right of resistance, disobedience, and non-cooperation are all to be settled according to the Constitution. The government has no right to pursue the people with laws below the constitutional level.

Section 11 Basic Standards in Achieving Permanent Peace No. 7.11 (The Transitional Provision of Prosecution– The powers extended herein are rescinded once transition is complete)

1. The main operations of the Supervisory Office shall be transferred to the Prosecution and the Parliament. On the day when the Prosecution begins operation, the Supervisory Office will be abolished simultaneously.
2. The structure and facilities of the prosecutorial agencies and courts at all levels of the Ministry of Justice shall be handed over to the prosecutorial

161Definition of the absolute law (*jus cogens*): According to the latter part of Article 53 of the *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties*: the international community of states accepts and acknowledges that no derogation is allowed, and only norms in general international law that will have the same nature in the future are subject to change. The same applies to treaties and continuity of the *jus cogens* in §64: in the event of a new norm in international law, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that norm becomes invalid and void.

162"Absolute Law" or "Compulsory Law": It cannot be changed by a regime or a generation of people, and any law is incompatible with it.

agencies at all levels, and relevant personnel and operations will be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior. The procedural offices of the Ministry of the Interior and prosecutorial agencies at all levels shall share existing structures and facilities with the prosecutorial agencies at all levels. On the day the Prosecution begins operation, the Ministry of Justice will be rescinded simultaneously.

3. The National Statute Database of the Ministry of Justice shall be transferred to the Global Regulations Database of the Parliament.
4. The Judicial Officer Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice shall be transferred to the Prosecution and renamed the Judicial Officer College. The former Forensic Institute of the Ministry of Justice will also be transferred to the Prosecution.
5. The agencies under the Ministry of Justice such as the agency of investigation, political affairs, honest politics, corrections etc. and their respective prisons will be renamed and transferred to the Inspection Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
6. Once this Charter has been approved by the people, each branch shall establish a transfer team to actively arrange transfer of duties and equipment.
7. If necessary, the State Council shall set up a legal department for inter-ministerial meetings to coordinate the needs of state affairs.
8. All ministries will manage their respective administrative divisions.
9. This section shall be rescinded once the transition is complete.

Article 8 Global Justice under Unity

Preamble

Who is using rule of man in place of rule of law? Who persists in citing judicial reform to consolidate judicial dictatorships? Who is the enemy of our peace and justice? The answer is not others. It is rather our “own” party government, a government supported by the hard-earned money of our taxpayers.

Therefore

The Charter for Permanent Peace / Universal Constitution for Human Beings / Strategic Constitution and Tactics Article 8 Global Justice under Unity- this is mainly intended to address far-reaching and basic constitutional provisions regarding judicial co-opetition and innovation across national borders and down through the centuries. It establishes a global legal system with co-opetition in global jurisdiction and allows international law to directly impact the rights and obligations of the people. Universal law is applied directly to domestic courts and to the people, allowing Taiwan to lead humanity in implementing the Constitution in the form of the Charter for Permanent Peace.

Judicial reforms: self-discipline is not reliable; the Law will meet the highest expectations of the people. The head of the Judicial Branch shall be elected by the people, with qualifications for candidates the same as those for the presidency. The directly-elected head of the Judicial Branch shall put together a judicial system that responds to change and reflects the needs of the people, thoroughly innovate a feudal judicial system that is now hopelessly complicated.

The review of unconstitutional actions is used in the second phase of

the second stage of prosecution, ensuring that the value and dignity of all people will be protected by the Constitution. Global courts have the right to review the constitution, and the Supra-National Constitutional Court of [Taiwan] serves as the court of final judgment for unconstitutional reviews.

In order to implement a global legal system and realize the political views and judicial reform ideas of the elected Head of Judicial Branch, the Head should simultaneously formed a committee for the localization of international law of 12 members to practice the localization of international law.

Innovative global governance under rule of law will require an International Court of Justice as well as a Supra-national Constitutional Court consisting of judges nominated by a variety of recognized entities, with half of them from various continents.

This dual system with constitutional review ensures that the values and dignity of all people are protected by the Constitution. Courts throughout the world shall have the right to request constitutional reviews, with the Supra-national Constitutional Court serving as the court of final appeal in all constitutional reviews.

This judicial system offers an approach for conducting trials and reviews that ensures quality, performance and efficacy. With it, we have all the advantages other states enjoy as well as advantages that Taiwan alone enjoys. We are in a position to refine and repair judicial shortcomings that plague the rest of the world while demonstrating our own features to the whole world. It will yield a constitution which guarantees [Taiwan] will be a holy place for justice, with all people protected by the guardians of justice. To this end, the people of [Taiwan] and oppressed peoples around the world have nothing to lose but their chains and iron curtains. Nothing else will be lost, while at the same time gaining universal justice in a fully-

responsive legal system.

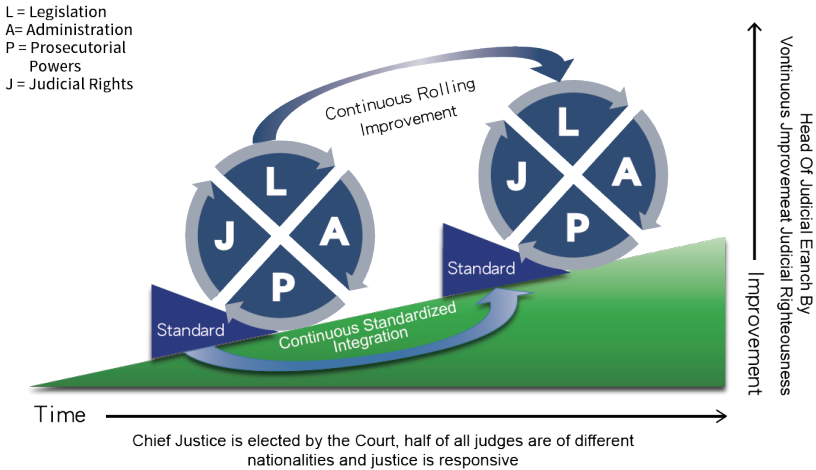


Figure 8-1: National Judiciary should comply with the normative transformation of more than 20,000 international standards (ISO), and then standardize the judicial constitutional standards for permanent peace and sustainable development through standardization.

Implementation

Section 1 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.1 (Global Co-opetition in Judiciary)

1. We recognize one world under the judiciary of one international court of law, confirming that national judicial systems are executive bodies empowered by the international judicial organization¹⁶³. This affirms the globalization of the judiciary and consolidation of a legal system that protects human rights and ensures peaceful rule of law. This is a duty that no state may change or shirk.

¹⁶³See Kelsen's *General Theory of Law and the State*, "domestic law is empowered by international law", which can be used to achieve permanent peace (through the UN).

2. Global co-opetition in judiciary matters¹⁶⁴. With the exception of cases and trials where jurisdiction belongs to the global international court, our nation shall exercise independent judicial powers.
3. Judicial authority is independent of the legislative, administrative and prosecutorial branches. Its power comes directly from the people, and it is directly responsible to the people without any outside interference whatever. (See the Preface for details)

Section 2 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.2 (National Judiciary)

1. The Judicial Branch is the highest judicial organ of the nation, responsible for conducting trials in civil, criminal and administrative cases as well as discipline of civil servants.
2. The Judicial Branch shall interpret the constitution and has the power to interpret laws and orders in a consistent manner.
3. The Judicial Branch shall include the Supra-national Constitutional Court and courts of all levels as defined by the Constitution.
4. Except as otherwise specified in the Constitution, organization of the courts shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.3 (Elected Head of the Judicial Branch and the International Law Council)

1. The elected Head of the Judicial Branch shall be directly responsible to the people in handling judicial impartiality; judicial policies; trials; administration; personnel; budgets, sources of judges (through examination or election); training, appointment and dismissal, evaluation, retirement, pensions, etc. This shall be based on common values and basic standards, with the Head of the Judicial Branch directly promoting

164For a description of Roscoe Pound's connection between law and civilization, and the effect and value of "competition", please refer to the previous note 103.

implementation to directly guarantee the Constitution will be upheld.

2. The qualifications for the Head of the Judicial Branch shall be the same as those for the President. The candidate must have passed the constitutional exam and will serve one five-year term. Remuneration and benefits may not be adjusted for six years after he/she steps down, and with the exception of judicial academic research, participation in political activities or business ventures shall not be permitted, with violators sanctioned by law.
3. The Head of the Judicial Branch shall nominate 12 candidates for the International Law Localization Council who are at least 45 years old and place each of them in the 12 specialized committees of the Parliament. Their term of office shall be the same as that of the Head of the Judicial Branch and all shall publicly swear to refrain from political activities and withdraw from any business relations. Members of the team shall not have the right to vote in impeachment hearings for the branch head, and unless they are nominated for another term with the council, designated a lifelong legislator or serve on the Committee for Permanent Development or the Law Internalization Council, or nominated for Justices of Constitutional Court, shall receive the same remuneration and benefits for three years after stepping down; they shall also continue abjuring from political and business activities, with violators subject to legal sanctions. (See Annex Figure 4: Judicial Branch System)
4. When a place in the International Law Localization Council is vacant, it shall be filled with a nominee by the head of the Judicial Branch, subject to approval by more than 2/3 of the remaining members of the council.
5. An international law shall not take effect immediately upon domestic legalization. Members of the International Law Localization Council shall first review the law to improve its consistency, completeness and authority in relation to both domestic and international law. (See § 4.3)

6. The Head of the Judicial Branch shall serve as a “quasi- Justice “. When there are doubts about the decisions handed down by a judge, he/she may convene a review panel, presiding over its meetings. He/she shall have the right to vote on issues, and the final decision of the Review Court of the Constitutional Court may not be further appealed.
7. Election procedures and the oath of office for the Head of the Judicial Branch shall be prescribed by law.

Section 4 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.4 (The Organization and Authority of the Supra-national Constitutional Court)

1. The Super-National Constitutional Court shall consist of 18 judges and one Justice of Constitutional Court (the popularly elected head of the Judicial Branch). Nine of the 18 shall be locally-born and serve a term of nine years¹⁶⁵, with no distinction as to session or number of times. They are not allowed to serve on the court again for four years after their term ends, with the exception of the Justice of Constitutional Court position through being elected head of the Judicial Branch; the remaining nine judges shall come from other lands. Foreign-born judges shall enjoy lifetime tenure¹⁶⁶ and immunity.
2. The Justices of Constitutional Court of the Supra-National Constitutional Court shall be appointed by the Parliament, choosing from 5 persons nominated by the President, 3 of whom are foreign nationals; 5 persons nominated by the Prime Minister, 2 of whom are foreign nationals; 4

165According to the provisions of the current Constitution, the term of office is 8 years, regardless of the number of times, and is calculated separately. At present, the ideology and political inclination of most judges are still extremely biased, and the research team advocates maintaining the current situation.

166According to the current constitution, national judges are all tenured. It is very difficult to attract international legal scholars to serve the country and to absorb the laws of our country. In order to achieve stability, it is extremely reasonable to offer tenure for our judges and the Justices of Constitutional Court.

nominated by the Head of the Judicial Branch, 2 of whom are foreign nationals; and 4 persons nominated by the Prosecutor General, 2 of whom are foreign nationals¹⁶⁷.

3. The Supra-national Constitutional Court shall be responsible for the following matters:
 - (a) Act as Court of Final Appeal for cases involving unconstitutional decisions by courts.
 - (b) Interpretations of international laws / world laws.
 - (c) Explain the Constitution.
 - (d) Rule on dissolution of political parties charged with unconstitutional actions.
 - (e) Hear impeachment cases against the President, the Prime Minister, the Prosecutor General and the Head of the Judicial Branch.
 - (f) Other legal matters.
4. The Supra-National Constitutional Court shall bring the following cases to trial:
 - (a) When there is a dispute between the rights and obligations of an international organ and the State, it is requested to explain the case of the Constitution.
 - (b) Cases in which the State Council, the local government or all members of the Parliament are requested to accept more than one-fourth of the cases in the form of international law or national laws and the Constitution in the form and in substance of any conflict or disagreement or doubt.
 - (c) Regarding the rights and obligations of the central and local governments, and the allocation of resources, especially regarding

¹⁶⁷Changing the rule in which the Justices of Constitutional Court of Taiwan were all nominated by the President. Only through different appointments and at different times, will the Justices have different opinions, and defend the constitution and Truth.

the implementation of central laws in various localities and the central government's supervision of various localities, and cases of disagreement.

(d) Cases concerning public disputes between various central organs or between the central and local governments.

(e) Unconstitutional prosecutions with no more legal remedies at hand concerning any citizen claiming his/her basic rights, or his/her right of resistance, civil rights and obligations, the authority of constitutional guarantees, the loyalty of civil servants to public law services, the rights of elections, recalls, initiatives, referendums, court hearings, and protection of rights under freedoms damaged by the public power.

5. In disagreements between the government and the President of the Parliament or other major constitutional cases, the Constitutional Court shall, at the request of either party, offer a decision within eight days.

6. The organization, authority and procedures of the Supra-National Constitutional Court shall be prescribed by law.

Section 5 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.5 (Judicial Judgments - International law takes Precedence)

1. As the leader in the system of One World under One Set of Laws, [Taiwan] shall be the first to apply international law in domestic courts¹⁶⁸, ensuring that all citizens are subject to international law and have full international status and dignity.

2. Any stipulation in international law may be directly referred to in decisions of the International Court of Justice, and domestic law shall not

¹⁶⁸“Subject”: An individual who enjoys rights and duties under a legal system is a subject under the legal system. Under the system of international law, subjects of international law may include countries, international organizations and individuals. Please refer to Chiu Hung-ta, Chen Chunyi, *Revised Modern International Law* (3rd Edition), p. 265.

apply¹⁶⁹. If a domestic court cites a law in a case that is transferred from international law to domestic law, the parties to the case are not subject to international law and remain subject to domestic law. Judges who violate the intent of this provision and thereby degrade the international status and dignity of parties involved shall be subject to legal sanctions.

3. The State shall establish a special court for serious crimes that violate international law, consisting of three judges, one of whom is native born and two other foreigners. In special cases, 5 judges shall preside over the trial room, including 2 native-born judges and 3 foreign judges.

Section 6 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.6 (Judicial Judgments - Laws of All Nations may be Directly Applied to)

1. As the leader in the system of One World under One Set of Laws, [Taiwan] shall change the “+ addition law” system arbitrarily imposed by the leaders of various countries in the world where the adoption the international law and fair laws of other nations is decided by the executors. The “- subtraction law” system should be promoted to provide the people the right to choose and adopt any law, while the executors are obliged for the decision of the adoption according to the law.
2. We affirm that “evil laws are illegal,” and we do not recognize “bad laws.” Comparing the laws of every nation and being passed with constitutional review by the Supra-national Constitutional Court, it specifically guarantees that the universal values of freedom, democracy, human rights and rule of law will not lag behind those of other countries, and our posterity will improve through generations.
3. We offer a model for global multi- common law for the world (unifying all laws into one law). Any citizen who comes to [Taiwan] for the first time and makes a mistake has the right to request that the laws of his/her

¹⁶⁹See §38 of the *Statute of the International Court of Justice* stipulates that the court shall apply: 1. legislative treaties; 2. international customs; 3. general legal principles; 4. precedents; 5. doctrines; and 6. fair and good principles.

native country be given priority.

4. The State shall promote the Charter for Permanent Peace / The Standard Constitution of Human Unity to the whole world. When citizens of other nations go abroad, they are protected by the laws of their own country only when they come to [Taiwan]. They can also reflect the advantages and disadvantages of the laws of their own nations. [Taiwan] thus can be seen as a second home for all humankind.

Section 7 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.7 (Three-Level-Three-Instance System in the National Courts)

1. The State shall establish a Supreme Court, an Administrative Court, a Financial Court, a Labor Court and a Social Court as the highest courts for hearing cases regarding general legal issues and administrative, financial, labor, and social legal issues¹⁷⁰. Selection of the judges for such courts shall be prescribed by law in accordance with the nature of the case.
2. The Justices of Constitutional Court shall be nominated by the Head of the Judicial Branch and appointed by the President after approval by more than half of all members of the Parliament. If the President disagrees with the nomination, he/she shall return the issue to the Parliament for another vote. If more than two-thirds of all members of the Parliament approve the nominee, the President must accept the nomination; if less than two-thirds show support, the Head of the Judicial Branch must nominate a different candidate.
3. Military units shall not establish trial courts, and military administrative offices may not act as judges or make rulings on final judgments. In special cases, however, the State may set up provisional military courts to serve the armed forces as national courts. These courts shall exercise criminal jurisdiction only over members of the armed forces stationed

170 See §95 of the *German Basic Constitution* for details.

abroad or on warships. Their rulings shall not serve as final judgments, however, and details of their organization and procedures shall be prescribed by national law.

4. The State may set up special courts where necessary to deal with disciplinary procedures and petitions regarding the actions of public officials.
5. The State shall not set up provisional courts or courts to deal¹⁷¹ with special issues. No one may be denied the right to be heard by a judge in accordance with the law.
6. Courts shall be established on the principle of the Three-Level-Three-Instance System. Special conditions must be specifically prescribed by law. When a case is concluded in the second instance, but the verdict differs in the first and second instance due to different opinions, the party have the right to appeal for the third instance.
7. Before arguments begin in court, the party may request the change of judges up to twice. The courts also have the right to provide a list of judges for the party to choose and agree on. Details of implement should be set by the related courts¹⁷².
8. Where constitutional provisions, restraint clauses, guarantee clauses or entrustment clauses offer broad coverage without specific laws in regard to a case, the court shall call for a jury trial for a legal precedent. If the jury system is not well defined, the competent court has the right to adopt a preferred jury system used in other countries¹⁷³.

171See §101 of the *German Basic Constitution* for details.

172Going to court can be like throwing a dart or spinning a roulette wheel. The risk lies in the quality of the presiding judge. If the parties in a suit have a role in picking the judge, the ruling will carry more weight, the judge will be viewed more favorably, and assistants in the trial will be better reviewed. The advantages build on each other, and it is a worthwhile system to adopt.

173Justice should be timely and clearly transparent; justice delayed is not justice.

9. Organization of the courts shall be prescribed by law.

Section 8 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.8 (Authority of Judges – Regulations on Sitting Judges for practicing as Trial Lawyers)

1. The judicial power of the people of [Taiwan] is entrusted to judges as the guarantors of constitutional and international judicial norms, including the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.
2. Judges must be above party politics and shall render judgments in accordance with international law, the Constitution and local law, conducting conscientious, natural, independent and fair trials with no outside interference. A judge may not serve as a lawyer for ten years after stepping down from the court, but the remuneration and benefits shall be unchanged. Treatment of those who do not retire according to law shall be predicated by law.
3. In the inauguration, promotion, and transfer of judges, each new judge shall publicly swear as follows: “I solemnly swear to be impartial and sincere and faithful to my basic beliefs in exercising my duties and powers as a judge.”
4. Judges should be tenured. Without a judgment of the court in accordance with legal grounds and due course of law, formally appointed judges shall not be dismissed, permanently/temporarily suspended or transferred, or being forced to retire in violation of their will. In the event of a change in the court organization or its jurisdiction, the judge may be transferred to another court or suspended, but the full salary shall be retained.
5. Judges must be truly neutral and sever all connections with political

parties¹⁷⁴. Violators shall be removed from office and prosecuted for unconstitutional punitive damages¹⁷⁵. Any fines collected shall be awarded in full to the informant to reward his/her bravery in maintaining correct justice.

6. To improve the quality of decisions handed down by judges, the results of judges on collegial panels shall be open and transparent to ensure that decisions made by the court are justified and justice is achieved.
7. Any judge who uses the substantive influence or power of his/her position or acts in a non-professional manner to violate constitutional norms, the rule of law, the principle of transitional justice, or constitutional order of freedom and democracy, may be transferred, ordered to retire or removed from office according to the law.
8. Trials shall be open to the court for audio recordings and live broadcasts, subject to the written consent of the parties. In the case regarding obvious detrimental to the “dignity” of the parties concerned in the society in the future, as well as cases involving privacy rights and trade secrets, asking for the consent of the parties is forbidden.
9. In the case of the safety of judges and their families may be threatened by the performance of their judicial obligations, relevant state authorities shall provide personal safety protection as necessary.
10. The system of multiple sources of judges and whether they are elected or appointed, how to evaluate their performance, and the mechanics of

174Advanced human rights countries have established guidelines regarding the conduct of judges and restrict the participation of judges in political activities; for example, the UK requires judges who are appointed to renounce any political activities and sever all contacts with political parties; Australia requires judges to break off all contact with political parties; in Canada, it is stipulated that judges should avoid participating in political parties and political activities.

175Laws or constitutions that do not carry penalties are not laws or constitutions. They are nothing more than moral persuasion offered up in vain.

appointment and dismissal, training, retirement and pension, etc., shall be prescribed by law.

Section 9 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.9 (Reviews of Unconstitutional and Constitutional Actions)

1. Judges shall exercise judicial power according to legal orders (see Appendix Table 1: World Law Levels Table).
2. Global Examination of Unconstitutional Laws: Any court in the world has general constitutional review power over our Constitution and laws. (According to § 2.8)
3. Unconstitutional/constitutional examinations adopt the two-level-two-instance system, and the Supra-National Constitutional Court of is the final court for all unconstitutional/constitutional examinations. The general constitutional review procedure shall be prescribed by law.
4. If a court rules that a law is unconstitutional and the validity of the law is related to a trial case, trial procedures shall be immediately suspended and an unconstitutional review procedure shall be initiated. If it is found to be in violation of this charter, it shall be referred to the Supra-National Constitutional Court. If the constitutions or laws of other countries invoked by the people violate the Constitution or infringe on the laws of our country, any court may exercise the right of constitutional examination in accordance with the law, and an original letter laying out the review ruling shall be sent (by e-mail according to law) to be approved by the Supra-National Constitutional Court. If the notice is not received within 10 working days, it shall be deemed to have been accepted.

Section 10 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.10 (Inherent Duties of Judges)

1. Model of Justice: The Charter guarantees that [Taiwan] will become a holy place for justice. Every citizen shall be a sacred angel for justice

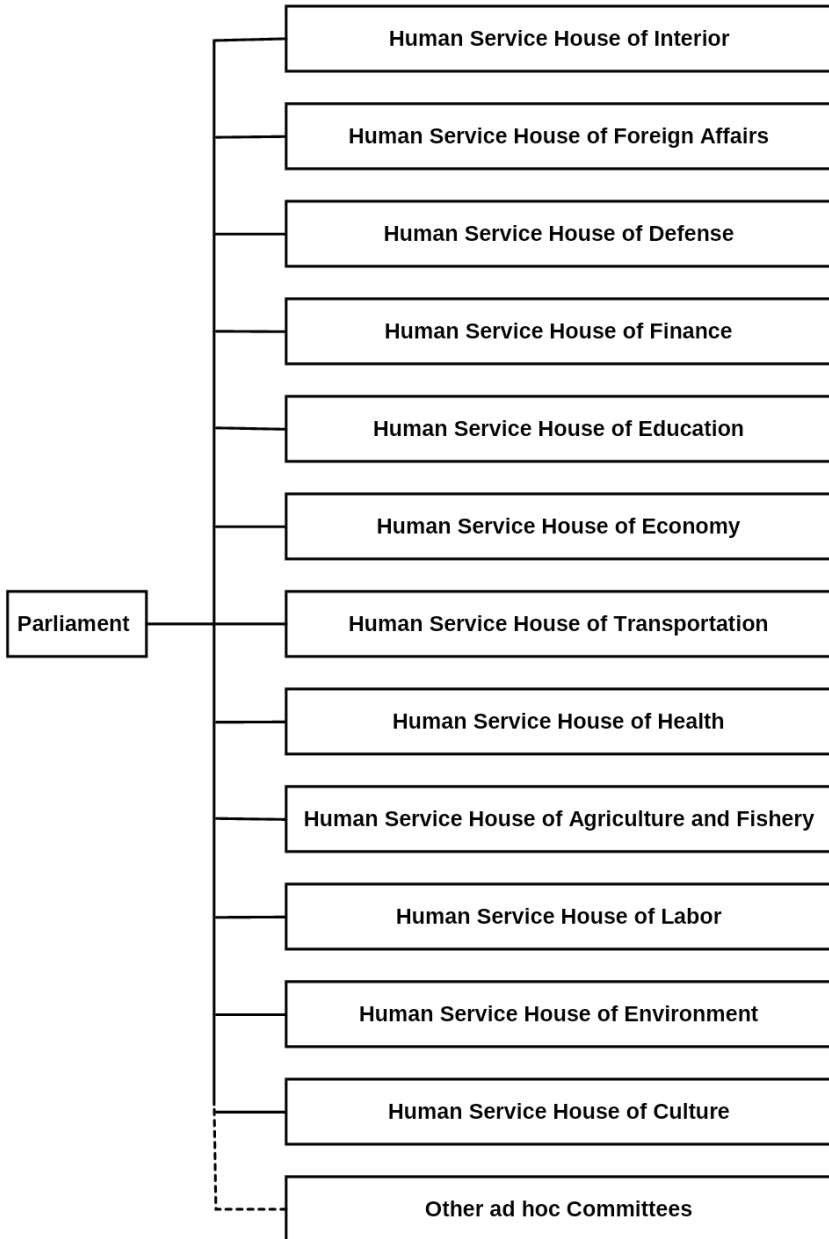
and the embodiment of righteousness. The Supra-National Constitutional Court guarantees universal justice and ensures that the system will be responsive.

2. International Responsibility: Promoting justice for all nations, and reforming every place into a judicial holy place is the basic and permanent national policy of the State. The State shall prepare a budget to support this international duty.
3. Achieving Justice: The judicial system is the last line of defense for justice. Justice should not only be achieved in a timely manner, but should be presented in visible way. Above the entrance to each courtroom the words “Everyone is equal under the law” should be engraved, to show that the spirit of “judicial fairness” will never die.

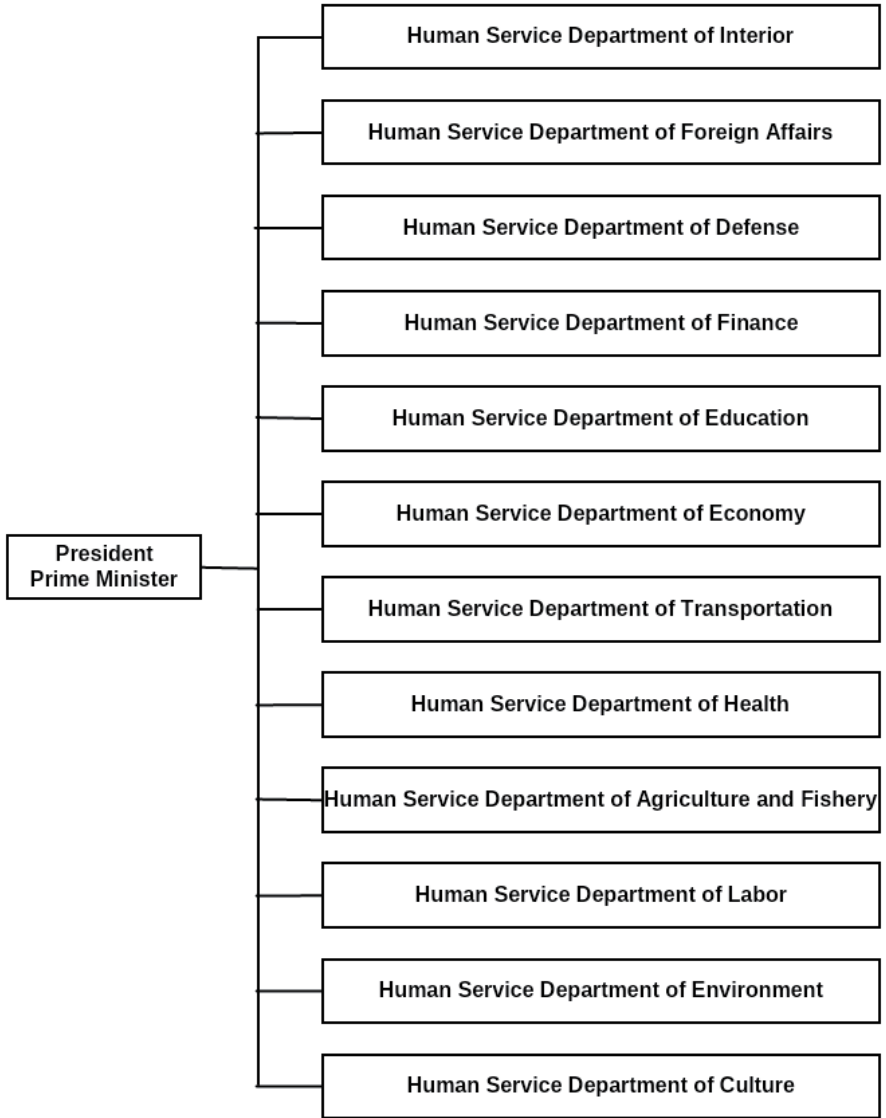
Section 11 Basic Standard of Achieving Permanent Peace No. 8.11 (This section shall be rescinded once the Judicial Transition is complete)

1. A Justice of Constitutional Court who holds a seat on the bench when this Constitution is applied shall remain in place until the expiration of his/her term of office, unless he/she tenders a resignation.
2. With the exception of transitional justice, the salaries and benefits of judges who hold life tenure shall not be subject to change, but they should still retire according to the retirement age for judges as stipulated in this Constitution.
3. This section shall be rescinded once the transition is complete.

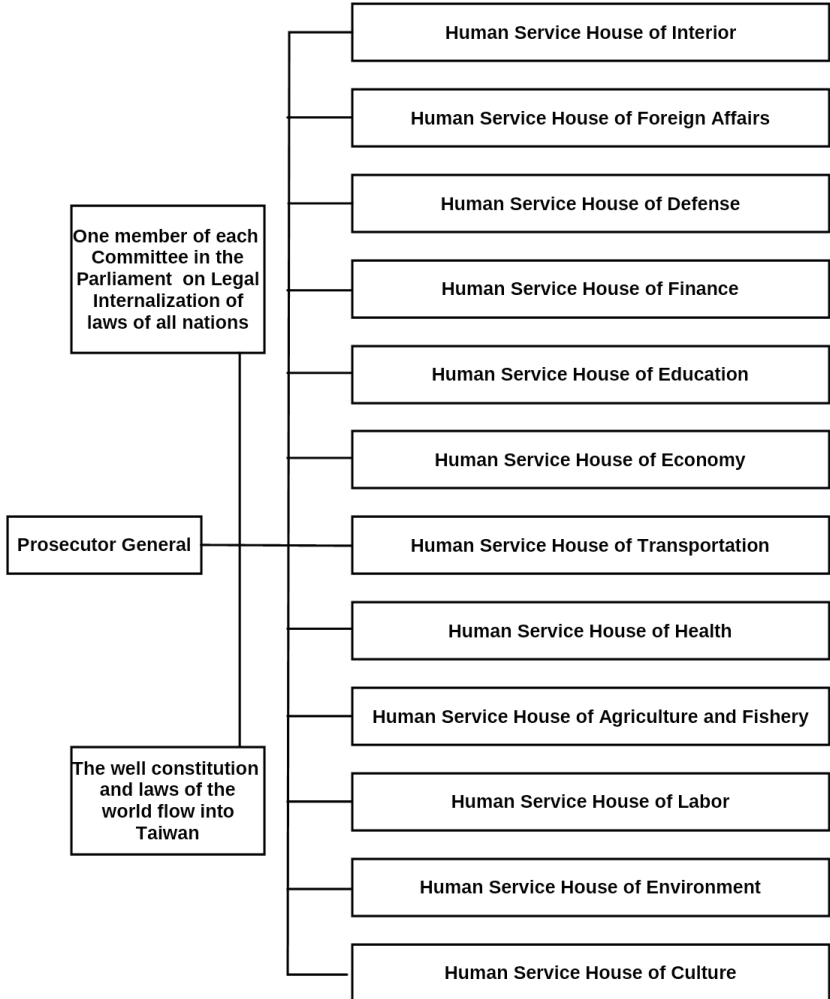
Annex Figure 1: Legislative System ~ Modified Committee System



Annex Figure 2: Central Government System ~ Modified Semi-Presidential System



Annex Figure 3: The Prosecution Organization System



Annex Figure4: National Judiciary Organization System

